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The Weather
Today—Partly cloudy and rather windy. Somewhat colder with highest temperature in the lower 50s. Yesterday—High, 59; low, 34.

The Washington Post

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6 of 9 Lost Byrd Fliers Are Found Alive

Vandenberg Still Backs Bipartisan U. S. Policy

Senator Supports Administration's Views in Speech Made at Cleveland

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg last night declared his position for the first time on a wide range of foreign policy issues on which his attitude, and that of his party, had been the subject of speculation and doubt.

He spoke in Cleveland at the same meeting of the Council on World Affairs at which Secretary Byrnes delivered his valedictory as head of the State Department.

The Senator's speech was regarded here in Washington as a policy pronouncement of first importance. Coming from the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and from the most influential of Republican legislators in the field of foreign policy, it appeared to widen the area of bipartisan agreement between the Republicans and the Administration.

"Sure" of Relief Funds

For example, the Senator was "sure" that Congress would approve "a liberal relief appropriation" for stricken countries abroad, would make "reasonable rehabilitation credits," and would continue "the device of reciprocal trade agreements, in one form or another, to release and expand mutual trade."

"We shall not draw back from our essential responsibilities," said the Senator, in a speech which the State Department decided to rebroadcast by short wave and to cable to its embassies and legations throughout the world.

On the foreign economic issues there had been a good deal of doubt, in Government circles here and in many countries abroad, whehter the so-called "bi-partisan foreign policy" covered them. The Senator did not wholly resolve those doubts, and he only heightened the curiosity in official Washington to know what other Republican leaders, notably Senator Robert A. Taft, would have to say about them.

Stands With Administration

But as far as Senator Vandenberg was concerned, he had taken a stand that seemed to put him generally alongside the Administration. On other issues, too, he stated his attitude more clearly than before, and in most cases it was an attitude approximating that of President Truman and Secretary Byrnes.

Early in his speech he paid a warm tribute of "affection and profound respect" to Byrnes as "an able, efficient, courageous Secretary of State in the finest American tradition," and also to Gen. George C. Marshall as a man of "a stout heart, a clear head and a rich experience" who had always enjoyed the confidence of Congress.

Apart from the foreign economic issues, his chief recommendations were as follows, in the order in which he made them:

He called for a broad reorgani-

See VANDENBURG, Page 5, Col. 1.

Garsson Probe Figure Dies

Albert W. Jacobson, former chemical warfare consultant cleared of complicity in the Garsson munitions probe, was found dead in his automobile late yesterday at 39th and Fessenden sts. nw.

Police said Jacobson suffered a heart attack and lost control of his car, which ran into a light pole. The car was only slightly damaged. Dr. Robert Price of Emergency Hospital pronounced Jacobson dead of a heart attack.

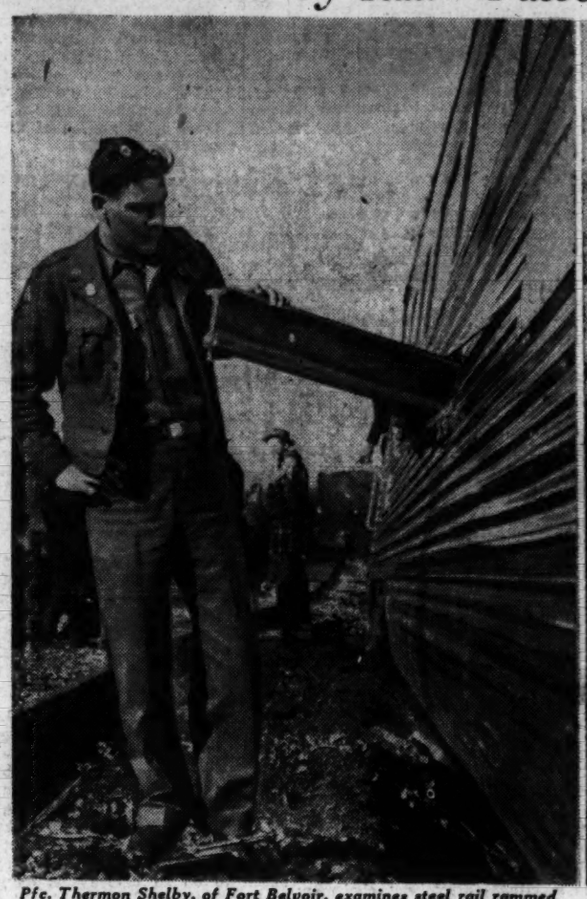
Jacobson was 41, and lived at 4338 River rd. nw. With him in the automobile at the time of the crash was his son, Sylvan, 8, and a neighborhood chum of young Jacobson, Lee H. Wilson, 8, of 4425 River rd. nw. Police said they were returning from the Ice Palace.

According to police, the Jacobson car was traveling west on Fessenden st., and Jacobson was stricken when the vehicle was about 100 feet west of 39th st.

The boys in the car were shaken up, police said. Mrs. Rose Jacobson, wife of the former District lawyer, was summoned and reached the scene a few minutes after the accident.

On August 26, Jacobson announced that he was leaving his $9975 Chemical Warfare post after being reinstated to the job following a 30-day suspension growing out of testimony before the Mead Committee probe of the Garsson interests.

Coach Pierced by Rail—Passengers Await Next Train



Pfc. Thermon Shelby, of Fort Belvoir, examines steel rail rammed through streamlined coach of the Tennessean, in which he was riding. It struck woman seated in front of him

Doris Whitten of Florence, Ala., and Cruz Rodriques of 1745 Lyman pl. ne., escaped injury in the wrack, awaited the next through train south

Post Staff Photos—Klemm

Flyer Jumps Track, Kills Girl, Hurts 6

Head of Victim, 18, Crushed as 8 Cars Leave Rails at Burke, Va., Station

By N. S. Haseltine
Post Reporter

An 18-year-old girl was killed, at least six persons were hurt and scores of passengers were badly shaken yesterday morning when the southbound Tennessean, crack streamliner, left the rails at Burke, Va., 19 miles south of Alexandria.

Doss

The dead girl was Elizabeth Breeden of Burke, daughter of Paul R. Breeden, railroad company section foreman. Her head was crushed by a flying rail which whipped out from the roadbed when the last 8 cars of the 13-car Southern Railroad's special jumped the track at a switch.

Injured, also by flailing rails and flying wreckage, were three passengers on the train and two section hands, at work near the scene. A fourth passenger suffered knee injuries when she was struck by a falling suitcase. She required no treatment at the scene.

In Alexandria Hospital

Rushed to Alexandria Hospital were:

Roy Campbell, 13, of Fordtown, Tenn., severed tendon in the right leg.

Mrs. S. F. Crabtree, 47, of Florence, Ala., fractured left leg.

Edward O. Doss, 33, of 1445 Otis pl. nw., an employe of the Rock Creek Beverage Co., contusions of left leg.

Charles Jones, 50, section hand, of Somerset, Orange County, Va., possible head injuries.

Haywood Jones, 46, section hand, also of Somerset, fractured ribs and injuries to the pelvis.

Waiting for Train to Pass

Miss Breeden was standing on the concrete base of a road crossing signal standard about eight feet from the rails when struck. She was waiting for the Tennessean to pass so that she could hand over dispatchers' orders to the engineer of a local train due to follow the streamliner.

Charles F. Dyer, Burke Station mailman, said he was standing near Miss Breeden when "something knocked me down." He said he started to crawl away and that fact probably saved him from being struck by the same 10-foot rail section which crushed through the girl's forehead.

Dyer's automobile, parked about 20 feet from the crossing on a road paralleling the track, was struck by a full rail section, bent almost U-shaped. The blow knocked off the car's left front wheel and

See WRECK, Page 3, Column 3.

Jacksonville-Miami Hop Made in Hour by Jet

Miami, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP).—The Navy's new twin-jet carrier-based Phantom completed a 365-mile flight from Jacksonville, Fla., to Miami today in one hour flat.

The plane, piloted by Lieut. Comdr. William Wright Kelly of Newcastle, Pa., came here to participate in the All-American air maneuvers. It left Jacksonville at 3:01 p. m. (EST.).

Tagged at $12

$7900 Violin Recovered at Pawnshop

A stolen violin valued at $7900 was recovered yesterday in an Alexandria pawnshop where it had been pawned for a trifling $12.

The violin was lost Thursday night, probably at Union Station here, by George Zazoski who had appeared that night at Constitution Hall with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Zazoski told District police his violin was worth $7900 but Irving Smith, 29, part owner of the Bonded Loan Office, 410 King st., Alexandria, made a lower evaluation.

Smith told police a man in shabby clothes brought the violin to his shop Friday afternoon.

"He wanted $15," said Smith, "but I told him I could only let him have $10. We talked for a while and I finally agreed to let him have $12. After all, the violin was in a nice case."

Smith picked up his Saturday morning Post and there on Page 1 was a story about police searching for a $7900 violin.

Smith examined the violin, on which he had given $12. Inside he saw the name "J. B. Guadagonine," which clinched the matter. The name was that of the master craftsman who made the violin in Italy in 1754.

Smith called Boston, trying to contact Zazoski. He talked to the violinist's sister-in-law, who told him Zazoski was in New York and that she would attempt to get the information to him.

It is a routine matter for pawnshops to furnish police with a list of articles pledged with them. When police got the list yesterday and saw that a violin had been pawned with Smith, they made a speedy trip to Alexandria.

Inspector Robert J. Barrett, chief

See VIOLIN, Page 5, Column 1.

Survivors Near Wreck Signal 3 of Crew Dead

Supplies Dropped By Parachute to Men Lost 13 Days Deep in Antarctic

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

Charred wreckage of a Navy patrol plane lost 13 days in the Antarctic has been found, the Navy announced yesterday, with at least six of the nine crew members alive.

Wire service dispatches from the scene said the Mount Olympus, flagship of the Byrd Antarctic expedition, had reported six of the crew alive and three dead. Two were Virginians.

A radio from the task force commander under whom the big Martin Mariner was operating when it disappeared December 30 informed the Navy Departmnt:

"PBM on search mission from eastern group has located Byrd wreckage of missing Mariner and counted six live men at position 71-03, 71 degrees 3 minutes south, 93 degrees 47 minutes west.

Gear Dropped to Survivors

"Am dropping survivor gear by parachute. More details when received."

The position given by the search airplane placed the crash about 50 miles north of Thurston Peninsula in the vicinity of the Demas Mountains.

When last heard from the day it disappeared the missing aircraft gave its position as approximately 250 miles south of its mother ship, the seaplane tender Pine Island.

Aboard were:

Capt. Henry H. Caldwell, of Norfolk, Va., commander of the Pine Island.

Wendell K. Henderson, aviation radioman 1/c, Portsmouth, Va.

Lieut. William H. Kearns, jr., Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Ralph P. LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.

Ensign Maxwell A. Lopez, Newport, R. I.

Frederick W. Williams, aviation machinists mate 1/c, Huntington, Tenn.

James H. Robbins, aviation radioman 3/c, San Diego, Calif.

Owen McCarty, chief photographers mate, Sonoma, Calif.

W. G. H. Warr, aviation machinists mate 3/c, Reading, Pa.

Doctor Stands by

Since the twin-motored Mariner was reported overdue, an airplane has stood by with a doctor who could be parachuted to it when found. Two-minute evening prayers for the missing crewmen have been said by members of crews of vessels in the task force.

For days all efforts at search and rescue were hampered by bad weather which covered the area in which the force was operating. Even radio communications were greatly impeded by weather conditions.

Nevertheless, hourly mesages of encouragement were broadcast in the hope the crew of the Mariner might pick up some of them. Homing signals also were broadcast on the chance the missing men might have made a safe landing, repaired damage and were able to take off again.

The wreckage was found by a search seaplane from the Pine Island at 12:29 p. m. yesterday.

Portal Curbs Get Head Start In Congress

Stassen Cites Danger Of Going Too Far In Labor Legislation

By the Associated Press

Bills to wipe out some four billion dollars of union portal pay suits got a head start over other labor legislation yesterday.

Seven other major bills, among 30 or more dealing with unions already introduced, are slated for early attention, but the House and Senate Labor Committees have not yet set to work on them.

Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, who is seeking the Republican nomination for President in 1948, said today there is "some danger of going too far" in labor legislation.

Three of the seven major bills are sponsored by Senator Ball, also a Minnesota Republican. Stassen told a news conference all three "go too far." He was talking about bills by Ball which would outlaw the closed shop and industry-wide bargaining, and the Ball-Taft-Smith bill, which is a revised version of last year's Case bill.

Stassen's own labor program centers around amending the Wagner Act but avoiding compulsion as far as possible. Stassen is not a member of Congress.

Senator Capehart (R., Ind.), the sponsor of one bill to offset portal-pay claims, will be the first witness before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee when it meets Wednesday. Chairman Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Judiciary Committee has introduced another measure.

Senator Donnell (R., Mo.), subcommittee chairman, announced the hearings would be public. He told reporters that witnesses would be required "so far as practicable" to file written statements covering their proposed testimony a day in advance of their appearance. The other subcommittee members are Senators Cooper (R., Tenn.) and Eastland (D., Miss.).

The seven bills which so far seem to be getting the most attention aside from the portal-pay measures are:

HOUSE

1. The new bill by Representative Francis Case (R., S. Dak.), a

See LABOR, Page 5, Column 5.

House Passage Of Income Tax Cut Conceded

Democratic Whip Says GOP Has Votes, Calls Slash Unsound

By the Associated Press

Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, House Democratic whip, conceded yesterday probable House passage of a 25 per cent reduction in income taxes, "because the Republicans have got the votes."

But he denounced the cut—fathered by Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee and indorsed by Senator Taft (R., Ohio)—as an "unsound" approach to fiscal problems.

McCormack, himself a former member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, suggested instead a study of methods designed to ease the tax burden on "the little fellow"—possibly by boosting exemptions on earned income.

President Truman's estimate of the necessary spending in the fiscal year starting July 1 is $37,500,000,000. Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and an announced candidate for President, joined fellow Republicans today in attacking this figure as too high.

Calls It Padded

"Sharply padded," said Stassen of Mr. Truman's budget. "Wasteful and extravagant."

Stassen told a news conference he is laying before individual members of Congress a proposal to cut five million dollars out of the President's budget.

He suggested continuing enough of the wartime excise (luxury) taxes to raise another billion dollars to make the total income $38,500,000,000. There then would be six billion dollars to work with on his calculations, he said.

Stassen would handle this as follows:

1. Reduce the national debt by three billion dollars.

2. Cut personal income taxes by 12½ per cent, a total of $2,500,000,000.

3. Reduce taxes on small businesses by 500 million dollars by eliminating duplicate taxation on

See TAXES, Page 5, Column 5.

Veteran Felled Fighting Fire In Warehouse

A former Coast Guardsman who was given a job by a wartime shipmate here yesterday released a blocked fire door to help halt a blaze threatening a downtown warehouse.

The man was Lester A. Ferguson, 28, of Presidential Gardens, Arlington, Va., a buyer for the Mayer & Co. furniture store, 421 7th st. nw.

Ferguson, overcome by smoke, was taken to Emergency Hospital, where his condition was considered good.

Paint Shop Source Seen

Fire Marshal Raymond Roberts said the blaze apparently started in a paint shop directly across an overhead runway connecting the store with the warehouse.

Dense smoke poured through the doorway, past a firedoor which had only partly closed due to an obstruction. Ferguson moved the obstruction, allowing the door to close, then crawled through the areaway.

Quick work by firemen restricted the fire to a part of one floor and only damage was by smoke and water, Roberts said.

Ferguson had been given a job by Serge Sacknoff, part owner of the company, after the two had served together on a patrol frigate. His home was in Cleveland, Ohio, before he entered service.

First of the two alarms came sohrtly before 11 a. m. and the second was sounded a few minutes later. Although firemen required only 15 minutes to extinguish the blaze, hose lines and equipment blocked traffic for 30 minutes.

D. C. Men Get Prison Terms In Ringer Case

O'Donnell Given 2 Yrs., Sanner 18 Months for Horse Switch at Pimlico

Baltimore, Jan. 11 (AP).—Two Washington, D. C., horsemen received prison sentences today for substituting a "ringer" in two horse races at Pimlico race track in November, 1945.

James S. O'Donnell, 49, owner of Flying Kilts which the State contended ran under the name of Rounco, was sentenced to two years in Maryland Penitentiary by Judge E. Paul Mason in Baltimore Criminal Court.

Roland Bennett Sanner, 46, trainer of Rounco, was sentenced to 18 months in the Maryland House of Correction.

In passing sentence, Judge Mason said he was concerned not only with the fact that the Maryland Jockey Club—which runs Pimlico—had been defrauded of its purse money, but that the racing public had been duped.

He pointed out that O'Donnell had a past record, having been sentenced for Army desertion in 1917, a prohibition violation in 1930 and for passing counterfeit money in 1936.

O'Donnell's attorney immediately noted an appeal.

Both defendants were convicted by a criminal court jury on charges of obtaining racing purses by false pretenses and of conspiring to obtain them improperly.

The Supreme bench affirmed Sanner's conviction on all counts but reversed O'Donnell's false pretense counts. However, O'Donnell's conviction on the conspiracy charge was upheld.

Viet Namese Threaten War For 20 Years

Claim Cutting of Rail Line, Imperiling Troop And Supply Movement

Paris, Jan. 11 (AP).—Viet Namese forces claimed today to have slashed the rail line in several plaes btwen Saigon and Dalat, imprilling French troop and supply movement in Indo-China, while President Ho Chi Minh defiantly told the French they were confrontd with at least a 20-year war."

The Viet Namese statements were broadcast ovr thir scrt radio. Dalat is 150 mils northeast, of Saigon, headquarters of the French colonial staff in southern Indo-China.

Meanwhile the French cabinet met to take up ths Indo-Chinese situation in advance of the expected arrival here tomorrow of Colonial Minister Marius Moutet, who has made a tour of the fighting areas.

General LeClerc, France's renowned armored force commander, also was expected back tomorrow. He has taken an active part in directing the French troops in their battles with the Viet Namese that began on December 19.

A French communique said French parachutists who were dropped a week ago at Namdinh, important cotton mill town 50 miles southeast of Hanoi, had returned to Hanoi after an operation that cost the Viet Namese heavily. It was not explained whether a garrison had been left at Namdinh.

Pair, 77 and 85, Marry Despite Forgotten Ring

Unionville, Ia., Jan. 11 (AP).—Romance came late in life for Miss Amy Nidey, 77.

She was married here yesterday to Tod Garner, 85, a widower. There was no ring. Garner said he had forgotten to get one.

Nice Try, No Less, But Spring Loses

Spring tried hard yesterday, but lost.

Bright sunshine which sent temperatures to a high of 59 will give way today to partly cloudy, colder and possibly a wee sprinkle from Ohio valley rains.

Highest temperature forecast for today will be in the low 50s. Yesterday's low was 34 degrees at 7:10 a. m.

Charges 'Political Expediency'

Lewis Asks Supreme Court To Void Fine, Contempt Ruling

By the Associated Press

John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers told the Supreme Court yesterday that "public hysteria and political expediency" led to their contempt convictions and $3,510,000 fines in the soft coal strike.

Both the union and the Government filed briefs outlining arguments they are to present orally Tuesday.

In the briefs, Lewis' counsel asked the Supreme Court to cancel the contempt findings as well as the fines, while Attorney General Clark argued they should be sustained.

The case grew out of the Justice Department's attempt, by obtaining a restraining order from Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, to bar the miners from walking out of the federally-seized pits last November.

Lewis ignored the order and the miners walked out. After a trial, Judge Goldsborough fined Lewis $10,000 and the union $3,500,000 for contempt. On December 7, three days after the fines were imposed, Lewis ordered the men back to work.

The union's brief said the Gov-

See COAL, Page 4, Column 2.

Just Call Him 'Lucky' Lo Yin Ling . . .

Post Staff Photo

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD—M/Sergt. William H. Vanderwege, China veteran, and his 20-year-old Dutch wife, arrived in Washington yesterday with Lo Yin Ling, 14-year-old Chinese orphan boy, who had been legally adopted in China by former infantry Capt. H. A. Finney, of 2560 University pl. nw. Finney, an attorney, found the grinning youngster in the mountains near I-Liang about 18 months ago. He likes to be called "Lucky", but doesn't know the meaning of the word. Mrs. Vanderwege, who made the trip from China with Lo Lin, was born in the Orient and is on her first visit to the United States

To Be Aired in Parliament

Norway May Take Moscow's Request for Bases Before U. N.

London, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—A Soviet request for military bases on Spitzbergen Island will get a full airing in the Norwegian Parliament and may be referred to the United Nations, it was disclosed tonight.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange informed the United Press in Oslo that the Norwegian government is considering asking UN to intervene. He emphasized, however, that no final decision had been made.

Lange, meanwhile, promised to give Parliament a full report on the Soviet request. Spitzbergen lies along the Arctic Circle due north of Norway, and would be a strategic base for military or civilian aviation operations in Polar areas.

Spitzbergen went to Norway under a 1920 treaty providing that it never could be used for "warlike purposes." Russia, said Lange, now seeks to modify the treaty, whose signatories included the United States, Great Britain and France.

Lange's disclosure that Norway was considering U. N. action was made in written replies to written questions submitted by the United Press.

"Can you comment on dispatches

See ISLES, Page 4, Column 1.

Virginia News

Projects involving a total cost of $1,387,500 at eight Virginia airports are included in the first year's Federal-aid airport improvement program, the Civil Aeronautics Administration reported yesterday.

The Virginia projects are at Newport News, Weyers Cave-Harrisonburg, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Farmville, Orange, South Boston and Martinsville. When completed, all these fields will be Class 2 airports, except Charlottesville and Lynchburg, which will be Class 3.

The total cost of the projects, the Government's share, division of expenditures and work to be done follow:

Newport News, Patrick Henry Airport—$280,000 and $140,000; grading of two landing strips, each 500 by 3000 feet; construction of an administration building, and incidental grading and landscaping.

Weyers Cave-Harrisonburg, Tri-City Airport—$220,000 and $110,000; grading of two landing strips 300 by 3000 feet, construction of administration building, incidental grading and seeding.

Charlottesville Municipal Airport—230,000 and $100,000; acquisition of a new site and grading of two 4200-foot landing strips or development of th exist g field by grading a new runway and extending the north-south runway.

Lynchburg, Preston Glen Airport (now Class 3)—$140,000 and $70,000; construction of a new administration building and incidental grading.

Farmville—$107,500 and $50,000; grading one strip from 1800 to 3000 feet, and construction of an administration building.

Orange County Airport—$120,000 and $60,000; improving the existing landing strips, with extensions to 3000 feet, constructing a new administration building.

South Boston, Halifax Airport—$120,000 and $60,000; grading of two landing strips, construction of an administration building, miscellaneous grading and drainage.

Martinsville Municipal Airport—$170,000 and $85,000; grading of one new 3000-foot landing strip and construction of an administration building.

* * * *

Luray Shop Approved

Luray, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—The State Board of Education has inspected and approved for veteran training the shoe repair and leathercraft shop of J. William Beach of Luray.

* * * *

Luray Band Concert

Luray, Va., Jan. 11.—The Shenandoah Conservatory of Music of Dayton, Va., will give a band concert here on January 16, it was announced yesterday by L. E. Walden, Luray music director. The concert is one of a series being sponsored by the local band association.

* * * *

Zoning Appeal Denied

Manassas, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—The Board of Appeals of Manassas will recommend to the town council a rejection of an application filed by Edgar G. PYarrish for permission to erect a filling station at the corner of Fairview ave. and Center st. The action followed a public hearing on the application held this week.

* * * *

Woman's Club Meeting

Manassas, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—The Manssas Woman's Club will hold its monthly meeting at 2:30 p. m. Monday at the Trinity Parish Hall. Panel discussions on town government, education and recreation will be featured with Mrs. Dan Eustler, Mrs. R. Worth Peters and Mrs. J. Vincent leading the discussions of the three subjects, respectively.

* * * *

Tax Plan Assailed

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Wilbur C. Hall of Loudoun County, former member of the House of Delegates and o fthe commission which recommended Virginia's system of loquor control in 1934, denounced today legislation pending before the General Assembly for re-imposing a 10 per cent tax on liquors and wines which was repealed in 1942.

Hall

"To adopt the pending proposal," Hall said in a statement, "is to place a bar tender's apron upon the Treasury of Virginia."

He asserted that the tax plan was "wrong in principle and vicious as a Governmental policy" and would tend to reduce the amount of liquor profits now going to the localities.

* * * *

Dr. Magruder Killed

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Dr. Egbert Watson Magruder, 78, of Keswick, retired chemist for 30 years for the Royster Co. of Norfolk, was killed at about 5:30 p. m. yesterday when his automobile crashed into the rear of a parked truck on Route 250, about 2 miles east of here.

* * * *

WAA Vehicle Sale

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—The War Assets Administration regional office announced today the spot sale on January 23 at the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground of 195 motor vehicles, 95 of which are weapon carriers, and five detached vehcile bodies to both priority and nonpriority buyers.

* * * *

Bank of Virginia Elects

Richmond, Va., Jaan. 11 (AP).—Robert M. Berkeley, former branch manage rat Petersburg and a resident there since childhood, was elected vice president yesterday of the Baank of Virginia.

* * * *

Prince William C. of C.

Manassas, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—The Prince William County Chamber of Commerce at its weekly luncheon next Tuesday will vote on amendments of the by-laws. Stanley A. Owens, Manassas, heads the committee on revisions. Changes include lowering the set dues, vesting the government of the chamber in members attending meetings rather than a board of directors, election of officers from membership instead of electing two directors from each magisterial district and setting the fiscal year to start January 1. C. C. Cloe, C. Lacey Compton and Edgar G. Parrish were named a committee to reorganize the standing committees.

* * * *

Kiwanis Division Plans

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—A report on progress of a special committee study of rearrangement of divisional lines within the capital district of Kiwanis International will be among items coming before the midyear meeting of the district board of trustees here Sunday and Monday. The capital district includes Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and Delaware.

* * * *

Va. Jaycees Meeting

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Richmond's Junior Chamber of Commerce will be host to Jaycees from throughout Virginia at the first junior chamber all-State conference to be held next Saturday and Sunday. Highlight of the gathering will be a banquet Saturday night, at which a distinguished service award will be presented to Virginia's "outstanding young man" of 1946.

* * * *

Manassas Tree Care

Manassas, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—A committee has been appointed by the Manassas Coordinating Council to cooperate with the town manager in caring for trees. The group includes R. Jackson Ratcliffe, chairman; Mrs. E. E. Pickeral, Mrs. Paul J. Cooksey, Mrs. Benjamin Jacobson, Mrs. J. P. Royer and Col. Benjamin Muse. The town council recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the cutting of trees except with the supervision of the town manager.

* * * *

Installation at Leesburg

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—The Rev. Ira Durwood Hudgins, the new minister of the Lesburg Baptist Church, will be installed at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday evening with services at the church. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Reuben E. E. Harkness, professor of history of christianity at Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

* * * *

Home Improvement

Manassas, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—A county goal to improve entrances to homes was adopted at a leaders' training school for leaders of county home demonstration clubs held here this week. The project will be stressed in every club during the year. Emphasis will be placed on improving the appearance of mail boxes. Mrs. A. O. Beane, Manassas, is county goal chairman.

* * * *

Leesburg Firemen

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—The Leesburg Fire Department elected two new officers at their annual meeting held here. They are: Harry M. Jenkins, lieutenant No. 1, and Joseph Frye, lieutenant No. 2. Officers reelected are: David M. McDonald, chief; Matt Pulliam, assistant chief; James B. Anderson, secretary; L. T. Frye, treasurer; Robert Long, chief engineer; William A. Herndon, captain of Company No. 1, and A. B. Titus, captain of Company No. 2.

* * * *

Luray Auxiliary Elects

Luray, Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—The following officers have been elected by the ladies auxiliary of the Luray Fire Department: Mrs. Miller Swartz, president; Miss Elta Bell Wilkins, vice president; Mrs. Arthur Yates, secretary; Mrs. Ray Ashman, treasurer; Mrs. Everett Will, chaplain; Mrs. Leo Foster, guard; Mrs. Orville Shenk, historian. Mrs. Yates is also treasurer of the State auxiliary.

* * * *

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Temporary State operation of a public utility, an issue now before the General Assembly, will be considered by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals under a writ of error granted yesterday to State Highway Commissioner James A. Anderson.

The commission was granted an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk settling a dispute over compensation to be paid by the State to the Chesapeake Ferry Co. while the State is operating the company's ferry system across Hampton Roads.

* * * *

Lexington, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—William Atkinson, managing editor of the Roanoke Times, and Louis Spilman, editor and publisher of the Waynesboro News-Virginian, have been appointed as visiting instructors to the Washington and Lee University journalism department staff, O. W. Riegel, director of the university's Lee Journalism Foundation, has announced.

* * * *

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. filed with the State Water Control Board yesterday an "application for a certificate to continue discharge of industrial wastes into the waters of the State" and outlined plans for continuing an extension program for stream improvement work at its Covington plant.

The company is one of the first major industrial concerns in Virginia to respond to the control board's request for an application under provisions of the 1946 State water control law. The board has authority to request applications from industries and municipalities discharging sewage or industrial wastes into State waters.

Col. Reynolds Is Dead at 66 In Warrenton

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Col. Stephen Clark Reynolds, 66, former chief of the Quartermaster Corps' Remount Station at Front Royal, Va., died at his home here last night.

Colonel Reynolds, a graduate of the United States Militaary Academy in 1904, served overseas in the first World War wit hthe Fifth Division as a temporary colonel and h ewon the Distinguished Service Medal and he Silver Star. After the war he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and served at Front Royal until his retirement in 1934. He had lived in Warrenton since that time.

He was a native of Louisiana, Mo., and married the former Miss Marjorie Oliver of St. Louis, Mo., who with two sons, Stephen Clark, jr., and Guy Oliver Reynolds of New York, survive hmi.

Private funeral services will be held Monday at 10:30 a. m. at Arlington National Cemetery.

Benjamin H. Sincell

Oakland, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—Benjamin H. Sincell, 77, editor and publisher of the Oakland Republican for more than 56 years, died at his home in Oakland shortly before midnight last night. He was born July 11, 1869, at Frederick, a son of the late Charles H. Sincell and Leah Richardson Sicell, and moved to Oakland as a youth.

He is survived by his wife and four children, C. Morris Sincell of Fairmont, W. Va.; Donald R. Sincell, associate editor of the Republican; Mrs. Elmer Haulenbech of Wilkinsburg, Pa., and Mrs. Robert Ruppert of Oakland. Funeral services will be held at the home Monday.

Mrs. Sarah G. Adams

Manassas, Va., Jan. 11.—Funeral services for Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Adams, 89, who died at her home here Wednesday morning, were conducted at 2 p. m. Friday with interment in the Manassas Cemetery. Mrs. Adams was the daughter of the late John Thomas Lynn and Nancy Currell Lynn of Loudoun County. In 1884 she married Beverley F. Adams and went to Philadelphia, where she resided for many years. In 1915, Mrs. Adams came to Prince William and has made her home here since. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Harry P. Davis of Manassas; four sons, John E. Adams, Manassas; Frank H. Adams, J. Taylor Adams and Mason Adams of Philadelphia; 15 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. B. C. Dudley

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Bertie Critzer Dudley, wife of William Lewis Dudley, died, Thursday at her home in Covesville. She was a native of Albemarle County, daughter of the late Andrew D. and Virginia Toms Critzer, and was 67. Besides her husband, she is survived by five sons and three daughters. The funeral was held this afternoon.

Mrs. Hunter F. Lewis

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 11.—Funeral rites were held Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Hunter Fielding Lewis, member of a prominent Albermarle County family, who died at her home in Richmond. She was a daughter of the late J. Luther Moon and Ann Martin Moon of Stony Point, this county, and was 74. Surviving are four daughters and a son.

Va. Appeals Court Fuel Tax Decision Due Tomorrow

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals may hand down an opinion Monday settling the constitutionality of Virginia's fuel tax law on out-of-State truckers.

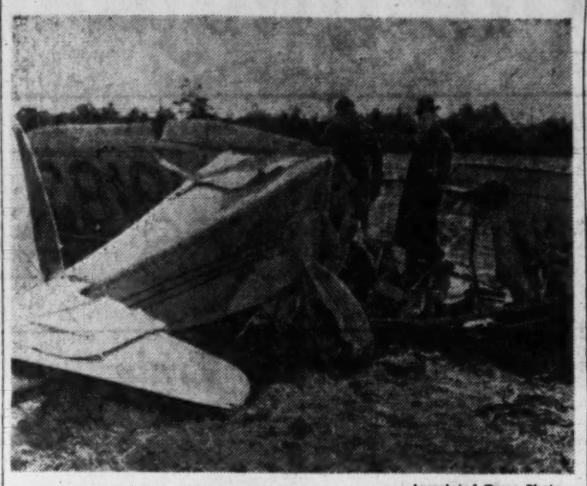
The clerk's docket of undecided cases listed this litigation among that on which opinions may be rendered.

The court heard argument in November of the appeal taken by Mason & Dixon Lines, Inc., a Tennessee trucking firm, from an order of the State corporation commission assessing the company a back tax of $27,958 and a penalty of $1000 for failure to purchase nearly 560,000 gallons of gasoline in the State between July 1, 1942, and December 31, 1945.

The company protested before the Supreme Court that the tax is an unreasonable burden on interstate commerce, in violation of the Federal Constitution, and argued that the formula used by the commission for assessing gasoline consumption is not fair. Under the law, a carrier who does not buy enough gasoline in the State to cover his travel over Virginia highways must pay into the State treasury a sum equivalent to the tax on the gasoline consumed.

Nineteen other cases also may be decided Monday, including the last round in a dispute growing out of the five-year-old annexation proceeding between Richmond and Henrico County.

Two Killed in Plane Crash



Associated Press Photo

WILLIAM C. EDMONDSON, pilot, and a passenger, Charles J. Brookshire, both of Cartersville, Ga., were killed when this plane crashed shortly after taking off from the airport at Danville, Va., on Friday

Va. Legislature Near Action on 3 Major Topics

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Legislation on the three major subjects before the current extra session of the Virginia General Assembly—school funds, labor regulations and a 10 per cent wine-liquor tax—may have taken its approximate final shape by the time the legislators finish their day's work Monday.

Bills dealing with all three topics are now in position for determinative action Monday, a day which should, therefore, give the cue as to whether the session will adjourn next week or linger a few days longer.

Governor Tuck's emergency $6,500,000 school appropriations program, main topic in his call for the special assembly, is ready for showdown discussions on the floor of the Senate and in the House appropriations committee, whose recommendations usually win majority House support. The probabilities were that both the Senate and the House committee would indorse the measure substantially as Mr. Tuck proposed it.

Labor, Alcohol Tax Bills

The more controversial labor and alcohol tax bills, however, gave promise of stealing the day's show, for the reason that both are subjects of more violent conflict than the schools appropriations, in which the only field of disagreement is whether more State money than Mr. Tuck requested could and should be provided for increasing teachers' pay.

Debate on labor matters will erupt on the House floor if the delegates follow their calendar in normal fashion and take up on second reading Governor Tuck's bills designed to preclude stoppages of public utility services because of labor disputes and to prohibit the closed shop in intrastate industry and business.

The pros and cons of the 10 per cent wine-liquor tax will be argued before the House finance committee at a public hearing set for 3 p. m., a session at which administration leaders will make every effort to have the tax bill killed in committee, to forestall an all-out battle on the House floor later.

Action May Be Postponed

At least one attempt to amend the labor bills will be made in the House Monday—unless the delegates, as they sometimes do when faced with a package of explosive legislation on Monday after weekend recess, decide to detour the bills for the day.

Delegate Stuart B. Campbell of Wytheville has prepared amendments to both the utilities and open shop bills in keeping with his minority dissent from the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council's majority recommendations, and he reiterated today his intensions of offering the changes when the House debate opens.

Campbell, in brief, would have the Assembly enact legislation forbidding strikes in essential utilities and giving the State Corporation Commission full jurisdiction to settle any utility labor-management disputes. For the open shop bill he would substitute a joint resolution declaring the public policy in favor of open shops and calling for further study of the problem to be considered by the 1948 session. The Wytheville delegate also has an alternative substitute on the latter bill, which would modify it to allow the closed shop wherever 75 per cent of the employes concerned favor the closed shop in an election.

Lt. Sima Gets Year Sentence To NavyPrison

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—Lieut. William R. Sima, suspended band leader, has been dismissed from the service and sentenced to 12 months at hard labor in the Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Prison, the Naval Academy disclosed today.

The sentence was contained in a letter from Secretary James F. Forrestal and transmitted by the academy to Sima who was court martialed last August on charges of culpable inefficiency in connection with his duties as academy band leader.

He was found innocent of eight specifications by the court, but no decision was announced on 13 others. Forrestal's letter did not specify the charges upon which Sima was found guilty and the academy said it had no additional information.

The charges against Sima included perjury, extortion, gambling, inefficiency, conduct unbecoming an officer ad violation of several Navy regulations.

The charges arose from an alleged party last February 10 in the quarters of Walter W. Rollins, convicted by a general court of adultery with a white woman, gambling, theft, and misconduct, is serving a two years' sentence at the Portsmouth prison.

Sima's son, Musician 1/c William R., was tried in connection with the same party and convicted by a summary court of introducing his wife to a Negro men's quarters. His sentence was remitted and he subsequently was dismissed from the service.

Rule Possible Tomorrow on Va. Fuel Tax

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals may hand down an opinion Monday settling the constitutionality of Virginia's fuel tax law on out-of-State truckers.

The court heard arguments on the apepeal taken by Mason & Dixon Lines, Inc., a Tennessee trucking firm, from an order of the State Corporation Commission assessing the company a back tax of $27,958 an da penalty of $1000 for failure to purchase nearly 560,000 gall nosof gasoline in the State between July 1, 1942, and December 31, 1945.

The company protested before the Supreme Couft that the tax is an unreasonabe burden on interstate commerce, in violation of the Federal Constitution, and argued that the formula used by the commission for assessing gasoline consumption is not fair. Under the law, a carrier who does not buy enough gasoline in the State to cover his travel over Virginia highways must pay into the State treasury a sum equivalent to the tax on the gasoline consumed.

Nineteen other cases also may be decided Monday, including the last round in a dispute growing out of the 5-year-old annexation proceeding between Richmond and Henrico County. The only question left for the court to settle i sthat of costs of the litigation—whether they are to be borne by the city or by two real estate corporations which developed subdivisions in the annexed area of Westhampton.

Divorce Makes Lad Transatlantic Commuter

PAUL POWER, 11, is reunited with his mother, who is now Mrs. Violet Fox, at La Guardia Field after flying from London on a Pan American World Airways Clipper. He arrived Friday morning. Paul will commute between 5715 Second st., Arlington, where his mother now lives with her husband, Isaac, a former corporal, right, and London, the home of his father, Dallas Bower, associate producer of the movie, Henry the Fifth

Weekend Rest Planned for Md. Assembly

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—The Maryland General Assembly, its organization virtually complete, was in recess today to allow its members a weekend of rest for what observers believe will be a trying third week of the session.

With all committees named, work will start Monday or Tuesday on consideration of the 200-odd bills dumped into the hopper since January 1.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will hold an open hearing Tuesday on legislative council bills and a large delegation from Montgomery County is expected to be on hand.

Many Bills Introduced

During the week just ended many bills with an old familiar ring were introduced.

One, which would allow women to serve on juries, has come up in every session for the last decade or more, but has never gotten the necessary votes for passage.

Others in the "old-timer" category which were submitted during the week include those to abolish the seldom-enforced law calling for segregation of Negroes on comman carriers, and to repeal the elections laws relating to the Declarations of Intentions Act.

The long-envisaged plan to construct a Chesapeake Bay bridge to link the eastern and western shore also was brought to the attention of the Legislature by a bill introduced by Senator Beck (D., Caroline). Senator Beck's measure, purely his personal idea of how the State should go about building the gigantic span, calls for its financing through a bond issue.

Promise Reiterated

Governor Lane, in his inaugural address Wednesday, reiterated his and the Democratic Party promise to push for such a structure, but an administration bay bridge bill is not ready for submission.

The Baltimore City House delegation still lacks a formal chairman and the group apparently has divided into two equal factions over the choice of a leader.

Sources close to the strife said an effort would be made over the weekend to heal the breach that has led to open dissension on the matter.

The Senate committees named yesterday were:

Elections—Stromberg, chairman; Goldstein, vice chairman; Bauer, Kimble, Sella, Bolton, McAllister, McLaughlin, Beck.

Rules—Byrnes, chairman; Sothoron, Kimble.

Federal relations—T. F. Johnson, chairman; Della, vice chairman; Davis, Ellison, Dulin, Storm, Travers.

Printed bills—Shallcross, chairman; Bauer, vice chairman; Dulin, Kimble, Monroe, Balch, Storm.

Amendments to constitution—Travers, chairman; Storm, vice chairman; Ellison, Bolton, Bella, Davis, T. J. Johnson, Sothoron, Bauer, McLaughlin, Kimble.

Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries—Goldstein, chairman; Travers, vice chairman; George, Carter, Phoebus, Bailey, Monroe, Balch, T. F. Johnson, Dulin.

Education—G. Johnson, chairman; Beck, vice chairman; Barton, Davis, George, Hoff, Stromberg, Travers, Storm.

Labor—Della, chairman; Baur, vice chairman; Kimble, Ellison, Fraley, Travers, Storm, Barton, Bolton, Carter, Balch, O'Neill, George.

Aviation—Bauer, chairman; Travers, vice chairman; Ellison, Hoff, McLaughlin, George, Goldstein.

Insurance and Loans—Della, chairman; Carter, vice chairman; Ellison, George, Goldstein, McLaughlin, O'Neill, Stromberg, Barton.

Inspections—Stromberg, chairman; Dulin, vice chairman; T. F. Johnson, Kimble, Phoebus, Bauer and Storm.

Public Buildings—Dulin, chairman; Bauer, vice chairman; Beck, Davis, G. Johnson, Stromberg, McLaughlin, McAllister, Phoebus.

Executive nominations—George, chairman; Bauer, vice chairman; Ellinson, Storm, Bailey, Balch, Kimble, Bolton, Stromberg.

Hygiene—Beck, chairman; Bauer, vice chairman; McAllister, T. F. Johnson, Marton, O'Neill, Shallcross.

Roads and highways—George, chairman; Barton, vice chairman; Bauer, Davis, Balch, Fraley, McAllister, Stromberg, Kimble, Goldstein, Bolton.

Natural resources—Carter, chairman; Barton, vice chairman; Davis, Fraley, Goldstein, Storm, Kimble, Balch, Beck.

Militia—Balch, chairman; George, vice chairmaan; McAllister, Stromberg, Hoff, Phoebus, Goldstein, Travers, Davis, G. Johnson, Bailey.

Agriculture—Storm, chairman; Beck, vice chairman; George, McAllister, Stromberg, Bauer, Monroe, Shallcross, Bailey, Balch, G. Johnson.

Article 3, Section 24, Constitution—Dulin, chairman; Carter, vice chairman; Hoff, Sothoron, Travers, Fish and game—Barton, chairman; George, vice chairman; Ellison, Fraley, Dulin, McLaughlin, Kemble, Storm, G. Johnson, Stromberg.

Railroad Tunnel Confuses Autoist

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—For the second time in 10 days an automobile has mistaken directions at the end of the combination railroad-vehicular cross-Potomac Bridge here and run into the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Tunnel instead of following the highway.

This time it was a Montana-licensed car which drove some distance into the tunnel early yesterday morning before the driver—whose name was not taken—realized he was off the highway.

W. L. Edwards, track foreman, said the driver told him he was blinded by the smoke of a passing train.

Maryland News

Baltimore, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Maryland Farm Bureau reported here today that a series of special meetings would be held in the coming week in connection with the organization's annual spring membership campaign.

State Secretary C. E. Wise, jr., said the first meeting will be held at Ridgely, Caroline County, January 23.

Other scheduled meetings are:

January 31, Upper Marlboro, for Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties.

February 5, Frederick, for Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery and Washington counties.

March 18, Guntertown, for Garrett and Allegany counties.

Following each group conference, each county will hold its own session.

H. S. Leaverton of Chestertown and Wilson A. Heaps of Pylesville, were reelected president and vice president, respectively, of the Maryland Farm Bureau and Maryland Agricultural Society yesterday at the closing session of the joint convention.

* * * *

4 Escape in Fire

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—Four Negroes, including a 1-year-old girl, escaped injury yesterday when fire destroyed their home in Hagerstown.

The baby, Kathleen Campbell, was trapped with the others on the second floor and was dropped from a window into the arms of an unidentified person.

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Poultry Price Drop

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 11 (AP).—One cause of the sharp drop in the poultry market is inaccuracy in the reporting of dressed poultry prices, a group of poultry dressing plant operators declared here last night.

The contention was made at a Poultry Institute for operators of the Delmarva Peninsula, officials of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and Government representatives.

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Dog-Tag Census

Indian Head, Md., Jan. 11 (Spl.). The sheriff of Charles County has been authorized to make a house-to-house canvas of all those who have not procured their 1946 dog tags on or before February 1, 1947, according to Georgietta Croft, clerk to the board. Those who have not procured their 1946 dog tags are urged to do so before this day, otherwise they will be subject to fine.

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Charles County Stars

Indian Head, Md., Jan. 11 (Spl.). At a recent meeting of the Charles County All Stars, the following officers were chosen: president, Alexander Blackhall; vice president, Helen Anne Norris; secretary, Hazel Welch. Meetings will be held three times a year, spring, summer and in the fall. Their project this year is organizing the Charles County Older Youth 4-H Club.

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Delinquent Taxes

Indian Head, Md., Jan. 11 (Spl.). According to Elizabeth W. Wade, Charles County treasurer, taxpayers who are delinquent in the payment of 1946 State and county taxes, will be advertised as of February 1, 1947.

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Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—A Lane administration spokesman indicated today ways are being studied to amend State laws under which several appointees of former Gov. Herbert B. O'Conor are scheduled to hold important posts for several years.

Amending action by the General Assembly now in session would permit Governor Lane to fill the jobs with his own appointees, considered the just prerogative of a man who has gotten himself elected Governor.

Most of the O'Conor appointees continue to hold their jobs as the result of provisions inserted in laws passed by the 1945 Legislature. Main purpose of the legislation was to give State employes salary increases. But many of the terms of office, which normally would have expired when O'Conor stepped out this month, were extended well into Lane's term.

On the State Industrial Accident Commission, for example, one member is now scheduled to hold office until 1951, another until 1950, and another until 1949. A similar situation maintains on the Public Service Commission.

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The name of Gertrude S. Chapman, to succeed H. A. Wrenn, retired postmaster of Lanham, Md., was sent to the Senate yesterday by President Truman. The recommendation will be referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service.

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Leonardtown, Md., Jan. 11.—The Frank Knox Parent-Teacher Association will meet at 7:30 p. m. Monday at the Naval Elementary School, Cedar Point. A musical program by the Charlotte Hall Glee Club, classroom exhibits and free refreshments have been arranged, according to W. C. Gleiter, publicity chairman.

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Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—A Democratic party dinner dance to which leaders of the new State administration and members of the general assembly have been invited will be held Thursday evening at Carvel Hall. Delegate James C. Morton, jr., of Anne Arundel County will serve as toastmaster.

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Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—William B. Clatanoff was elected chairman of the Greater Annapolis Recreation Association at an organization meeting this week. Other officers elected were Anthony Ristano, vice chairman; Mrs. Bernard Legun, secretary, and Stanley Berman, treasurer.

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Annapolis, Md., Jan. 12 (AP).—William H. Labrot was elected commodore of the Annapolis Yacht Club last night. He succeeds Commodore Laurence Thompson.

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Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 11 (AP). Dr. E. L. Cook, manager, announced today that a conference of press and radio representatives will be held Monday at the Newton D. Baker Veterans Hospital here, providing an opportunity for a tour of inspection of the institution.

A former Army hospital, it was reopened last November 15 as a Veterans' Administration facility and now has nearly 300 patients. Plans have been made to take care of 100 patients eventually.

Md. Farm Bureau Backs Outlawing Of Closed Shop

Baltimore, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Maryland Farm Bureau was on record today with a resolution advocating compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in public utilities and key industries, and the abolition of all "secondary boycotts and hot cargo practices."

The resolution was one of a series of 31 dealing with State and national problems affecting agricultural affairs which the bureau adopted during the closing session of its four-day annual convention here yesterday.

The measure also advocated that closed shops be outlawed, and that unions be brought under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Among other resolutions passed was one favoring the proposed bridge across Chesapeake Bay, subject of a bill introduced in the General Assembly, and another advocating the establishment of a broiler experiment station on the Eastern Shore.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 11 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, receipts sharply increased, largely a short-fed steer run for week with medium and low grades predominating; slaughter steers uneven, average good to choice steers steady to 25 lower; lower grades 25 to 50 off; she stock uneven; heifers steady; medium and good beef cows slow steady; lower grades active, strong; spots 25 higher.

Bulls very active, fully 50 cents higher; stockers and feeders fairly active, steady; short load top good and choice fed steers around 1150 lbs., 26.00, week's top; few loads and lots 24.00@25.00; average good 950 to 1150 lbs., short feds, 22.00@23.75; medium and low good lightweights, 18.00@21.50; few 21.75; single choice fed heifer, 25.00; bulk medium and low good, 14.00@19.00; few average good short feds 20.00@21.50; common lightweights down to 12.00; top medium, and good young heifer-type beef cows, 15.50@18.00; outside, 20.00; common and medium, 11.50@15.00.

Canners and cutters, 8.50@11.50; good beef bulls, 17.50@18.50; pair, 19.00@20.00; medium and good weighty sausage bulls, 16.00@17.00; light and medium weights, 12.50@15.50; top good native feeder steers around 860 lbs., 19.25; low and average good, 16.50@18.50; common and medium stockers, 12.50@15.50.

CALVES—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, good and choice vealers active, steady; lower grades slow, 2.00 to 3.00 lower; mixed lots, good and choice 120 to 220 lb. vealers, 24.00@27.00; strictly choice, 28.00; common and medium, 14.00@19.00; culls down to 11.00; underweights as low as 6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, hog prices fluctuated throughout the week with barrows and gilts scaling from 250 to 350 lbs., 50 to 75 lower than a week ago, while all other weights and sows were 25 lower; late market on good and choice 120 to 140 lbs., 22.00; 140 to 155 lbs., 22.50; 155 to 250 lbs., 23.25, the top; 250 to 300 lbs., 22.50; 300 to 350 lbs., 21.75; 350 lbs. up, 21.00; good and choice sows, 19.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, slaughter lambs active, steady; good and choice 80 to 110 lb. wooled lambs, 23.50@25.50; common and medium, 18.50@19.50; culls down to 12.50; slaughter ewes active, steady; good and choice, 8.00@9.00; common and medium, 4.00@5.50; culls down to 3.50.

Shepherdstown Club Elects Sam Skinner

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Jan. 11. Sam Skinner was named president of the Men's Club, corresponding to the usual service club, at the annual meeting yesterday and installed. A. T. Clay was named vice president; Llewellyn Potts, secretary; and Russell White, treasurer. Skinner succeeds George Hill as president.

Church Benefits Under Miller Will

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—Trustees of Christ Reformed Church here were bequethed $2000 for use as deemed wise in upkeep of the cemetery hre under the will of the late Mrs. Ella Grant Miller, which has been admitted to probate.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP) (USDA).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 1000 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago, all weights barrows and gilts 25 to 50 lower; sows 50 lower.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500 (estimated); totall not given; compared with week ago, weight receipts measurably larger than week earlier, trade nevertheless active on all classes; strictly medium grade steers and heifers very popular with buyers all week; strictly good and choice steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, closed steady to strong with week earlier, but medium grades, although figuring in 50 to 1.00 week end decline, still strong to 50 higher than late last week; cows and bulls lost early 50 to 75 advance, finishing weak at decline.

Vealers, 1.00 to 1.50 lower, mostly 26.00 down late after 27.50@28.00 was paid freely early; shortfed low-good grade heifers ran freely all week; extreme top choice to prime 1225-lb. steers, 35.00; next highest price 32.50 paid for weighty steers as well as long yearlings; best light yearlings, 31.25.

Heifer yearlings 25.00, with mixed offerings to 28.00; largely 20.00@27.00 trade on steers and 18.00@23.00 market in heifers; this class usually penalized compared with steers on grade-for-grade basis.

Most beef cows closed at 12.00@14.50; strictly good cows during week, 17.00@18.00; canners and cutters finished at 10.00@11.50; after reaching 17.25 weighty sausage bulls reached to 16.25, with best beef bulls late 16.75; stock cattle trade more or less a nominal affair at 15.00@17.75; steady.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 200 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago, slaughter lambs generally 25 lower; slaughter ewes 25 to 85 higher; other classes scarce; outside demand for slaughter lambs exceptionally broad tihrough midweek but narrowed on two late sessions; consist mainly fed wooled Western lambs, including six cars of Colorados; week's bulk strictly good and choice native and fed Western wooled lambs, 23.50@23.65; latter price top, closing peak 23.40; six cars, 92 to 97 lbs., Colorados, 23.50@23.65.

Liberal quota fed Texas and other Western wooled lambs grading largely good, 23.00@23.25; deck good and choice 117-lb. natives, heaviest lambs of week 23.00 when top was 23.50; medium and good woolskins, 21.00@22.75, few common 14.50@17.50; shorn lambs scarce.

Deck good and choice 93-lb. yearlings, 17.00; load common to medium, 13.00; small lots, native slaughter ewes, mostly 7.75; car good and choice 115-lb. fed ewes, 8.00; three doubles, good and choice 137-lb. wheat-pastured ewes topped at 8.25; load medium and good Texas wooled lambs to feeder buyer, 19.75; three decks, 72-lb. white-faced shearing lambs, 20.15.

Publication of the Federal Diary as a regular feature will be resumed early in February, Jerry Klutts is now on vacation at 76 Ranch, Bonita, Ariz.

Man Slays Mother; 'Her Number Up'

'Witch,' 75, Beaten to Death by Son, 42, Who Preached to Chickens, Went in Nude

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—Earnest Wright, a 42-year-old "mystic" with a beard and a penchant for preaching sermons to chickens, beat his 75-year-old mother to death with his fists and a piece of iron because "her number came up last night," he told police today.

"My life is based on a series of numbers and mother's number—709—came up last night," he said.

The number 709 was written on the side of a stove from which Wright ripped the piece of iron with which he battered his mother, Mrs. Lavinia Wright. She was found dead in bed from a skull fracture, a brain hemorrhage and broken neck after Wright telephoned for police.

He described himself as a minister in the "Church of Christ Campbellites," and said he usually went nude about the house. His neighbors said he sometimes preached sermons to his flock of chickens. At other times, they said, he preached from the top of the small house where he lived with his aged mother.

Reported "a Little Matter"

"I wish to report a little matter," Wright telephoned police headquarters. "I killed my mother last night."

When officers arrived, Wright was at the door to greet them.

"Come in, gentlemen," he said.

He claimed that his mother had tried to poison him by putting acid in his food.

Wright told police his mother was "A witch—the most powerful witch in America."

"She had to be eliminated," he added, simply.

Acted on Schedule

"When the time came to perform the operation, I acted on schedule. The meaning of 709 came to me five minutes before I killed my mother. She asked me to turn down the radio. As I did that, the number 709 became clear."

With the radio playing softly, Wright battered her with his fists until she sank to the floor.

"I twisted her head several times, then beat her with pieces from the iron heating stove," he said. "As soon as she was dead, I went into the other room to dress. I listened to some hill billy programs while waiting for time to pass.

"Then I became violently ill. That was why I couldn't notify the police until this morning."

Advertisement.

Deafened Now Hear with Tiny Single Unit

Science has now made it possible for the deafened to hear faint sounds. It is a hearing device so small that it fits in the hand and enables thousands to enjoy sermons, music, and friendly companionship. Accepted by the Council on Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association. This device does not require separate battery pack, battery wire, case or garment to bulge or weigh you down. The tone is clear and powerful. So made that you can adjust it yourself to suit your hearing as your hearing changes. The makers of Beltone, Dept. 4882, 1450 W. 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill., are so proud of their achievement that they will gladly send free descriptive booklet and explain how you may get a full demonstration of this remarkable hearing device in your own home without risking a penny. Write Beltone today.

GARDENS

GARDEN TRACTORS

In stock, immediate shipment of three models of new garden tractors for plowing snow, cultivating, mowing grass. Order now. Dublin Tractor Co., Willimantic, Conn.

Baby Chicks, Bloodtested, B. Rocks, W. Rocks, N. H. Reds, Jersey Giants, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons $6.95 per 100. Special Mixed $3.95 per 100. Pullets $12.95 per 100. NATIONAL HATCHERIES OUTLET, 1723 S. 8th St., Phila. 48, Pa.

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3 USO Clubs End Activities As Need Eases

Services of three Washington USO clubs have been terminated to keep pace with "the demobilization process of the Army and Navy," the USO Council of Washington announced yesterday.

Activities of the three closing clubs—formerly located at 1736 G st. nw.; 1814 N st. nw.; and 16th and Q sts. nw.—have been consolidated with the USO club at 1911 H st. nw., it was announced.

Despite the closing of the three clubs, USO spokesmen said there would be plenty of recreational facilities available for thousands of local and transient servicemen and veterans in local hospitals.

Four clubs will continue to operate in Washington, officials said, as well as one each in Alexandria and Bethesda.

Clubs will continue to operate in Washington as follows, it was announced: The Penthouse YWCA-USO at 17th and K sts. nw.; the National Catholic Community Service USO at 918 10th st. nw.; the Salvation Army USO at 8th st. and Market sp. nw.; and the Negro USO at 2011 Georgia ave. nw.

The USO Travelers Aid Lounge at Union Station will continue to operate throughout the year "or as long as necessary, "Sidney Taliaferro, chairman of the USO Council of Washington, said. The lounge continues to serve an average of more than 42,000 persons per month, he declared.

The National Jewish Welfare Board will operate its hospital program from board headquarters at 1637 Massachusetts ave. nw., officials stated.

African Frogs Go North

Anchorage, Alaska (U.P.).—Laboratory technicians at the Alaska Railroad Hospital here have imported 12 African frogs to be used in pregnancy tests. Technicians said heretofore there has been no reliable means for the tests here.

Train Wreck Loops Steel Rail Like Rope . . .

AUTO HIT BY TWISTED TRACK—Twisted into a loop when eight cars of the south-bound Tennessean left the tracks yesterday at Burke, Va., this steel rail struck parked auto and knocked off its w heel. An 18-year-old girl standing nearby was killed

WRECK

From Page 1

hurled the vehicle with it down the roadway.

All of the injured, excepting the woman struck by the falling suitcase, were hurt by hurtling rails and other flying debris.

One rail section, curved into a scimitar, whipped through the air and punched its way clear through one coach. It was this rail which drove under four seats, injuring the boy and Mrs. Crabtree.

The derailment occurred at 9:30 a. m. as the southbound Tennessean passed through the railroad switchings at Burke, where the railroad company maintains a track repair siding. Railroad men said a diner, the seventh car from the rear, apparently jumped the track first, dragging the rest after it.

Force of the derailment threw the rear trucks of the car ahead of the diner off the rails and the car, a fully loaded passenger coach, careened down the right of way, jolting and swaying to a grounded stop more than 200 yards down the track.

Meanwhile, the diner and six cars behind it plowed through the parallel siding rails and ground themselves up to train-floor level in the soft cinder roadbed of the side tracks. Only the last wheel-trucks of the end Pullman remained on the southbound line rails.

Pvt. Thurman Shelby, 24, stationed at Fort Belvoir, who was seated behind Mrs. Crabtree, told his experiences.

"We didn't seem to be going very fast, but suddenly the car began to bump and sway and then there was a deafening, grinding noise. I couldn't hear anything for that noise. I didn't even hear the rail when it came through the side of the coach, under the seat in front of me, but I saw it.

"I saw it throw up the two seats where the woman and boy were sitting and push out through the other side. I lifted my feet up because I thought it might slide back and cut off all our feet."

Shelby, a veteran of three years' overseas service in the European theater, was en route to his home in Ripley, Miss., on a 30-day furlough. He said he had missed the Tennessean on Friday and stayed over another night to catch yesterday's.

Passengers screamed and some became semihysterical, Shelby said, but none in his car seemed to have been hurt by suitcases which he said were "flying all around."

Mrs. Claude Mitchell, aboard the passenger coach which had sideswayed down the right of way for 200 yards before uncoupling itself from the cars ahead of it, said everything was "an uproar" in the coach.

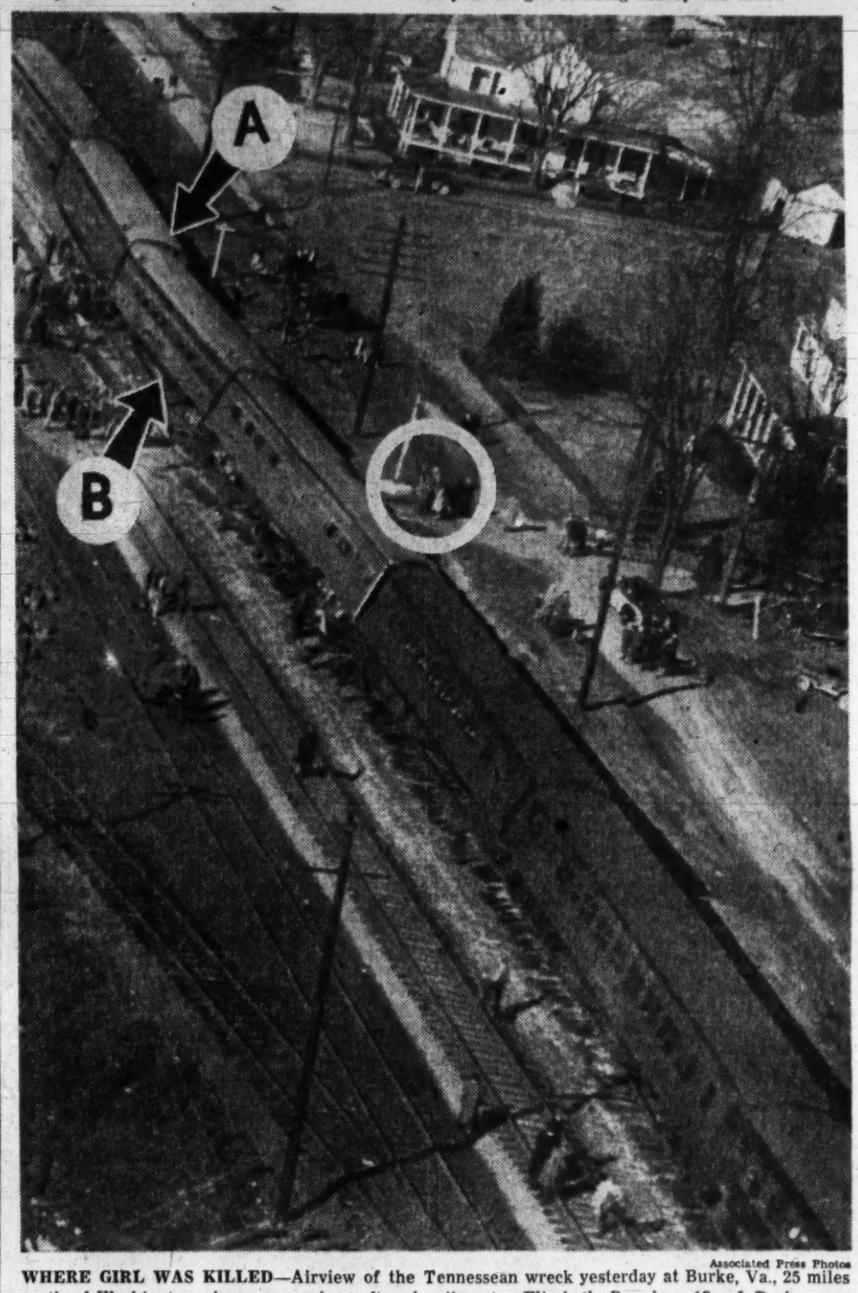
"At first, it was just a little rough," she said. "But it got worse and worse. We knew we were off the track and felt all along we would pitch over. You can't imagine how long it seemed to us before our car stopped."

Mrs. Mitchell said she and her daughter, Mary Jo, 12, were seated in the rear of the coach, directly over the derailed wheels. A suitcase from the overhead luggage rack struck her right knee, she said. The two were going to their home in Turumbia, Ala., after a visit in Washington.

Passengers piled out of the three rear Pullmans, two diners, a club car and the two coaches which had been derailed and waited beside the wreckage scene for relief trains to take them onward. Shortly before noon, a local train took those who wanted to get aboard back to Washington.

At 1:30 a.m., four hours after the accident, a southbound train took aboard the remainder. The accident tied up all southbound traffic on the route but did not affect the northbound lane.

The southbound route is used by trains of both the Southern Railroad bypass between Annandale and Route No. 1.



Associated Press Photos

WHERE GIRL WAS KILLED—Airview of the Tennessean wreck yesterday at Burke, Va., 25 miles south of Washington, shows cars askew after derailment. Elizabeth Breeden, 18, of Burke, was killed near the crossing (circle) when struck by one of the twisted rails as she waited to board a local train. Two cars of the Memphis-bound flier (A and B) were pierced by ripped rails

Chief '19 Fear Was German Treaty Refusal

By John M. Hightower
Associated Press Reporter

Secret records disclosed last night that the "Big Four" who wrote the peace after World War I were more fearful that Germany would refuse to sign than they were that she might rearm.

The State Department published the secret documents of the 1919 Paris conference two months before the opening of a new Big Four conference on the making of peace with Germany.

Prime Minister Lloyd George of Britain told President Woodrow Wilson and Premier Clemenceau of France on June 2, 1919, that ranking British officials had decided that "Germany would not constitute a danger to France for 30 years or even 50 years; certainly not in 15 years."

Urged Terms be Eased

Lloyd George waged a constant campaign during the highly secret sessions of the "council of four" at Paris to get the German peace terms eased, either at the expense of Poland's territorial desires in Silesia and Pomerania or by limiting reparations.

On the other hand, Clemenceau was so opposed to softening the penalties that during most of the talks there was a virtual split between him and Lloyd George.

The British recorder of the minutes, Sir Maurice Hankey, recorded on June 10 at a meeting at Wilson's house in Paris which Italian Premier Orlando attended with the other three that Clemenceau argued:

"This or that concession would not make the Germans sign. There was much to be said against the Germans but they were people with great qualities even if they had great faults and at present they were very anxious to put their country on its legs again. Of course, if Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar, Poland were abandoned we could have peace tomorrow."

Wilson Proposed Softening

On various occasions Wilson proposed concessions softening demands in the treaty then under consideration. He explained that what he cared for was "principal" and not whether Germany signed the treaty, and offered to withdraw the concession he had proposed since they were "only made in a spirit of cooperation."

More than any of the others, Clemenceau hammered at the dangers to peace from a Germany insufficiently controlled. The British repeatedly demanded that the French get their occupation army off German territory, declaring that its presence there no longer was necessary.

Many of the problems then were comparable to those which have bothered the four major Allied victors after World War II. Particularly were they distressed and trying to work out some settlement for Italian claims over Dalmatia and Fiume which once caused Orlando to walk out on the meeting. The trouble actually lasted years after the conference in the form of disputes between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Feared Rise of Bolshevism

Throughout the 2000 pages of minutes run threads of the Western worry over the rise of bolshevism in Russia and the brief Communist regime of Bela Kun in Hungary. The Russian story had been largely told a few years ago in the State Department special publication on Soviet relations.

The notes released last night showed that Wilson at least once changed course on this issue. His original stand was that the anti-Bolshevik forces under Admiral Kolchak in Siberia should not be helped by the Western Allies. Wilson argued that "the proper policy of the Allied and associated powers was to clear out of Russia and leave it to the Russians to fight it out among themselves."

Later he agreed to go along with the majority of his colleagues in the council and offer support to Kolchak, but only after he had received a formal promise from the admiral to set up a representative government. Not so long afterwards the Admiral's ambitions to overthrow the struggling young Soviet regime were defeated, his armies scattered and he himself killed.

On the question of whether or not the Germans would sign the peace treaty, the situation was the reverse of that today when Allied armies have overrun the whole of the enemy country and broken it up.

Remained in One Piece

In 1919 Germany, though defeated, was in one piece and had its own government. This constantly confronted the Allies with the problem of what they would do if the Germans refused to sign. They seemed in general agreement that military action would be necessary because it would mean that the war was still on.

At a meeting at his Paris house in May, 1919, Wilson was described by Hankey as summing up the situation in these terms:

"His object (in negotiating with the Germans over the treaty) was to demonstrate to Europe that nothing had been left undone which might have induced the Germans to sign. If they did not sign it would involve sending troops into the heart of Germany and their retention there for a long period. Germany could not pay the cost of this occupation which would pile up the expenses to people who were already protesting against the burden of occupation. People would ask if there was anything reasonable left undone which might have averted this."

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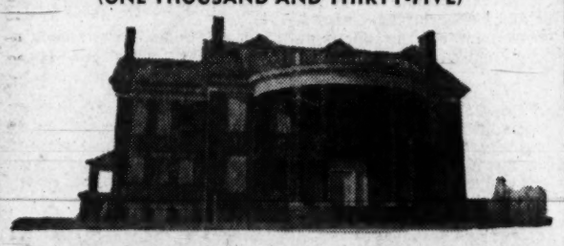

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Byrnes Confident Of Achieving Peace

Cooperation and Firmness Held Key to Problem

Cleveland, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary of State Byrnes, making his last major address before retiring, declared tonight he is more confident now than ever that "we can achieve a just peace by cooperative effort" by persisting with "firmness."

In a speech before the Cleveland Council on World Affairs, Byrnes said the United States must discharge its responsibility as a great power in the United Nations Security Council "to see that other states do not use force except in defense of law"—veto or no veto.

Referring only briefly to relations with Russia in the problem of controlling atomic energy, Byrnes said he found it hard to understand why any nation could not agree to waive its veto rights over punishment for violation of atomic controls.

He reaffirmed the American policy that "we are not going to disarm while others remain armed."

Praises Vandenberg

Byrnes is to yield his ranking cabinet position to Gen. George C. Marshall next week. He was on the same program tonight with Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He declared he was certain Senator Connally (D., Tex.), the former chairman, "would join me in saying that our bipartisan foreign policy was made possible only by the wholehearted and intelligent cooperation" of Vandenberg.

Byrnes added that the progress made during the past year toward peace—as measured in completion of five European peace treaties—would not have been possible "if the American people had not been united on a foreign policy."

Byrnes' speech dealt mainly in principles of policy, apparently with a view to passing on to the American people out of his experiences some ideals and suggestions for the future.

He made these main points:

1. No compromise with basic principle. The United States can achieve "a just peace by cooperative effort if we persist 'with firmness in the right as God gives us the power to see the right'"—a quotation from Lincoln.

Would Air Differences

2. Continued airing of differences among nations in full public debate. The discussions in the Foreign Ministers meetings and in the Security Council, Byrnes said, have "caused a better understanding of our problems and contributed much to the substantial progres made at the recent assembly of the United Nations."

3. Maintenance of military strength adequate to discharge American obligations. Byrnes declared present power relationships cannot be substantialy altered by any one nation without disturbing the whole United Nations. He added that "forces does not make right but we must realize that in this imperfect world power as well as reason does effect international decisions."

4. Development of international law. Law among nations has concerned itself in the past, Byrnes said, "too much with the rules of war and too little with the rules of peace."

5. Assistance to countries in distress. The United States, Byrnes said, must give relief to nations which are not yet ready to look after themselves fully even though UNRRA has ended.

Similarly, he advocated loans to aid them obtain raw materials and reconstruct their industrial plants.

Freedom of Interchange

6. Breakdown of barriers to the exchange of ideas and goods so that freedom of interchange will remove conditions that contribute to distress and the development of blocs.

Byrnes warned against "disillusionment." There were times during the last year, he recalled, when he was "deeply discouraged," when it seemed that repeated efforts to cooperate with other countries met only constant rebuff.

"But we persisted in our efforts with patience and with firmness," he continued.

"Today I am happy to say that I am more confident than at any time since VJ-Day that we can achieve a just peace by cooperative effort if we persist 'with firmness in the right as God gives us the power to see the right.'"

Byrnes declared that Ambassador George Messersmith, now in Washington consulting on Argentine relations, had told him Argentina has not yet complied with "the commitments which she as well as the other American republics at Chapultepec agreed to carry out."

Hopes Argentine Will Comply

"It is our earnest hope that before long there will be such reasonable and substantial compliance by Argentina with its obligations," Byrnes said, "that the American republics after consultation will convene the Rio conference."

Argentina's obligations were to rid herself of Nazi influences. The State Department declined to participate in a projected conference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, until the obligations were considered fulfilled.

Byrnes dealt more fully with his view of the need for the United States to remain strong than with any other phase.

The relative strength of the great powers in the United Nations, Byrnes declared, "is such that no one of them can safely break the peace if the others stand united in defense of the charter."

Worker Rescued From Elevator

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

COMING DOWN—Firemen lower Jack H. Gennrich, 22, grain elevator employe of Minneapolis, Minn., from the top of a 115-foot tank, used to test grain, after he was overcome by fumes

ISLE

From Page 1

that Norway has decided to bring the question before U. N.?" Lange was asked.

"No decision has been taken," Lange replied. "The matter is under consideration."

Preliminaries Confidential

Asked to comment on reports that the Soviet claims minor naval bases on Spitzbergen, Lange replied:

"Preliminary conversations have been strictly confidential. I am not in a position to give details of the subjects of discussion during the preliminary conversations beyond what has been stated in official communiques—namely, that discussions turned on revision of the existing Spitzbergen treaty and that both parties agree no such revision is possible without the consent of the signatories."

Lange denied reports that Russia had requested cession of Bear Island near Spitzbergen. In answer to another question, Lange also said there had been no formal negotiations over Spitzbergen since last spring.

Cuts Short His Vacation

Lange cut short a vacation and returned to Oslo when it was disclosed that the Soviet-Norwegian negotiations had begun.

Parliament President Fredrik Monsen conferred immediately with Lange, and reported that a full accounting of the negotiations would go to Parliament within a few days.

A conservative member of Parliament, Herman Smitt-Ingebretsen, was the first to demand a quick report from the government. This apparently helped change Lange's stand, because he had reported earlier in the day that the negotiations were "confidential and preliminary."

"The Norwegian government does not regard itself as justified in giving unilateral information on the issues concerned," Lange said.

Carlson Charges Smear Attack by Catholic Paper

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—John Roy Carlson, author of "Under Cover" and "The Plotters," said today that the Tablet, official organ of the Brooklyn Catholic Diocese, had made a "smear attack" on him in its comment on a report to police by Carlson, that he was beaten on a Brooklyn street by three men after leaving a meeting.

The Tablet said today that "no one saw the fight, not even the inhabitants of the house on the busy street where the supposed slugging took place."

The publication added that a doctor at Holy Family Hospital who examined Carlson said he found three bumps on his head but "there was no discoloration, no scratch, no scar, no black and blue mark on any of them."

Carlson told police he was beaten early last Saturday after attending a meeting of the Women for the U. S. of America, Inc.

The 37-year-old author declared that the Tablet and others had been attacking him "because of my democratic views for nearly four years."

Text of Vandenberg Speech on 'U. S. Replies to World'

The text of Senator Vandenberg's address at Cleveland last night follows:

TONIGHT, according to your program, "The United States Replies to the World." So far as my part in this symposium is concerned this is too large an order to be filled in 30 minutes. Further; I must make it plain that I am not in a position "to reply for the United States" because the Constitution confides that prerogative exclusively to the President. The Senate merely "advises and consents." Sometimes it doesn't even do that.

Fortunately, the Secretary of State is here to speak for the President. But unfortunately, he is shortly leaving the public service by resignation. I say this with deep regret. Secretary Byrnes has been an able, efficient, courageous Secretary of State in the finest American tradition. He has relentlessly defended American ideals in crises where they required defense. He has made a great contribution to the welfare of his country and to the peace of the world. I salute him with affection and profound respect; and I hail him as a very great American!

General Marshall who succeeds him brings to his task a stout heart, a clear head and a rich experience. He has always enjoyed the total confidence of Congress and of all his military and civilian colleagues, at home and abroad. I wish him well in his great responsibility.

As a junior partner I have worked with Secretary Byrnes on what is called a "bipartisan foreign policy" in the United Nations and in planning European peace. It would be more significant to say we have sought a united American foreign policy so that, despite some inevitable dissidence at home, America could enjoy abroad the enhanced authority of a substantially united front. I dare to believe that, despite some distressing domestic interludes, it has borne rich fruits.

In any event, partisan politics, for most of us, stopped at the water's edge. I hope they stay "stopped"—for the sake of America—regardless of what party is in power. This does not mean that we cannot have earnest, honest, even vehement domestic differences of opinion on foreign policy. It is no curb on free opinion or free speech. But it does mean that they should not root themselves in partisanship. We should ever strive to hammer out a permanent American foreign policy, in basic essentials, which serves all America and deserves the approval of all American-minded parties at all times.

The State Department and the Foreign Service themselves require broad-gauged reorganization to keep apace with America's unavoidable world responsibilities, and particularly to develop more long-range planning so that there need be less catch-as-catch-can improvisation and expediency. Our top representative in the United Nations should be a permanent Undersecretary of State.

But let me get back to that "reply to the world." I assume "the world" chiefly wants to know whether America will persist in its attitudes toward collective peace and security. I cannot answer for others. I will answer for myself.

I believe the United States, in enlightened self-interest, will do everything within its power to sustain organized international defense against aggression; to promote democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms; and, through international cooperation, to seek peace with justice in a free world of free men.

We plot no conquests. We shall neither condone nor appease the conquests of others. We ask nothing for ourselves except reciprocal fair play. The extent to which it develops will determine our final course. We are not interested in unity at any price. We shall aspire to standards which will rally others to match our zeals. Our "reply to the world" is a challenge to match us in good works.

Mr. Chairman, these American attitudes will persist because they stem from reason and reality, and we are a practical people. We should remind ourselves, as well as our neighbors, from time to time, of certain facts in this connection lest we suffer in steadfastness what we lose in recollection.

PRIOR TO December, 1941, we were conscientiously divided, along lines of deep conviction, regarding our proper role in a world-at-war just as we were similarly divided 20 years before regarding our proper role in a world at peace. Pearl Harbor ended that debate. It brought a united country to far-flung battle lines where we swiftly mobilized the greatest fighting resources of all time. It did more.

It released an evolution which drove most of us to the irresistible conclusion that world peace is indivisible. We learned that the oceans are no longer moats around our ramparts. We learned that mass destruction is a progressive science which defies both time and space and reduces human flesh and blood to cruel impotence.

Then we contributed the crowning proof ourselves. In the climax of this tragedy we ourselves devised the atom bomb—and appalling tribute to our illimitable genius — an equally appalling prophecy of civilization's suicide unless World War III is stopped before it starts. This produced the inevitable conviction that the jungle code of war must be repealed for keeps.

Before the horrors of the conflict had even reached their maximum, we brought our major Allies together at Dumbarton Oaks to chart the most essential victory of all—a victory over war itself. Oh, yes, we had said these same things once before and they had turned to ashes on our lips. But there is no comparison in the provocation which was our immediate spur. From Dumbarton Oaks we went to San Francisco, and at the symbolic Golden Gate the Charter of the United Nations was unanimously approved.

From San Francisco we went to Washington, and the Senate spectacularly ratified the Charter with but two dissenting votes. From Washington we went to London and organized the first "town meeting of the world." From London we came back to New York, where, in response to congressional invitation, the United Nations launched its gigantic adventure on a site, in the United States, which thus gives us the permanent peace capital of the world.

This record cannot be misread at home or abroad. We have embraced the United Nations as the heart and core of united, unpartisan American foreign policy. We shall be faithful to the letter and the spirit of these obligations. In my view, this will be true no matter what administration sits in Washington; and it will remain true to whatever extent the United Nations themselves are faithful to our common pledge. That, in general, Mr. Chairman, would be my overall "reply to the world."

But I make the "reply" with no illusions that now "all's well." The United Nations is neither an automatic nor a perfect instrument. Like any other human institution, it will make mistakes. It must live and learn. It must grow from strength to strength. It must earn the ever-expanding confidence and fidelity of people everywhere. It must deserve to survive.

Meanwhile it is definitely beset by hazards. For example, the necessity for unanimity among the five great powers is both strength and weakness to its arm. Strength—because these great powers when united are invincible. Weakness—because the excessive use of the veto, particularly in respect to the pacific settlement of disputes, can reduce the whole system to a mockery.

It is much too early to talk about major surgery on the Charter itself. But I hope all the great powers will voluntarily join in a new procedural interpretation of the Charter to exempt all phases of pacific settlements from what, in such instances, makes of the veto a stultifying checkmate. I pose this as a test of international good faith.

There is another hazard. The organization is beset by fiscal dangers. In the enthusiastic eagerness with which it expands its nobly meditated efforts through specialized agencies, each with its own uncoordinated autonomy, it threatens accumulating, annual assessments which a majority of its member nations soon may be unable to fairly share. In such event either the burden is concentrated on a few large states or the smaller states drop out.

In the former case, the sovereign equality of member States will disappear. In the latter case, the United Nations will become a "rich man's club" and its greatest genius—universality of membership—will disappear. Stern fiscal control is indispensable — not penury but prudence.

But, Mr. Chairman, we must not be impatient. It took five years to take the world apart. It would not be surprising if it took at least that long to put it together again. The remarkable thing is that the United Nations has done so well so soon. Its Security Council has already peacefully tempered many critical situations which, in the absence of its mediation, invited serious implications. The recent dispatch of a Commission of Inquiry to the Greek border is the latest striking case in point. Meanwhile, its General Assembly has already initiated powerful movements for the common good—incomparably the greatest of which is an approach to mutual disarmament.

THESE things can be the beginnings of the greatest benediction of all time. They are worth every effort which men of goodwill can muster. And let's always remember this: the more imponderable the world's frictions may become, the greater the need to persevere in strangthening this one and only available agent of organized emancipation. And this: if, one day, some aggressor leaves the United Nations in order to be free of its restraints, the rest of the world has ready-made at hand the well-geared machinery for another, and immediate, grand alliance swiftly and overwhelmingly to confront the offender. Would-be international assassins, if ever such there be, will not lightly chance such condign disaster.

I spoke of disarmament. No other peace factor is of such vitality; and none could better typify America's attitude toward peace and the world. We are prepared to disarm (1) to whatever extent other powers are dependably ready to make comparable, permanent and effective renunciations; or (2) in whatever degree the United Nations and its cooperative military resources prove hereafter to offer a reliable substitute. It is our dearest dream. But we shall not "dream" ourselves into a nightmare.

We shall not disarm alone. We shall not trust to the persuasion of our example. We tried that once before. We shall take no "sweetness and light" for granted in a world where there is still too much "iron curtain." We shall not trust alone to fickle words. Too many "words" at Yalta and at Potsdam have been distorted out of all pretense of integrity. We shall not ignore reality. We do not intend to be at anybody's mercy; nor do we intend to emasculate our authority with those who may still think in terms of force.

But we will joyfully match the utmost limits of mutual disarmament to which other Titans will dependably agree, if there be disciplines which guarantee against bad faith; and we will speed the day when such a boon shall deal war its deadliest blow. I repeat, however, that this cannot happen either in ambush or on a one-way street.

Our American proposals regarding atomic bombs illustrate my point. With an investment of three billion dollars in this supreme destroyer of all time, and with a monopoly upon its sinister secret for some years to come, we offer not only to abandon our dominant advantage but also to join in outlawing its destructive use by anybody, anytime, anywhere on earth. And what is our price?

Just this—an effective system of continuous inspection and control which makes certain that no international brigand shall hereafter break faith with us and with the world! The price is simply protection against treachery! But it is a fixed price, Mr. Chairman, and the price must be paid. We ask nothing for ourselves. We ask everything for peace. I submit, sir, that never has there been a comparable example of national good will, nor one so thrillingly dramtizing the purpose of a great people to live and let live on a peaceful earth, if we are allowed to do so.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I briefly touch upon another phase. The economic factors of the peace are of vital interest to the world—and us. Peace and economics are inseparably kin. Unfortunately this area of action is not so clear because the premises themselves are mixed in a clash of economic ideologies. But we shall not draw back from our essential responsibilities.

For example, I am sure Congress will make a liberal relief appropriation—to be administered under American auspices in consultation with the United Nations—for the stricken postwar areas which are still war casualties, even though we never again contribute 72 per cent of an international fund, as in UNRRA, which can be controlled and even exploited by others. This is said without prejudice to the great and humane achievements of UNRRA despite its handicaps.

Again, reasonable rehabilitation credits are unavoidable if democratic stabilities are to be restored before it is too late. By way of another example, I believe we shall continue the device of reciprocal trade agreements, in one form or another, to release and expand mutual trade—an even greater need for us than for any other country because our vastly expanded national economy and employment require it.

Whether this can continue on its present multilateral basis will depend somewhat upon the type of competition we confront from foreign state monopolies and from a growing habit abroad of making bilateral agreements for political as well as economic purposes. These habits could force us into defensive tactics which we would not voluntarily embrace.

We shall fit our procedures to the necessities which are forced upon us. Certainly we intend to keep our own American industry and agriculture in sound, domestic health, and to protect our system of free enterprise. Anything less would be a calamity not only for us but for the Western world. But sane, healthy, mutual trade expansion is best for all concerned.

Mr. Chairman, my time runs out, though I have touched only the outer rim of our mutual problems with the world. I conclude with a few swift overtones.

WE HAVE finished five treaties with former enemy European states. They pased in review before a peace conference of 21 nations in Paris. We are entitled to say that this broad consultation of all our battle allies was an achievement primarily due to American insistence. Here, again, is an unmistakable cue to our international disposition ever to reican Conference which we promised in 1945, and there to formally renew the joint New World authority which is the genius of our New World unity. There is too much evidence that we are drifting apart—and that a communistic upsurge is moving in. We face no greater need then to restore the warmth of New World unity which reached an all-time high at San Francisco.

I DEVOTE a few parting sentences to the Far East where General MacArthur is doing so magnificent a job in Tokyo that our daily headlines scarcely remind us that we are successfully liquidating the greatest, single, postwar task which fell to our primary responsibility; and where the young Philippine Republic arises as a monument not only to its own vigorous self-development but also to our steadfast, anti-imperialistic American liberalism which defies successful libel either at home or abroad. But it is particularly China to which I dedicate this paragraph.

Here lies a vast and friendly republic, rich in wisdom, equally rich in its democratic promise for tomorrow, and historically fixed in the orbit of our good-will. Since 1921, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen gave China her new vision, she has been struggling, against bitter odds, toward the light of a new day. While recognizing the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek, we have—through a year's mission headed by our distinguished General Marshall—been impatiently urging that it produce unity with a rival armed party, the Chinese Communists.

Under the determined leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, a National Assembly has just produced a new constitution and the government has been reorganized with a coalition of non-Communist parties.

We can hope that this Nanking Charter, with its first, great national election promised before next Christmas, will weld together a strong and competent China. It is my own view that our own Far Eastern policy might well now shift its emphasis. While still recommending unity, it might well encourage those who have so heroically set their feet upon this road, and discourage those who make the road precarious. Our Marines, having finished their task, are coming home. But there will never be a minute when China's destiny is not of acute concern to the United States and to a healthy world.

My fellow citizens, we face a new year in world affairs with many gnawing problems still unsolved all round this turbulent globe. I have touched only a few which have special significance in respect to the topic of the evening. Peace is more difficult to win than was the war. Even we ourselves cannot yet claim convalescence.

It is not strange if other lands, torn asunder by physical destruction, desperately rocked by disintegration, perhaps still ridden with alien troops and unwelcome overlords, perhaps unable to re-erect their family shrines, reunite their families or even find decent subsistence for their families; perhaps unable to resist the subversive invasion of alien tyranny and terrorism; it is not strange if other lands are prey to a restlessness which stalks the earth and offers sanctuary to creeds of deliberate chaos and confusion.

There is nothing but peril—for the U. S. A.—in neglecting our vigilant attention to these ugly facts. On the other hand, we have a right to cheer ourselves with some very real encouragements. The greatest of these—and I end as I began—is the luminous fact that 55 nations are committed by solemn covenant to help each other keep the peace, to substitute law for force, and to strive toward the uplift and defense of human rights and justice and fundamental freedoms. The world has far to go before this pledge is a reliable reality.

But the United Nations has raised this standard to which men of good-will in every clime and under every flag can repair, and it has already sped us on this God-blessed way. America will do her full part.

French Burglars Got Her Jewels

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

MRS. LUCIENNE BENITEZ-REXACH, former music hall star and wife of a Puerto Rican industrialist, holds her dog as she tells reporters in her Maisons-Lafitte Hotel room how burglars took nearly half a million dollars in cash and jewels from her luggage. They missed another $500,000 worth of gems, she said, when they entered the room in the suburb of Paris, January 1

Cocker Saves Master's Life

"MICKEY" a cocker spaniel, was in the kitchen of a Memphis, Tenn., home with her four 7-month-old pups when fire started in a bedroom where her master, B. B. Hicks, was sleeping. She barked and tried to arouse him. Then she went into the bedroom, pulled the blankets off the bed and pawed Hicks until he awakened. Firemen arrived in time to move Hicks, Mickey and the puppies out of the house to safety

'Provocative,' It's Called in Hollywood

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

PRIZE PICTURE—This picture of Ingrid Bergman has been named the "Most Provacative Motion Picture Still of 1946" by the International Society of Photographic Arts. The photo, made by Charles S. Welbourne, Enterprise Studio photographer, is titled "Invitation"

Luzon Volcano Spews 4-Mile Lava Streams

Manila, Jan. 11 (AP).—Mount Mayon, most notable of the score of active volcanoes in the Philippines, spewed incandescent lava and luminous smoke tonight in an ominous display that aroused fears of a major eruption.

The mountain, 200 miles southeast of Manila, dominates the southern Luzon plain between Albay Gulf and Tabaco Bay.

Its almost-perfect cone, towering 8274 feet above the sea, remained intact, with the lava rolling down from fissures on all sides. There is no crater such as most volcanoes have. Army and Navy observers who flew as close as possible to the fiery spectacle said this was a potential danger, for sufficient pressure inside might blow the top off.

Four-Mile Streams of Lava

James Halsema, Associated Press correspondent who circled the cone four times in an Army plane, said no one was prepared to predict such an occurrence, but lava already had flowed at least 4 miles down the sides. Pink and gray smoke spread for a distance of 100 miles.

President Manuel A. Roxas sent Weather Bureau volcanologists to the scene after appeals from neighboring communities for expert advice on the extent of the danger.

The fishing and hemp port of Libog on Albay Gulf was in the path of one stream of lava, but the flow still was several miles distant.

League in Danger Zone

The port of Legaspi, ruined by bombardment of the United States Seventh Fleet prior to landing of the 158th Regimental Combat Team in April, 1945, also was in the danger zone.

The eruption, which began quietly Wednesday, was the first since 1941.

Mayon, also known as Mount Albay, has been violent throughout recorded history.

In 1928 it put on a remarkable show, puffing up gases which exploded 10 miles in the air. In the nineteenth century there were 28 recorded eruptions, including one in 1814, which detroyed several surrounding towns.

Right to Mouth Of Bride-to-Be Costs Him $24.45

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 11 (AP).—Still wearing her wedding corsage, 23-year-old Cherry Bauder appeared in Municipal Court today to describe a battle with her fiance that broke up their bridal procession.

She and John W. Buke, 30, both of Three Oaks, Mich., were nearing the steps of the Berrien county courthouse here Friday to be married, she said, when they began arguing whether to postpone the wedding one day.

Suddenly, according to Miss Bauder, Buke ended the discussion with a right to her mouth. The bride-to-be marched to the sheriff's office.

Judge Webster Sterling fined Buke $10 and $14.45 costs on an assault and battery charge after he pleaded guilty.

County Clerk Don Pears is still holding the marriage license.

Tenn. Hotel Blaze Routs Fire Instructors

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 11 (AP).—Delegates attending the national fire instructors' conference got some practical experience early this morning when fire broke out at the Claridge Hotel.

Some 30 of the firefighting experts were among those routed from their beds by an eighth-floor mattress blaze, which was quickly brought under control. No injury was reported. Scores of pajama-clad guests, some of them screaming, fled down fire escapes and elevators while firemen extinguishd the flames.

40,000 Catholics Ask U. S. Protest Of Stepinac Trial

More than 40,000 Catholics of the Omaha, Nebr., archdiocese yesterday petitioned President Truman to have the United States Government "protest by diplomatic means" against the trial and sentence of Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Matthew J. Connelly, secretary to the President, received the petition on behalf of Mr. Truman from the Rev. Philip J. Kenney, assistant to the general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The petition, sent to the President at the request of Archbishop James H. Ryan of Omaha, termed the trial "a joke from a legal point of view." Archbishop Stepanic was sentenced to 16 years of hard labor in prison by "an admittedly prejudiced court," the petition stated.

121st Engineers To Hold Dance

The 121st Engineers will hold its first postwar dance February 5, beginning at 10 p. m., in the gold room of the Hamilton Hotel. Music will be furnished by Bob Goodman's orchestra.

Originally a District regiment, the 121st Engineers was expanded during the war to include troops from Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Massachusetts. The regiment participated in the Normandy invasion and fought at St. Lo and in other major engagements in the German campaign.

Vandenberg

From Page 1

zation of the State Department and the Foreign Service so that more long-range planning could be developed in place of day-to-day improvisation.

He suggested that former Senator Warren R. Austin, chief American representative in the United Nations, should have the rank of a permanent Undersecretary of State.

Urges Pledge on Veto

He urged that all the Great Powers on the Security Council voluntarily pledge themselves not to use the veto in any phase of the pacific settlement of disputes. Administration leaders have expressed this idea as a wistful hope from time to time, but agreement on it was found impossible both at the San Francisco conference in 1945 and at last month's session of the Assembly.

He warned that there must be greater fiscal coordination of the United Nations' specialized agencies—an effort which Vandenberg himself began at Lake Success last month when he argued for it in the Assembly's administrative and budgetary committee.

He said that disarmament was America's "dearest dream" but that "we shall not 'dream' ourselves into a nightmare" of disarming unilaterally or before the cooperative military resources of the United Nations had set up a "reliable substitute" for armaments. Exactly the same position was taken by Senator Tom Connally and other American spokesmen during the recent Assembly discussions.

On the control of atomic energy, Vandenberg insisted that there must be certainty of punishment against any violator of international agreements on the subject. But he did not mention the word "veto" and did not demand, as Bernard M. Baruch did last month, that abolition of the veto on punishment must be specifically written into any agreement that would be acceptable to the United States.

Sees Results Apparent

He suggested that "our present rugged policy of firm but friendly candor" toward the Russians had apparently brought results, through showing that "there are deadlines in our ideals from which we shall never again retreat."

On the coming negotiations for a German peace treaty, Vandenberg said American policy looked toward a Germany composed of "federated states which shall be the master and not the servant of a new Berlin"—a point which Secretary Byrnes failed to make clear enough in his Stuttgart speech to avert criticism in France and elsewhere.

Vandenberg said last night that a "total peace" with Germany was needed—one which "omits no possible precautions against recurrent Hitlerism, yet which offers some reward other than eternal degradation to new German states when they faithfully strive toward democratic self-repudiation."

"The important thing for the world to know is that we intend to remain in occupation until this job is done," said the Senator. In this, as in so many other parts of his speech, he was expressing a policy frequently stated by President Truman, Secretary Byrnes and other Administration leaders.

On Latin-American affairs Vandenberg said last month that he had not been consulted by Secretary Byrnes and Assistant Secretary Spruille Braden in formulating their Argentine policy. In his speech, however, he merely said the nations of the Western Hemisphere were "drifting apart" and needed to restore "the warmth of New World unity which reached an all-time high at San Francisco" —when Argentina was admitted to the United Nations.

Speaks About China

Finally, the Senator spoke briefly of China, another of the areas which in an earlier statement he had said were not covered as yet by the "bi-partisan foreign policy" of the past year.

He expressed the hope, as General Marshall did in his report issued on Tuesday, that the more liberal new Nanking constitution "will weld together a strong and competent China."

He added that American policy in China might well shift its emphasis now by encouraging those who seek Chinese unity and discouraging "those who make the road precarious." He did not, however, specify whether this meant withholding help from the Chiang Kai-shek Government in Nanking, some of whose members had been criticized by General Marshall for obstructing Chinese unity.

In his peroration, Vandenberg warned that it was perilous for the United States not to give "vigilant attention" to the physical, economic, political and moral disintegration of many countries abroad. But he found encouragement in the existence of the United Nations, with fifty-five nations solemnly bound to keep the peace; and he concluded with the promise: "America will do her full part."

VIOLIN

From Page 1

of detectives, took $12 from the police fund and authorized Detective Sergt. Albert B. Hitt to use the money in bailing out the precious violin.

Hitt checked the name and address given by the man who had pawned the violin. As he had expected, they were fictitious.

olice have wired Zazoski at Carnegie Hall in New York that his violin has been recovered. Until he claims it, it will remain under lock and key at police headquarters.

Cathedral Services Set For Beauvoir Pupils

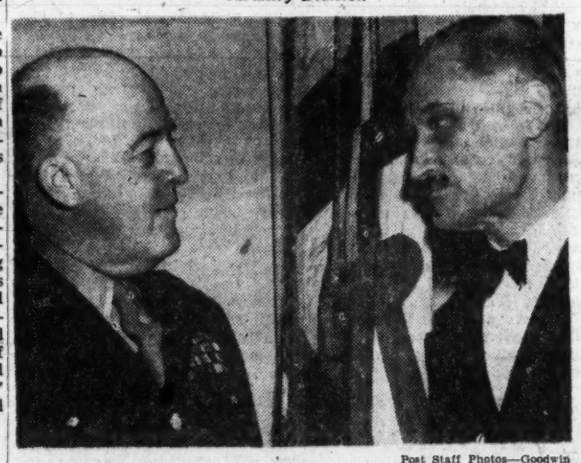
Special services for pupils of Beauvoir Elementary School will be held in the Children's Chapel of Washington Cathedral tomorrow morning. Canon George J. Cleveland of the cathedral will speak.

Parents and friends of the pupils have been invited to attend the services, which wil be held at 9:10 a.m. for second and third grade students and at 9:30 a.m. for kindergarten and first grade children.

29th Division Standard Decorated . . .

Gen. Maurice Mathenet, military attache of the French Embassy, pins the Croix de Guerre with Palm on the standard of the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division, composed of Maryland and Virginia and District National Guardsmen, at the 175th Regiment Armory at Baltimore

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer (left), commanding Second Army; Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Battley, executive director of War Department Information, and Maj. Gen. Dwight H. Mohr, commanding Maryland State Guard, at the reception which preceded award of the Croix de Guerre with Palm to the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division



Post Staff Photos—Goodwin

Maj. Gen. William H. Sands of Norfolk, Va., commanding general Twenty-ninth Infantry Division, talks with French Ambassador Henri Bonnet (right), who represented his government at the award ceremonies

29th Division Given French Croix DeGuerre

The outstanding achievements of the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division, composed of District, Virginia and Maryland National Guard units, were recognized Friday when the division was awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

In the words of the citation accompanying the award, the Twenty-ninth "showed extraordinary heroism" and "contributed in large measure to the defeat of the enemy and the liberation of France." The division standard and flags of seven of its units were decorated with the War Cros of France at ceremonies in the 175th Infantry Armory at Baltimore.

Gen. Maurice Mathenet, military attache of the French Embassy, pinned the crosses to the colors as they dipped before him, then raised his hand in salute. The citation was read by Col. Albert J. P. Le Bel, assistant military attache. Ambassador Henri Bonnet spoke briefly after the ceremony, introduced by Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, adjutant general of Maryland and former comander of the Twenty-ninth.

Inducted in 1941

The Twenty-ninth Division was inducted into Federal setrvice February 3, 1941, and began a period of intensive training at Fort George G. Meade, Md., under command of General Reckord. In July, 1941, it moved to the A. P. Hill Military Reservation near Fredericksburg, Va., where it carried out intensive field training until it left in September for the Carolina maneuvers. It was on its way back to Fort Meade when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

Shortly after its return it was triangularized, the 121st Engineer Regiment (District of Columbia); 110th Field Artillery (Maryland); 111th Field Artillery (Virginia); 176th Field Artillery (Pennsylvania); 104th Medical Regiment (Maryland) and 104th Quartermaster Regiment (District, Maryland and Virginia), being cut down to batalions. The 176th Infantry Regiment (Virginia) was detached and assigned to the Military District of Washington and stationed at Arlington Cantonment.

After further maneuvers, the division was sent to England in September, 1942, having been depleted and rebuilt many times to furnish cadres for new units, men for the Air Forces and officer candidate schools and other special purposes. While in England several thousand of its infantrymen were transferred to the Frst Division to replace casualties suffered in the North African fighting.

Spearheaded Landing

Despite these handicaps, the division continued its training in England and was selected to furnish a regiment, the 116th, to spearhead the Normandy landing alongside a regiment of the First Division. The 29th broke through the German line at St. Lo and continued on across France and Germany in an unbroken series of successes until VE-Day. In nearly a year of intense fighting it suffered 19,366 casualties, more than 100 per cent of its original strength. Of these, 4612 were killed in action. Only one division, the Third, had more men killed.

General Reckord became commanding general Third Service Command when the division was triangularized and later was provost marshal of the European Theater under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The division had several commanders subsequently, among whom was Lieut. Gen. Leonard K. Gerow, who later commanded Fifth Corps and Fifteenth Army.

All But Paris Papers Resume Publication

Paris, Jan. 11 (AP).—Daily newspapers in the French provinces resumed publication today, but Paris, for the third day, was without French-language dailies as the result of a pressroom wage dispute. Premier Leon Blub talked to representativs of both sides.

The tie-up came three days ago whn publishers ordered a lockout after a week's intensive dispute over wages during which the unions staged slow-down strikes on different days in various newspaper plants.

COAL

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ernment and Judge Goldsborough had "disregarded completely the plain, unequivocal language of the Federal anti-injunction statutes, their indisputable purpose and scope, and controlling decisions of this honorable court."

This was "so much so," the Lewis brief said, "as reluctantly to compel the suggestion that public hysteria and political expediency, rather than dispassionate and judicial application of established legal principles, have thus far dominated and determined these proceedings."

At another point the union brief said the case reflected "enthusiastic compliance by the court (of Judge Goldsborough) with every Government request, no matter how conspicuously contrary to law and how conspicuously contrary to fact."

Clark's brief argued that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, especially when viewed in the light of the later Smith-Connally plant seizure act, left the way clear for the Government to obtain court orders to "prohibit interference with the sovereign functions of the United States."

Clark's Argument

Clark said even if Judge Goldsborough was wrong in issuing his restraining order, Lewis and the Union had no business disobeying it and should have been fined anyway.

"It is evident," the Government brief contended, "from the language and legislative history of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and of the Clayton (anti-trust) Act that those laws were not intended to render the United States impoent to meet effectively, with the aid of a court of equity, a threatened disaster such as this.

"Admittedly, neither of the acts expressly includes the United States. Aside from this fact, and from the fundamental rule that a restrictive statute, no matter how broad its terms, does not comprehend the Government unless the Government is specifically mentioned, it is manifest from the statements of the legislators that the Norris-LaGuardia Act was not intended to affect the Government's right to seek injunctive relief in a case such as this."

To this argument the Lewis brief replied that the Justice Department itself in another brief filed with the Supreme Court last April stated that the acts do prevent the Government from obtaining injunctions in labor disputes.

'Amazing About-Face'

The union said the Government's position in the coal case now is an "amazing about-face" and aded:

"This repudiation of a position recently and formally taken before this court can only be described as an abject surrender to political expediency. It hardly savors of that degree of constistency which citizens of this country have every right to expect from highly placed officers in the Department of Justice."

The Lewis brief maintained that the $3,510,000 fines are "excessive." It noted they would come from union funds which include contributions from 122,000 anthracite miners and Canadian bituminous miners, as well as certain supervisory and maintenance mineworkers, who remained at work during the strike.

"A diligent search of the authorities fails to disclose that a fine of the tremendous magnitude here involved has ever been imposed by any court for any contempt, civil or criminal," the union brief said.

The Government countered that "under the circumstances and evidence of damag to the United States," the amount is "appropriate to and within the ability of the defendants to pay."

The Government asked the court to protect "its right and authority to operate facilities, the possession of which it has taken for war purposes."

In support of arguments against Government's use of injunctions, the union brief said the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed after it had been shown that "some of the most outrageous abuses perpetrated by the courts in disputes were in cases instituted by the Government."

TAXES

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earnings and dividends drawn from such enterprises.

Stassen said he would not favor reducing Army-Navy funds below Mr. Truman's estimate of $11,587,000,000, but that there is plenty of room to cut in other activities.

When he submitted his budget, Mr. Truman called it realistic and hard-boiled.

His secretary, Charles G. Ross, told reporters yesterday there was "nothing surprising" in the Republican criticism. "It was rather expected in view of statements which previously had been made," Ross said.

McCormack told reporters he bases his opposition to a sweeping slash in taxes upon the size of the war-swollen national debt.

Subject to final passage over the declared opposition of the White House to wholesale tax slashing, the Knutson plan—on the basis of an estimated 165-billion-dollar income for the tax year—would mean a reduction in revenue of between $3,400,000,000 and $3,500,000,000.

McCormack's observations were offered as the dominately Republican Congress studied strategy for trimming President Truman's budget by billions.

Representative Engel (R., Mich.), who will head the House Appropriations Subcommitte on Army Expenditures, maintained that "honest-to-goodness" cuts could be made in these allotments "without sacrificing essential national defense," adding:

"I want $1 of national defense for every dollar spent."

LABOR

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huge omnibus measure that would revise the Wagner Act, delay serious strikes 60 days, give the Government legal power to halt the most serious strikes even after that, and do many other things. The Case bill is numbered H. R. 725; the H. R. stands for House of Rrepresentatives.

2. The Smith bill (H. R. 8), another big measure, by Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.), designed to rewrite the Wagner Act. It would ban the closed shop, prevent strikes in public utilities or industries affecting public health or safety, and many other things.

3. The "Public Rights" bill (H. R. 17, 34, 68, 75, 76), by five Republicans, designed to protect the public against strikes that endanger health or safety by compelling both sides to arbitrate. The sponsors: Representatives Auchincloss (N. J.), Clifford Case (N. J.), Hale (Me.), Herter (Mass.), and Heselton (Mass.).

SENATE

1. The Ball-Taft-Smith bill (S. 55), by Republican Senators Ball (Minn.), Taft (Ohio) and H. Alexander Smith (N. J.). This would delay serious strikes 60 days, outlaw jurisdictional, sympathy and organizational strikes, require unions to make financial reports, and do other things.

2. The Ball bill to break up industry-wide bargaining (S. 133).

3. The Ball bill to outlaw various forms of the closed shop (S. 105). Senator Byrd (D., Va.) also has introduced an anticlosed shop bill, but he is not on the Labor Committee, and Ball's version probably will get more consideration.

4. A resolution (Senate Joint Resolution 22) by eight Democratic Senators to create a 20-man commission to study the labor relations field, particularly the problem of crippling Nation-wide strikes, and recommend legislation before March 15. This was one of President Truman's proposals. The sponsors: Senators James Murray (Mont.), Elbert Thomas (Utah), Pepper (Fla.), Taylor (Idaho), Green and McGrath (R. I.), Myers (Pa.) and Wagner (N. Y.).

Ministers' Aides To Explore Peace Terms Tuesday

London, Jan. 11 (AP).—Deputy foreign ministers—representing the United States, France, Russia and Britain—will meet here Tuesday to prepare the groundwork on peace treaties for Germany and Austria, 20 months after the victory in Europe.

Their findings will be turned over to their chiefs, who will convene in Moscow, March 10, to begin consideration of what to do about one of the generation's most puzzling problems—Germany.

The United States delegates are expected to arrive here tomorrow. They are Robert D. Murphy, political adviser of the American commander in Germany, who will assist in drawing up the treaty for Germany, and Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding United States forces in Austria, who will work on the Austria pact.

Schmidt, Bomb Figure, Is Wed to Socialite

San Francisco, Jan. 11 (AP).—Marriage of Matthews Anthony Schmidt, who served 23 years in San Quentin prison in connection with the 1910 bombing of the Los Angeles Times, and Miss Beth Livermore of a socially prominent California family was confirmed early today by members of the household.

The informant declined to awaken Schmidt for personal confirmation. The wedding took place at Minden, Nev., 12 days ago. Schmidt 65, a skilled toolmaker and mechanical engineer, was released from prison in 1942 when his life sentence was commuted. He now is employed by the United Enginering Co., here.

Social Science Course Registration Starting

The American University School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs will open registration for the spring semester tomorrow noon. Eight courses in economic history and theory and six courses in labor are among the subjects offered.

Students in other divisions of the university will register February 5 and 6. All university classes for the new semester will begin February 7.

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Includes these items:

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
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SHOE LACES
CIGARETTE AND CIGAR LIGHTERS
HEEL PADS
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SCISSORS
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V-BELTS
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CLAMPS
COUPLINGS
HOSE CAPS
HOSE
SCREWS
WRENCHES
SHOVELS
SIEVES
SQUARES
STAKES
PACKING STICKS
STOCKS
SHARPENING STONES
SWAGES
STEEL TAPES
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EXPANDERS
EXPANDERS, TUBE TYPE
FIGURES
FILES
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GAGES
HAMMERS
PLANES
PLUMB BOBS
POTS
PUNCHES
RASPS
REAMERS
RULES
SCREWS
WELDERS HELMETS
HAND MEGAPHONES
ASBESTOS MITTENS
RUBBER SUITS
AUGERS
HANDLES
BEVELS
BITS
CALIPERS
CHISELS
CLAMPS
CLIPPERS
COUNTERSINK
DIES
DIVIDERS
HOSE
NOZZLES
PACKING
PLUGS
BRASS RINGS
SPANNERS
STRAINERS
TUBING
TIPS
TONGS
PACKING TOOLS
TUBE BENDERS
TORCHES
VISES
BLADES
DRILLS
HOISTS
CALKING IRONS
SOLDERING IRONS
JACKS
LEVELS
MALLETS
NEEDLES
NIPPERS
PICKS
LATHES
PLANE
PUNCH
RIVET SETS
SOCKETS
SAW
ABRASIVE WHEEL
DRILL PRESS
PIPE
STEEL TUBING
STRUCTURAL TUBING

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

ADAPTERS
AMMETER
ANNUNCIATOR
ARMATURES
BUOY LIGHT
BELLS
BLINKERS
BLOWERS
BOLTS
BOX, FUSE
BRACKET
BRUSHES
CARBON PLATE
CARBON SEARCHLIGHT
CIRCUIT BREAKERS
CLEATS
CLIPS
CONNECTORS
GENERATOR
COILS
CABLE CONNECTORS
DIALS
ELECTRODES
DISTRIBUTOR
WALL FANS
FUSES
GLOBES
HELMETS
HORNS
INDICATORS
INSULATING MATERIAL
LAMPS
LANTERNS
LUGS
PLUGS
FUSE PULLERS
RESISTORS
POTENTIOMETER
SIRENS
SLEEVING
SOCKETS
STRAP HANGER
SWITCH
TELEPHONE
TRANSFORMER
TUBE
VOLTMETER
ARC WELDING PORTABLE SETS
WASHER
WIRE

The surplus material indicated above may be inspected in detail at sale location from January 13 to January 29, 1947. Inquiries as to full and detailed information may be made either by telephone or personal call at any of the offices listed below. Bids will be accepted at the following address only (which is the location of this sealed bid sale): War Assets Administration, Norfolk Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va. (Telephone Norfolk 2-8251, Ext. 2316). Bids sent by U. S. Mail should be marked "Sealed Bid Open at Noon on January 30, 1947." The public is invited to attend for inspection, sales and bid openings. This material has been previously offered to priority claimants. All offerings subject to WAA Standard Conditions of Sale. WAA may reject any or all bids, or withdraw all or any part of material offered.

EXPORTERS: Your business is solicited. If sales are conducted at various levels, you will be considered a wholesaler. Any inquiries regarding export control should be referred to Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Regional Office
East End of 4th Street
Richmond, Va., 7-3481

Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 2-8251
Richmond District Office, Richmond Army Air Base, Eastern 2535
Baltimore, Md., 112 S. Gay St., Saratoga 2864
Washington, D. C., Temporary Bldg. R, 4th and Jefferson Drive, S.W., Republic 7500
Charleston, W. Va., Peoples Bldg., 2-0101

RI 83

Redskins Trade Akins for Jim Gillette

This Morning

—With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

GAMBLER ALVIN PARIS was so stupid he chose the only State in the Union where an attempt to fix a sports contest is a crime punishable by law, New York . . . National Football League Commissioner Bert Bell, in whose decision rests the fate of Frank Filchock and Merle Hapes, was recently voted a new five-year term at a salary increase to $30,000, but he has no contract except a verbal agreement. He says he prefers the latter . . . Unfair to the two suspended players is the editorial comment linking the football betting scandal to the Black Sox scandal of 1919. The Black Sox thing was an admitted fix in which the players took money to throw games, while Filchock and Hapes rejected the gamblers' propositions . . . In defense of Filchock and Hapes the question could be asked: Guilty of what? Guilty of refusing to accept bribes? . . . Mr. Knud Knudson, Minnesota alumnus, informs me with some pride that never in the history of football at Minnesota has the team had a player by the name of Percy, Clarence, Horace or Shirley . . . Bob Rodenberg, president of the new Baltimore team in the All-America Conference, was ready to name Hampton Pool, acting head coach of the defunct Miami team, as his head coach until other owners advised him, for publicity's sake, to appoint a "big name" coach . . . On Joe Louis' South American tour he will meet Arturo Godoy in Chile in an exhibition bout that will go 10 2-minute rounds, for which Godoy is guaranteed $10,000.

POVICH

THE NATS HAVE ASKED WAIVERS on Infielder Gil Torres who fell into ill favor with Manager Ossie Bluege when he threatened to jump the team in St. Louis last August . . . When the National Football League clubowners drew up their constitution and by-laws they gave the league commissioner the authority to expel any owner or stockholder from the league if he found they were guilty of conduct detrimental to the game. The paradox is they didn't give him the power to expel any guilty player; only power to suspend him . . . Final official audit discloses that Children's Hospital received $17,880 from The Post-sponsored interhigh championship football game between Coolidge and Tech elevens, the largest sum ever netted by a charity sports event in Washington . . . Pericles, the yearling for which William Helis paid $66,000 in 1943 and which failed to win a big race, has been retired to stud and will be bred this season to 25 selected mares . . . It costs $30,000 to fly a horse from Australia to the United States, John Clark reports in the Thoroughbred Record . . . When our RD5 was ready to take off from Pearl Harbor to Guam, the flight commander singled out a Navy enlisted man who was a passenger and told him: "Sorry, we'll have to remove you from the plane to lighten the load. We have reports of adverse winds, and if we take you off we can crowd on 160 more pounds of gas." The sailor very respectfully got out of his seat and said: "Thank you, sir, if it's that close I want to get off," keynoting everybody's reaction.

COACH JOCK SUTHERLAND, when complimented on the successful season of his Pittsburgh Steelers who were in the Eastern Division race until the last week and doubled all previous attendance marks in Pittsburgh, replied: "I never lost five games before in any season in my life" . . . Clark Griffith will depart on Tuesday for his Florida vacation, accompanied by his golf clubs and his late case of lumbago . . . On November 21, B. Rittener paid $1100 for a yearling filly as yet unnamed and which had never known a saddle on her back or a bit in her mouth. Only 43 days later, as Bengal Baby, she broke on top at New Orleans and led all the way to win in her first start . . . The retirement of Ed Barrow as chairman of the board of the New York Yankees was merely a historical milestone of the club. Mr. Barrow was never active in Yankee affairs since the club was sold by the Ruppert estate . . . This month's best show in town: The Touchdown Club Annual Dinner at the Statler tomorrow night . . . Football Star Charley Trippi drew more write-in votes (700) than any other candidate in Georgia's last gubernatorial campaign, but he could not be elected because he has not been a resident of the State for six years . . . The best bet for the next New Year's Day games is that North Carolina, which loses only one regular from its last-season team, will return to the Sugar Bowl.

JIMMY BIVINS, who will fight Johnny Flynn in the Uline Arena feature on Thursday night, is labeled by Joe Louis as the best of his challengers "except Bivins is too lazy to take his title chances seriously" . . . Flynn had Bivins on the floor twice before losing their last bout . . . Jim Costin, writing in the national Catholic Action weekly, Our Visitor, says of the Notre Dame-Army break: "Notre Dame is rapidly playing itself right out of opponents . . . Entirely too strong . . . Notre Dame could remedy the situation in a minute by firing Coach Frank Leahy and all his assistants, and refusing admittance to every high school football star who is recommended by former N. D. players and other well wishers" . . . Coaches in the Washington public high schools who start at the teacher's salary of $2550 and get no extra pay for their coaching activities, can point to a recent survey showing that high school coaches in 53 cities draw bonuses up to $400 a year . . . Mickey Vernon hit .360 on his post-season, 37-game barnstorming tour with the Bob Feller All-Stars, but Ken Keltner batted an even .500 on the same tour. The Nats are still hopeful they can land Keltner in a deal with Cleveland, but not at the expense of Stan Spence . . . The police tapped the wires of Washington bookmakers five years ago on suspicion the pro football players were betting, but were able to turn up no evidence . . . The dividend declared by the Washington Baseball Club at its annual stockholders meeting earlier in the week was $4 per share, highest in recent years, and representing an 8 per cent return on their investments.

G. W. Loses Cantwell, Hoyas Gain Kraus For Big Struggle

George Washington's courtmen suffered a staggering blow yesterday when it was learned that Bill Cantwell, Colonial scoring ace, would miss the Georgetown game Monday night.

Cantwell, the Virginia sophomore who has sparked most of G.W.'s seven triumphs this season, suffered a badly sprained arm in the loss to Maryland Friday night.

At the same time, Hoya stock soared. Capt. Danny Kraus, stellar guard and playmaker for the Hilltoppers, will be available for the game between the crosstown rivals.

Kraus, recovering from a blistered toe, won't be ready to go the distance, but will be around and will be pressed into service as long as he can go. Ditto Ray Corley, another member of the Hoyas cast who was sidelined with an injured wrist.

In place of Cantwell, Coach Otts Zahn of the Colonials will use Lenny Small, the surprising Brooklyn freshman who pumped in 17 points to lead the Colonial upset of Navy Wednesday.

The G.W.-Georgetown contest, the first real basketball game between the schools since 1943, tops a collegiate card of 14 games on tap for area teams this week.

The Hoyas, victors in seven of nine games this season, run up against a powerful St. Louis Billiken quint Wednesday at Uline. The St. Louis five upset Oklahoma A. and M. Friday evening and is rated one of the Nation's strongest aggregations.

On Thursday, the Colonials go to Durham, N. C., for a brush with Duke's Southern Conference champions.

Games This Week

MONDAY
Gallaudet at American U.

WEDNESDAY
St. Louis vs. Georgetown at Uline's.
Catholic U. at Western Maryland.
Gettysburg at Navy.
Maryland State Tchrs. at Wilson Tchrs.

THURSDAY
Maryland at W. & L.
G. W. at Duke.

FRIDAY
Maryland at VPI.
Navy at Princeton.
Randolph-Macon at Gallaudet.

SATURDAY
Navy at Columbia.
Maryland at VMI.
American U. at Bucknell.

Navy Whips Villanova With Ease

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—Navy's basketball squad breezed to an easy 47-31 victory over Villanova here this afternoon, but the game was rough on fouls and two visitors and one Middie left the tilt by the five-personal route.

Thirty-eight personal fouls were called during the contest.

Villanova started its second string five, and Navy had little difficulty in gaining and holding a wide lead in the first half. The Middies led 24-10 at intermission.

Shugart, a forward, paced the Middies' scoring with 12 points, and Lord led the Villanova offensive with six.

Villanova.	G	FT	PF	P
Lord,f.	2	2	1	6
M'Donnell,f	0	0	0	0
Crossin,f.	1	1	1	3
Blong,f.	1	0	5	2
Raiken,f.	1	3	2	5
Ricca,c.	2	1	3	5
Reydits,c.	1	2	5	4
Wolf,g.	0	0	0	0
Bunn,g.	2	0	2	4
D'getorio,g.	1	0	0	2
Brehmer,g.	0	0	2	0
Totals	11	9	21	31

Navy.	G	FT	PF	P
Shugart,f.	5	2	0	12
Woods,f.	0	0	0	0
Robbins,f.	0	1	1	1
Searls,f.	2	2	3	6
Ellpolus,f.	1	4	2	6
Waldrop,c.	2	0	4	4
Quinn,c.	0	1	2	1
Durham,c.	0	0	1	0
Barrow,g.	2	3	1	7
Dick,g.	2	4	5	8
Sheehan,g.	1	0	1	2
Totals	15	17	17	47

Score at half—Navy, 24; Villanova, 10.
Free throws missed—Lord, 3; McDonnell, 5; Raiken, 5; Ricca, 5; Wolf, 2; Brehmer, 2; Robbins, 2; Ellopolus, 2; Waldrop, 2; Quinn, 2; Dick, 2.

Bullis Trounced, 72-29

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—John "Swede" Stinson, former Bullis (Silver Spring) school star, led his fellow plebes to a basketball victory over Bullis today by a 72-to-29 score. He scored 17 points.

Navy used 22 players and Bullis 12.

It was the taller middies' game throughout.

Besides Stinson, Navy's Ray Petersen played a bang-up game, netting 12 points. Sorrentina sparked the Bullis tea mwith 8 points.

Bullis.	G	FT	PF	P
Parker,f.	1	2	2	4
Lane,f.	1	2	2	4
Mulligan,f.	0	1	0	1
Geoiser,f.	1	0	2	2
Howren,f.	2	0	3	4
Meyer,f.	0	0	1	0
Berrier,c.	0	0	0	0
Hartley,c.	0	0	2	0
Baker,c.	1	0	0	2
Sorentino,g.	2	4	1	8
Branch,g.	2	0	2	4
Totals	10	9	16	29

Plebes.	G	FT	PF	P
Peterson,f.	6	0	1	12
Kilbourn,f.	2	0	1	4
Marsy,f.	0	0	1	0
Freale,f.	2	1	4	5
Moberly,f.	0	3	1	3
Forbes,f.	1	0	0	2
Ryan,f.	3	1	0	7
Stinson,f.	8	1	1	17
Jenlko,c.	0	0	0	0
Anderson,c.	0	0	2	0
Murphy,c.	2	0	0	4
Olson,c.	2	1	1	5
Lee,g.	0	1	1	1
Rawkins,g.	1	0	0	2
Smith,g.	1	0	1	2
McLernan,g	2	0	0	4
Oliver,g.	0	0	0	0
Gr'wood,g.	0	0	0	0
Simons,g.	1	0	0	2
Fahs,g.	0	0	0	0
Schettino,g.	0	0	0	0
Gardner,g.	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	8	15	72

Score at half—38-18, Plebes.

Navy Gunners Win

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11 (AP).—Navy's varsity pistol squad defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology today 1331 to 1205 in the first match of the Midshipmen's season.

Navy's Bob Kennedy and Mac Phares tied for the highest score of the day, each hitting 276 points, while Brown of M. I. T. came through with a 260.

Navy's varsity rifle team made it a clean sweep for the day, beating M. I. T. by a single point.

The final score was 1361 to 1360.

Two of Navy's riflemen tied with 275 points each; Donald M. Kirkpatrick and James C. Ruehrmund.

Baltimore Grid Owners Answer Old Question

What's in a name?

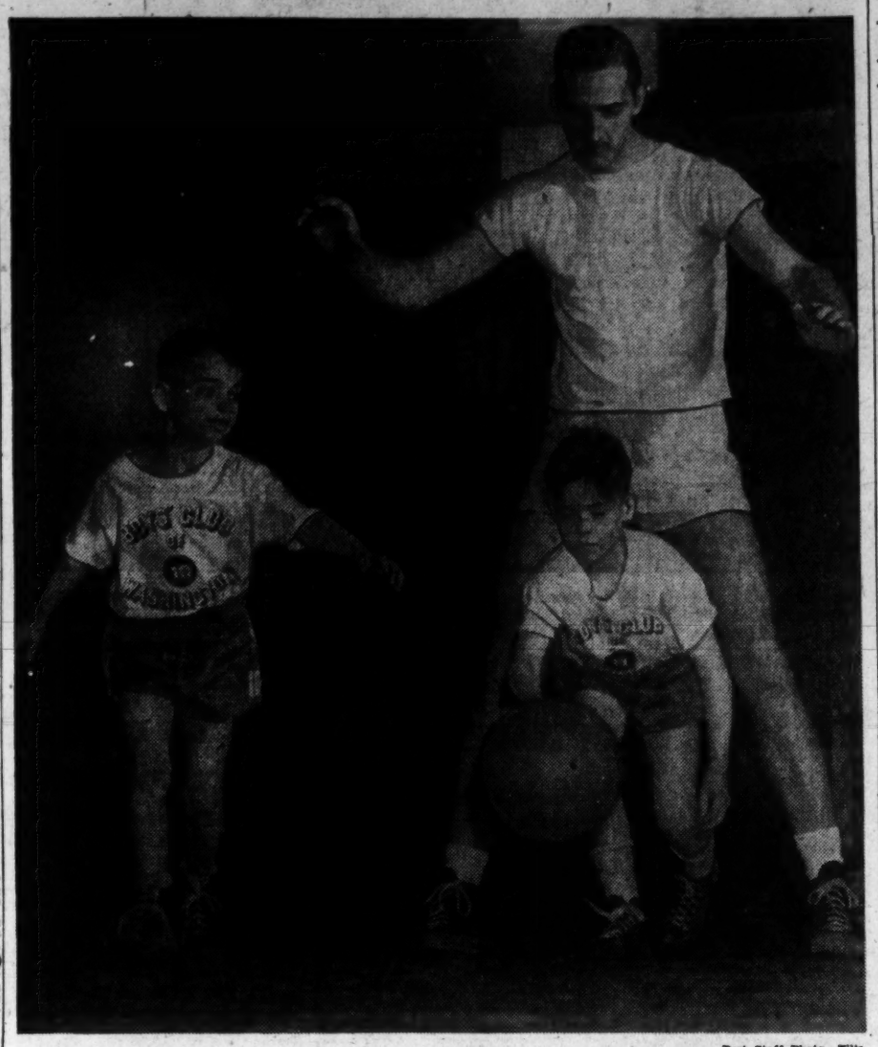
Everything, the D. C. owners of the Baltimore club of the All-America Football Conference, think.

Seeking a name for their team, General Manager Jack Espey yesterday announced, was too hard a job. So they want the fans to do it.

Tomorrow, the club will sponsor a contest among fans of Baltimore and Washington to select their future title. Already hundreds have written in with suggestions, but they must be resubmitted, Espey said.

Prizes will range from $50 defense bonds, autographed footballs and season tickets. All mail should be addressed to the Baltimore All-America Conference team, Emerson Hotel, Baltimore.

Little Fellows Steal Ball—and the Show



Post Staff Photo—Ellis

THE KIDS ARE BEGINNING to steal the show from the big-league Caps at Uline arena as little Bobby Collins, age 9, demonstrates above by darting between the legs of "Big John" Mahnken, 6-foot-8 Caps center, to grab the ball. Bobby Abel, also 9 years old, rushes over to lend Bobby Collins a hand. The two Bobbies, third-grade grammer school pupils, played for the Georgetown branch of the Boys' Club in a preliminary game to the Caps-Providence game and brought down the house

Georgia Tech's Bob Woodruff Gets Baylor Coaching Job

Waco, Tex., Jan. 11 (AP).—Bob Woodruff, line coach at Georgia Tech, today was named head coach at Baylor University.

Woodruff signed a three-year contract at an undisclosed salary. He said he would bring three assistants with him but did not name them.

The announcement was made by a statement signed by Alva Bryan, chairman of the Baylor athletic committee, and five members.

The statement said Baylor had sought long for a successor to Frank Kimbrough, and that Woodruff was "in our opinion the best man available in the country at this time to fill the position."

They said he had been highly recommended by all former schools with which he had been connected.

"We feel sure that the friends of Baylor will like Mr. Woodruff and we hope everybody will be peased with our selection. We believe that through his fforts Baylor will have a very bright athletic future," the statement read.

Woodruff had been at Waco for several days, meeting students and faculty members.

Upon his graduation from Tennessee in 1939, Woodruff was made a member of the Tennessee coaching staff under General Bob Neyland. He also served at Tennessee under John Barnhill. After entering service in 1942, he was an assistant coach to Red Blaik at West Point in 1944 and 1945.

Discharged from the service in 1945, Woodruff was made head line coach under Bobby Dodd at Georgia Tech.

Yanks Offer Trippi $60,000

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Charley Trippi, Georgia's All-America halfback, arrived here today and found an offer of $60,000 awaiting him to play football for the next four years for the New York Yankees of the All-America Conference.

Trippi went immediately into a huddle with Owner Dan Topping and Coach Ray Flaherty of the football Yankees and Larry MacPhail, president of the baseball Yankees, who are trying to land him for both clubs.

Whether they reached an agreement was not made known immediately. Trippi is one of the most sought-after athletes in colegiate ranks today because of his ability on both the gridiron and the baseball diamond.

The Georgia ace told newsmen that Charles Bidwell, owner of the Chicago Cardinals in the National Football League, had agreed to match Topping's offer of a four-year contract at $19,000 a year, plus a bonus.

Grant in Net Final

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP).—Bitsy Grant of Atlanta walloped his fellow townsman, Russell Bobbitt, in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1 today to enter the final of the Dixie Tennis Tournament.

W.-L Grabs 7th Victory

The Washington and Lee Little Generals of Arlington downed Episcopal,35-25, on the losers' court yesterday afternoon. It was the seventh victory in nine starts for the Generals, while Episcopal was opening its season.

Johnny Chalfant, W-L center, led the Generals with 14 points and Joe Carter paced the losers with 10. The Generals ran up a 12-1 lead in the opening period, holding the Episcopal five to a lone foul scored by Carter as the period got under way.

The Episcopal team opened the second half with determination and for a time it appeared that it might catch the Little Generals. Scoring two field goals and three fouls, Episcopal came to within 5 points of the Litte Generals, making the count, 24-19.

But W-L pulled away.

Zeke Zimmerman, Little General guard, scored a basket in the Episcopal goal in the final period.

Wash.-Lee.	G	FT	PF	P
Carrin,f.	6	0	1	12
Garber,f.	1	0	5	2
Chalfant,c.	4	6	1	14
T.N'comb,g.	1	2	4	4
Z'merman,g	1	1	1	3
Hammel,g.	0	0	0	0
Lamers,f.	0	0	3	0
D.N'comb,g	0	0	1	0
Totals	13	9	16	35

Episcopal.	G	FT	PF	P
Schaet,f.	1	0	3	2
Martin,f.	2	0	2	4
Carter,f.	3	4	4	10
Williams,f.	0	0	0	0
Gamble,c.	0	0	0	0
Barrett,c.	1	1	2	3
Dower,g.	0	0	3	0
Welch,g.	0	0	1	0
Crosland,g.	2	0	0	4
Kiefer,g.	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	5	14	23

Score at half—24-10. W.-L. Officials—Coupe and Feller.

Snead-Kelly Add 66, Lead Pro-Am Golf

Del Monte, Calif., Jan. 11 (U.P.).—The par-busting team of Slammin' Sammy Snead and Amateur Roger Kelly added a five-under-par best-ball of 66 to a first-day score of 64 to take the early second-day leadership in the $10,000 Bing Crosby pro-amateur golf tournament today.

With half the golf stars still on the course, the Snead-Kelly duo gave the boys something to shoot at when they posted a total of 130 for the first 36 holes—11 under par. The final 18 holes of play are slated over rugged pebble beach, considered by experts one of the toughes courses in the world. Snead shot a 70.

Meanwhile, dapper Lloyd Mangrum, the National Open champion from Los Angeles, took over the individual professional leadership with a two-day total of 140. with the aid of a hole-in-one, he fired a 72 yesterday. He came back today with a 68—this time with the aid of an eagle three on the 512-yard third hole.

Ellsworth Vines, the former national tennis champion, turned in 70 for a total of 141.

In the pro-amateur division, the temporary leadership went to an unknown pair—Jim Milward, professional from Madison, Wis., and his amateur partner, Don Edwards, San Jose, Calif. They had a combined best ball score of 133 for the two days with round counts of 66 and 67.

Veteran Horton Smith, New York, and partner Bobby Gardner, Los Angeles amateur, added a 68 to a 71 opening day for a 139 total. Willie Hunter and Alex Bullock from Los Angeles had the same gross with a 69—70.

Mark Fry, veteran professional from Oakland, Calif., teamed with the former California State amateur and open champion, Ernie Pieper, San Jose, Calif., for a 140 total, for another good score among early finishers.

Other early results: Denny Shute, Akron, Ohio, and Dick Arlen, the movie actor from Hollywood, 70-79—149; Charles Sheppard, Philadelphia, and Tal Smith, Alameda, Calif., 68-69—137; Ralph Huchison, Bethlehem, Pa., and Claire Goodwin, San Francisco, 73-70—143.

Martin Quits Corne To Join Redskins

Camden, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP).—Joe Martin, captain of the 1946 Cornell football team, disclosed today he has quit college and plans to play with the Washington Redskins of the National Football League.

The 24-year-old fullback, a junior at Cornell, came home for the Christmas holidays and decided not to return to the Ithaca, N. Y., school "in order to help out at home."

"I was drafted by the Redskins in 1944," said the 210-pound fullback, "and expect to sign in the near future. I am glad to get the chance to play with the Redskins. I like to play football, and would rather play for the Redskins than any other National League team."

And a Good Reason, Too

Babylon, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP).—The eastern olympic ice skating trials, scheduled for tomorrow, were indefinitely postponed today because of a lack of ice.

No Money Involved in Yank Deal

By Al Costello
Post Reporter

The Redskins yesterday swapped Fullback Frank Akins to the Boston Yanks. In return they received Jim Gillette, a halfback and former University of Virginia star.

Beginning what is believed to be a series of at least four major player trades, the Redskins received in Gillette one of the league's better ball carriers.

With Bob Waterfield, Gillette was one of the outstanding stars in the 1945 playoff game in which the Rams eked out a 15-14 triumph over the Redskins in frigid Cleveland. It was Gillette's catch of a Waterfield pass that gave the Rams their slender margin.

The newest Redskin is 29 years old, stands six feet one and one-half inches and weighs 185. He played at Virginia from 1937 to '41 where he was a running mate to Bill Dudley.

Gillette was drafted by Green Bay in 1939 but went to the Rams via the waiver list in 1940. He played with the Rams until last season when he went to the Yanks. His best year was 1945 when he averaged 6.1 yards per try as he, Waterfield and Fred Gehrke led the Rams to their title. At Vir—exactly half a mile.

He is a native Virginian. He was born in Courtland and now maintains his residence at Norfolk.

Ends Four-Year Stay

For Akins, his departure ends a four-year stay in Washington that has been anything but normal. First, in 1944, when he was beginning to come into his own as one of the hardest runners on the team, he suffered a double mastoid and had to submit to a dangerous operation from which it was feared, at the time, that he would not recover.

Not only did he courageously come back to good health, but rejoined the team and actually played during the latter part of 1944.

In 1945 he was the second best ground gainer in the National Football League, running second only to the Philadelphia Eagles' ball toter, Steve Van Buren.

Akins Hurt Knee

Last year, established as a star and looking for an even better season than in '45, Akins suffered a knee injury September 15 in a preseason game at Norfolk. He never fully recovered but persisted in playing despite his handicap. But never could reach his 1945 form.

Washington climate is not conducive to Akins' health. It has been known for some time that he would leave the Redskins after last season. He had hoped to go to the Los Angeles Rams, and even listened to a proposition from Charles (Chili) Walsh, general manager of the Rams, who had permission of the Redskins to negotiate.

But negotiations fell through, and Akins wound up with the Yanks. He will be missed here. He was one of the best liked of all the Redskins.

What's Going On This Week

SUNDAY
HOCKEY
Lions at Boston.

MONDAY
BASKETBALL
Georgetown vs. George Washington at Uline Arena, 8:30 p. m.
Georgetown "B" vs. Marine A. & A. at Uline Arena, 7:30 p. m.
Gallaudet at American U., 8:45 p. m.
Gallaudet J. V. at A. U. Frosh, 7:30 p. m.
Greenbelt at Gonzaga, 3:30 p. m.
BOXING
Miami at Catholic U., 3:30 p. m.
Smuggy Hursey vs. Charlie Hayes at Turner's Arena, 9:30 p. m.

TUESDAY
BOXING
Citywide Invitation Amateur Finals at Turner's Arena, 8:30 p. m.
HOCKEY
New York vs. Lions at Uline Arena, 8:30 p. m.
BASKETBALL
St. John's at Western, 3:30 p. m.
G. W. High at Lane, 8 p. m.
Wilson at St. Albans, 3:30 p. m.
Episcopal at Landon, 3:30 p. m.
Woodward at W. & L., 8 p. m.
Roosevelt at Bethesda-Chevy Chase, 3:30 p. m.
Bullis at Walter Reed, 4 p. m.
Mount Rainier at Maryland Park, 7 p. m.
Clarksville at Sherwood, 2:30 p. m.
Priory at Chamberlain, 3:45 p. m.
Fairfax at Charlotte Hall, 3:30 p. m.
Gaithersburg at Poolesville, 2:30 p. m.
St. Paul's at Anacostia, 3:30 p. m.
Montgomery at Damascus, 3 p. m.
Bell at NTS, 4:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY
WRESTLING
At Turner's Arena, 8:30 p. m.
BASKETBALL
St. Louis vs. Georgetown at Uline Arena, 8:30 p. m.
Georgetown "B" vs. Bolling Field at Uline Arena, 7:30 p. m.
Catholic U. at Western Maryland.
Gettysburg at Navy, 4 p. m.
Maryland State Teachers at Wilson Teachers, 3:30 p. m.
Capitols at New York.
Wilson at St. Albans, 3:30 p. m. .....
Devitt at Central, 3:30 p. m.
Episcopal at Coolidge, 3:30 p. m.
Woodward at Tech, 3:30 p. m.
Blair at Bladensburg, 3 p. m.
Anacostia at Gonzaga, 3:30 p. m.

THURSDAY
BASKETBALL
Maryland at Washington and Lee.
Capitols at Boston.
George Washington at Duke.
Maryland Park at Charlotte Hall, 7:30 p. m.
Blair at Bethesda-Chevy Chase, 3 p. m.

FRIDAY
BOXING
Georgetown at Bucknell.
HOCKEY
Baltimore vs. Lions at Uline Arena, 8:30 p. m.
BASKETBALL
Maryland at VPI.
Navy at Princeton.
Western vs. Central and Eastern vs. Tech, double-header at Tech, first game, 7:30 p. m.
Randolph-Macon at Gallaudet, at Roosevelt High Gym, 8:45 p. m.
Chamberlain at Woodward, 3:30 p. m.
American U. Frosh at Bethesda-Chevy Chase Junior College.
Lane at W. & L., 8 p. m.
G. W. High at Fairfax, 8 p. m.
Sherwood at Rockville, 8 p. m.
Georgetown Prep at Priory, 3:45 p. m.
Gaithersburg at Montgomery, 7 p. m.
Greenbelt at Bladensburg, 8 p. m.
St. Alban's at Baltimore Friends, 3:30 p. m.
Hyattsville at Mount Rainier, 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY
BOXING
Army at Maryland, 8 p. m.
Kings Point at Catholic U., 3:30 p. m.
BASKETBALL
Chicago vs. Capitols at Uline Arena, 8:30 p. m.
Navy at Columbia.
Gallaudet J. V. at A. U. Frosh, 2:30 p. m.
Maryland at VMI.
Bucknell.
American U. Frosh at Bucknell Frosh.
Central at Roosevelt and Wilson vs. Anacostia at Tech High, third game, 7:30 p. m.
Western at Randolph-Macon, 3:30 p. m.
Hill School at Navy Plebes, 1 p. m.
Priory at Charlotte Hall, 2 p. m.

Hursey Test Due Tomorrow; Flynn, Bivin Renew Rivalry

Heavyweights to Battle At Uline's Thursday | **Detroit Hayes Makes Debut at Turner Arena**

By Morris Siegel
Post Reporter

Heavyweights Johnny Flynn and Jimmy Bivins, principals in the 10-round Luberthy Athletic Club presentation at Uline Arena Thursday night, will arrive in Washington late tomorrow or early Tuesday to wind up preparations for their match at The Liberty gym.

Both boys have prepped for the fight in their respective home towns, Bivins in Cleveland and Flynn in Rochester, and reports reaching Matchmaker Goldie Ahearn indicate that the two will be in tip-top shape.

The Flynn stronghold is confident of victory over the 12th-ranking Bivins. Tom Stanley, who pilots the 220-pound Irishman, points to the 1945 match between the two in which Flynn floored Bivins in the early rounds as a basis for his prediction.

"Bivins was going great guns at that time," Stanley added. "He had won 17 in a row when Flynn met him. Johnny almost had him out, but Bivins rallied and barely won the decision. It'll be different this time. Bivins is slipping and my Johnny is just getting up steam."

Bivins, whom Joe Louis once tagged as the best bet to succeed him as heavyweight ruler, hasn't been going too well recently. He has lost to Lee Murray and Ezzard Charles, but insists that he has enough left to whip Flynn.

This will be Bivins' fourth appearance in Washington. In previous shows he belted out Herb Marshall, Georgie Parks and Buddy Scott and won in a breeze from Yancey Henry.

Joe Gannon, one-time national AAU welterweight champ, now boxing as a light-heavy, will perform in a special six against a foe yet to be named.

As beneficiaries of some left-handed publicity as the result of a week-long series of legal manipulations which ended in a court decision permitting them to box, Washington's Smuggy Hursey and Detroit's Charlie Hayes clash in a 10-round feature of Promoter Joe Turner's weekly presentation tomorrow night at Turner's Arena.

For Hursey, the bout will be his second appearance in a Washington ring since last September when he staged a whirlwind finish which almost won him the nod over Bee Bee Washington in a rip-snorting Griffith Stadium go.

Downed Mandell

In his only other outing here since then, Hursey took the measure of veteran middleweight Jimmy Mandell at Turner's.

Henry Armstrong, the former triple crown wearer, recently purchased Hursey's contract and will be in Hursey's corner Monday evening.

Hayes, a young Detroiter who graduated to the pro ranks after winning the National Golden Gloves and National Diamond Belt welterweight championships, has had 26 skirmishes in the pay bracket and has won 23 of them. His victims include Mandell, Phil Muscato, Frankie Best, Buddy Farrell, Bob Berry and Lou Woods.

Handled by Dundee

Hayes is handled by Chris Dundee, no stranger to Washington fight fans, who will accompany his young fighter to Washington for his debut here.

The Detroit 160-pounder was a Navy flier for three years and since his discharge last January has had 11 bouts, winning eight.

Walker Cup Job to Ouimet

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—The United States Golf Association today named Francis D. Ouimet of Boston, nonplaying captain of the United States Walker Cup team and invited nine ranking amateurs to oppose a British group at St. Andrews, Scotland, on Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17.

The players invited are: Stanley E. (Ted) Bishop of South Natick, Mass., current U. S. amateur king; Richard D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and Pinehurst, N. C.; A. Frederick Kammer, jr., of Grosse Point, Mich.; Dr. E. Cary Middlecoff of Memphis; Smiley L. Quick of Los Angeles, present public links titleholder; Skee Riegel of Upper Darby, Pa., and Glendale, Calif.; Frank R. Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio; William P. Turnesa of White Plains, N. Y.; and Marvin H. (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash.

George S. Hamer, jr., of Columbus, Ga., Maurice McCarthy of Cincinnati, and Robert J. Sweeny of New York and London, were named alternates.

Charles W. Littlefield of Montclair, N. J., was reelected and announced that the executive committee decided to eliminate the 36-hole qualifying rounds in future national amateur championships, confining the tournament entirely to match play.

With no medal play, the starting field will be increased from the usual 150 to 210, to be selected in sectional qualifying trials as in the past.

Akins' All-Stars Play Bears Today

Frank Akins' All Stars go against the Washington Bears, professional cagers, this afternoon at 3:30 at Turner's Arena.

Among other pro footballers who will be in action besides the former Washington State star, Akins, are Mike Micka, of the Boston Yanks, and Jim Castiglia, of the Philadelphia Eagles. Reid Lennon, former Redskin, and Al Lujack, brother of Notre Dame's Johnny, also will be on hand.

A preliminary between St. Cyprus A.C. and Northeast Rams will open the card at 2:30.

Bucs' Smith Mending

Baltimore, Jan. 11 (AP).—Vincent Smith, catcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League who injured his knee during a game last spring, is recovering in Johns Hopkins Hospital from a knee operation.

German to Fight Here

Berlin, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—Heins Haefner, undefeated German lightweight, has been invited to fight in the United States, the British licensed newspaper Telegraf reported today.

J.C.C. Meets Baltimore

The Jewish Community Center basketball team will play the Baltimore Jewish Educational Alliance today at 4 p. m. in the Community Center Gym.

Results

BASKETBALL
COLLEGE

60 Army	Pittsburgh	53
47 Navy	Villanova	31
68 Trenton Tchrs.	Glassboro Tchrs.	33
72 Navy Plebes	Bullis	29

SWIMMING

39 Navy	Cornell	36
57 Syracuse	Fordham	18
54 Princeton	Columbia	21

WRESTLING

24 Navy	Dartmouth	6

Boys, Here's Your Chance—For Free

Caps to Hold Basketball School

Hey, Johnny, this is for you.

Not only will you get a chance to meet Washington's "big league" Caps personally, but they'll also show you first-hand how to improve your basketball.

Here's the setup. Beginning Wednesday afternoon, January 22, the Caps will serve as instructors at seven junior high gymnasiums in Washington in the first of a four-week basketball school to be conducted by the D. C. Recreation Department.

All the Caps—Bones McKinney, Fred Scolari, Bobby Feerick, John Mahnken, Johnny Norlander, the entire gang which ran up 17 straight victories before being stopped—will be at the school gyms, one at each place.

The starting session will feature instructions on free throws. This is not a spectacular school. Your Cap instructor will show you how to shoot free throws and then you will be given a chance to shoot them as he stands by to correct any mistakes he detects.

The second week will take up guarding and defense; passing and dribbling the third week and set shots and layups the last week.

The Cap instructor will describe these fundamentals for a few minutes, then you'll get out on the court and do it yourself.

"School" will start at 3:30 p. m. and classes last one hour. Athletic instructors of the Recreation Department will be on hand to help out.

There is only one requirement—you must wear basketball shoes or shoes with rubber soles. No admission charge.

The schools will be held at the following high school gymnasiums:

Jefferson, Kramer, Gordon, Macfarland, Stuart, Powell, Langley. A complete schedule will be announced soon.

Also, plans are being worked out to extend the "schools" to Arlington, Alexandria and other suburban areas.

Everybody's welcome. Come out, meet the Caps and improve your basketball. Watch The Post for additional announcements.

Put Up or Shut Up:

Sure-Thing Bets Don't Always Win

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

Through the years, our sports depratment has settled, or tried to settle, thousands of bets. For several days before and after a big sports event, it's even money that every tingle of the phones will bring a query, invariably one with cash hanging in the balance.

Haight

For instance with the Louis-Conn fight coming up we were asked everything from "on which side Gene Tunney parts his hair" to "what make of gloves did Corbett use when he beat Sullivan?"

The 24 hours of any Kentucky Dedby Day will bring a deluge of questions, the majority centering around what year so-and-so won the Derby. The same situation arises during the period close to the Army-Navy Football Game or the World Series or the Olympics.

Wherever and whenever sports fans get together, somebody makes a statement. Argument begins and runs the usually gamut of "I read it" and "I saw it" and "I could swear on a stack of Bibles," etc. Finally somebody says, "Bet," and the sports department phone rings.

The things that sports people will bet on are amazing and there is a species which will put up and not shut up even when it is apparent they are betting against a lock. How to define a person of this mold is a question. Many of them are smart, well informed and could hardly be termed suckers.

However, the other day a man who is well educated, clever in every sense of the word and a business success, wanted to bet me there wasn't a rule of the District Boxing Commission against staging two shows in one week.

I told him I had just come from court and had heard the rule read five times. Despite this fact, he still wanted to lose money. When I wouldn't bet money, he insisted on wagering a dinner.

Later that night he phoned to say he was all wet.

I once had the "money talks" complex myself—always ready to put up a few bucks to back my memory or judgment. However, I have learned that there is no such thing as a "sure bet."

A couple of years ago I had this brought home to me to the tune of 20 bucks.

A group of horsemen were laughing about the time Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia was about to make a speech between races at the Cumberland track. The late Harry Manley, president of that oval, lauded Randolph and then said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I give you William Jennings Bryan."

I chuckled with them and remarked, "Yes, I remember. That was at the 1940 meeting."

"You're wrong," said a trainer. "That was in 1941."

'Don't tell me," I replied. 'I heard the introduction and in 1941 I missed the Cumberland meeting because I was on the West Coast with the Redskins."

"I don't want to take your money, Walter," he came back. "But I'll bet you $20 that Manley said that in 1941, because I wasn't at Cumberland the year before."

"I'll take that wager," I said.

We investigated and discovered that Manley introduced Randolph as William Jennings Bryan in 1940—but he also made the same mistake in 1941.

By the wording of the bet, I lost—and on a sure thing!

The moral: Talk with your hands so you can't reach for your wallet.

Wyatt to Resume Law Practice At Louisville

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11 (AP).—Wilson W. Wyatt, former Louisville Mayor, who resigned recently as Federal Housing administrator, said here today he would resume his law practice here instead of taking a post with United Nations.

Wyatt returned home last night after conferring with U. N. Secretary General Trygve Lie in New York. Wyatt had been mentioned for appointment as assistant secretary general in charge of U. N. administrative affairs.

Santa Anita

1—1¼; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Blueberry Pie, 119 (Lasswell) 21.10 7.60 4.40
Impregnable, 114 (Longden) 3.80 2.70
Eugene, 119 (Adams) 3.00
Cooperative, Pillsbury, Safforth, Cee Lot, Ally, Father Neptune, Foiled, Tank Destroyer, Indian Road also ran. Time, 2:05⅘.

2—Mile; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Beau Nash, 117 (Westrope) 11.30 4.60 3.40
Blonde Magic, 117 (Adams) 5.40 4.00
Anecdote, 112 (Nichols) 4.70
Gama, Antares, Flash Point, Rayon Lace, Noble Mark, False Note, Yucca Loma, Spun Glory also ran. Time, 1:38⅘.

3—1¼; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
New Frontier, 119 (Longden) 8.40 5.40 3.90
Xon, 111 (Nichols) 6.20 4.10
Humoresque, 119 (Pierson) 4.60
He Dug Fly, Plucky Chat, Refuigesgee, Secret Flight, Iron Hills, Jr., Bill Bartlem, Afreet, Declared also ran. Time, 2:04⅘.

4—⅝; $2500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Gold Bait, 111 (James) 6.20 3.40 270
Ravelled Blue, 112 (Longden) 3.70 3.00
Westerner, 119 (Nichols) 5.10
Grandmare, Change O' Luck, Winarott, Top Lieutenant, Blue Agent, Aristogue, Dora's Son, Pacoima Chief, Rough 'N Ready also ran. Time, 1:10⅘.

5—1⅛; $4000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Barnells, 114 (Pierson) 16.30 7.10 4.10
Native Fox, 115 (Litzenberg) 7.10 4.30
Satin Ace, 114 (Longden) 3.50
Picotee, Man's Agent, Bold Impulse, Tilting also ran. Time, 1:45⅘.

TROPICAL PARK SELECTIONS (Fair)
1—Irish Count, Static, Cromagnon.
2—Fort Schuyler, Logansport, Rimarose.
3—Nagging Bob, Nayada, Hygro's Ginger.
4—MEL INDIAN, Maximont, High Spirits.
5—Kerry, Atomic Power, Shackoe.
6—Garfield entry, Triton, Time Stitch.
7—Darby Duncan, Amber Glow, Miss Winks.
8—Iron Works, Top Secret, Hard Facts.

Eternal Reward Tropical Winner

Colt Drives From Last in Mild Upset

Tropical Park, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP).—Eternal Reward, the colt that sprang one of 1946's biggest upsets by winning the American Derby at Washington Park last summer, broke loose from an extended losing streak today when he rallied from last place to earn a photo triumph in the $12,150 Tropical Handicap.

Picking up 10 rivals slowly but surely during the mile and a sixteenth whirl, Eternal Reward annexed an $8475 share of the purse for Augustus & Nahn as he finished in 1:43 2/5 for a $10.60 return.

R. S. McLaughlin's Canadian star, Kingarvie, hero of the 1946 Kink's Plate and Canadian Championship Stakes, was barely headed while staving off Mrs. R. H. Heighe's Zax by a half length for the place.

A briskly-betting throng of 13,430 witnessed the sport under a hot sun. The track was fast despite overnight rain.

Fourth Tropical Try

It was Eternal Reward's fourth outing of the meeting. Prior to this afternoon, his best local showing was a third in the first division of the rich double event. The winner of that fixture, Westminster, was absent today, awaiting next Thursday's second half of the special. Eternal Reward is nominated for that mile and a furlong test. Others in today's event also eligible for the closing day feature are Kingarvie, Cat Bridge, Bel Reigh, Eire and Grillette.

Eire, as usual, attempted to make the race a runaway. He quickly opened up two lengths advantage over Triton, with Kingarvie, favorite in the open affair, next in line. The early leader weakened after a half mile.

Triton Gets to Front

Triton then gained command over Kingarvie. Meanwhile, Veteran Porter Roberts had been improving Eternal Reward's position and he bounded into fourth place around the last bend.

In the run home, Triton stopped. Kingarvie looked a sure winner when he pulled daylight clear. Then Eternal Reward made up ground with every stride on the outside, along with the game zax. It was a thrilling three-way drive through the closing strides, Eternal Reward imposing his will upon the Canadian right at the end.

Tropical Park Entries, Odds

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

P.P.	Horse and Jockey	Wgt.	Odds.
1	Rough Feather (Stout)	114	6-1
2	Whimsical Lady (no boy)	102	20-1
3	Ever On (no boy)	109	20-1
4	Static (Sneller)	105	2-1
5	Orado Primero (Hettinger)	112	20-1
6	Irish Count (no boy)	117	15-1
7	Rosemere Dee (Layton)	105	20-1
8	Green Crystal (Gonzalez)	105	2-1
9	Tiger Tillie (Jemas)	112	5-1
10	Cromagnon (no boy)	110	20-1
11	Swift Town (Buxton)	120	6-1

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $200; maiden 4-year-olds.

1	Bullgar (N. Combest)	120	10-1
2	Grafalchan (no boy)	120	10-1
3	Fort Schuyler (Jemas)	120	8-1
4	Rinarose (Licuasi)	115	20-1
5	Mister Como No (Donoso)	120	20-1
6	Flame of India (Errico)	110	12-1
7	Ensign Huntley (Le Turco)	120	20-1
8	Pari-Joe (Delara)	120	10-1
9	Karenette (no boy)	110	20-1
10	Lately (no boy)	115	20-1
11	Logansport (R. J. Martin)	120	1-2
12	Dual Purpose (May)	120	10-1

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Nayada (no boy)	110	4-1
2	Hygro's Ginger (no boy)	117	4-1
3	Brogden (McPhee)	110	20-1
4	Bogging Bob (no boy)	115	3-1
5	Gino Gold (no boy)	109	20-1
6	Les Flag (no boy)	114	8-1
7	Sea Letter (Renick)	114	6-1
8	Bob O'Sullivan (no boy)	109	12-1
9	Islam's Islam (Richard)	114	10-1
10	Agate (Hettinger)	114	20-1
11	Bonalita (Sneller)	104	8-1

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	New Dealer (Zehr)	114	12-1
2	Steel Reigh (J. D. Jessop)	117	5-1
3	Mel Indian (Caffarella)	112	6-1
4	Figarose (no boy)	110	20-1
5	East Norwich (no boy)	114	20-1
6	Sun Vigil (no boy)	114	6-1
7	Jungle Call (McPhee)	110	10-1
8	Sir Jinx (no boy)	112	3-1
9	Maximont (Richard)	122	10-1
10	Hogan (no boy)	117	4-1
11	High Spirits (no boy)	112	2-1

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2500; the Runnymede; 3-year-olds; allowances.

1	Atomic Power (Dodson)	114	8-1
2	Waterproof (no boy)	117	5-1
3	Kerry (Delara)	114	5-2
4	Little Touch (no boy)	106	20-1
5	Shockoe (Hanes)	109	15-1
6	War Glance (no boy)	114	4-1
7	†Alemannia (no boy)	112	2-1
8	†Dangerous Age (no boy)	101	2-1

†A. S. Goldnamer and Mrs. N. M. Schenck entry.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $3000; the Maypole; allowances; 4-year-olds up.

1	†Respire (no boy)	105	6-5
2	War Page (no boy)	108	6-1
3	†Triton (Padgett)	113	8-5
4	Santa Claus (Errico)	111	20-1
5	†Shiny Penny (Atkinson)	119	6-5
6	Time Stitch (Claggett)	110	10-1
7	Head Smart (no boy)	109	15-1
8	†Ariel Song (Padgett)	109	8-5
9	I Did (E. Gonsalez)	103	12-1
10	Lion Rampant (no boy)	114	20-1
11	American Flyer (J. D. Jessop)	113	20-1

†S. Garfield entry.
‡Bonnet Stable entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Las Vegas (no boy)	116	20-1
2	Elbasan (Dodson)	117	4-1
3	Celestial Blue (J. D. Jessop)	109	15-1
4	Miss Winks (Skoronski)	112	5-1
5	Michigander (no boy)	108	8-1
6	Tough Target (no boy)	112	15-1
7	Drum Fire (Stout)	117	4-1
8	Concise (Atkinson)	105	20-1
9	Rose Cave (Rogers)	113	12-1
10	Darby Duncan (R. J. Martin)	117	4-1
11	Coca (Stewart)	101	12-1
12	Fischette (Millis)	106	20-1
13	Corydon (Skoronoski)	115	6-1
14	Amber Glow (Reynolds)	109	8-1
15	Ensign Mary B. (McPhee)	104	3-1

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Hard Facts (no boy)	103	15-1
2	Lord Hairan (no boy)	113	20-1
3	Mik O'Sullivan (no boy)	108	8-1
4	Ice Girl (no boy)	115	12-1
5	Bahia Honda (no boy)	115	5-2
6	Darby Daphne (Licausi)	108	20-1
7	Iron Works (no boy)	123	5-1
8	Strolling Don (E. Gonsales)	108	20-1
9	Top Secret (Sneller)	104	8-1
10	V Day (no boy)	108	20-1
11	Chanticleer (Hettinger)	116	10-1
12	Lady Tyrant (Sneller)	103	3-1
13	Cyrus P. (no boy)	116	20-1
14	Red Torch (no boy)	112	20-1
15	Jubilee Gem (Scurlock)	109	10-1
16	Night Porter (no boy)	113	20-1

Shepherd's Rally Beats Frostburg State, 65-40

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Jan. 11. Shepherd College's basketball team staged a last-half rally here to defeat the Frostburg (Md.) State Teachers College five, 65-40.

The score stood at 21-20 in favor of Shepherd at the end of a slow first half. Then the locals, led by freshman Center Bob Price, found the range and dropped in baskets from all angles. Price scored five field goals and added three conversions in the third quarter for a total of 13. His total of 15 for the night was high for the game.

Tropical Park Charts

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1947.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—The Montserrat. Six furlongs. Purse, $2200. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Went to post at 1:32. Off at 1:34. Winner, W. M. Jeffords' br. f. (3) by Halcyon—Allee Vite by Man o' War. Trained by O. White. Value, $1500, $400, $200, $100. Time, 1:11⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FORWARD MARCH..	(Scawthorn)	118	6	1	1hd	1½	1½	1½	1¹¹½	.80
BLIND PATH.....	(Scawthorn)	114	4	4	2½	2¹½	2½	2½	2¹½	9.55
SISSIE G.	(Barr)	108	7	6	4¹½	3½	4½	3hd	3hd	55.80
PIE LADY	(Errico)	110	3	3	5¹	5½	3¹½	4½	4½	8.35
TRANCE SLEEPER....	(Padgett)	118	8	5	6³	4³	5³	5¹½	5¹½	36.10
SALOMEA	(McPhee)	106	1	2	3½	6³	6²	6²	6³	32.90
OMAHA BOUND.....	(Lourco)	114	2	8	8	7½	7¹	7¹	7½	22.90
BRIGHT HONOR.....	(Jessop)	109	5	7	7³	8	8	8	8	46.60

FORWARD MARCH, $3.60, $2.90, $2.80; BLIND PATH, $5.70, $4.70; SISSIE G., $.90.

FORWARD MARCH broke alertly, assumed lead early, ran out around turn and was driven out to win. BLIND PATH was a stout factor from the start. SISSIE G. finished gamely. PIE LADY moved up on inside but tired in final sixteenth.

SECOND RACE—The Montserrat. Six furlongs (second division). Purse, $2200. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 2:03. Off at 2:04½. Winner, E. A. Bischoff's red ch. g. (3) by Midas—Queenie by Diavolo. Trained by C. C. Norman. Value, $1500, $400, $200, $100. Time, 1:11⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
RICHWOOD BOY.....	(Scurlock)	120	3	9	7¹	7¹	7²	7²	1¹½	$2.18
RIGHTWING	(Richard)	116	4	6	6½	5½	5²	5²	2¼	25.70
ROYAL CHAP	(Jessop)	116	9	8	8³	8¹	3½	3¹½	3¹½	1.80
SHIRT BAND	(McPhee)	111	8	4	4½	4½	4¹	4¹	4½	84.40
REGAINED	(Demar)	111	7	7	9³½	8¹	8½	8hd	5hd	18.65
TRALA BOY	(Delara)	120	6	5	2hd	2½	6¹	6hd	6hd	13.60
JEANNE BELLE	(Atkinson)	109	1	3	5¹	9¹	8½	7¹½	7¹½	27.35
FAIR CROSS	(Young)	111	3	2	3½	7½	7¹	8²	8²	33.90
LEDERSHIP	(Martin)	118	2	10	10	10	10	9½	9hd	10.65
SPRING THAW	(Rogers)	111	10	1	1hd	6½	9¹	10	10	4.15

RICHWOOD BOY, $6.30, $4.10, $2.70; RIGHTWING, $20.30, $7.40; ROYAL CHAP, $2.60.

RICHWOOD BOY broke slow but moved up very fast, got to the front around the turn and drew away at end. RIGHTWING was a stout factor from the start. ROYAL CHAP made up a world of ground. SHIRT BAND ran a good race. SPRING THAW quit badly.

Daily Double—FORWARD MARCH and RICHWOOD BOY—Paid $9.90

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2200. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $10,000 to $8000. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:35. Off at 2:36. Winner, G. R. Watkins' gr. g. (7) by Fair Trail—Heads I Win by Gainsborough. Trained by R. Nixon. Value, $1500, $400, $200, $100. Time, 1:10⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
EVEN BREAK	(Jemas)	106	7	8	4½	3½	1hd	1¹	1¹	$36.05
FOXY NETTIE	(Caffarella)	103	9	7	5hd	6½	2½	2¹	2¹	7.70
SUNNY	(Sneller)	103	4	4	3¹½	2¹	3½	3¹	3¹	16.55
COMENOW	(Atkinson)	112	8	2	2³	4¹½	4¹	4½	4½	2.65
MESCARA	(Delara)	113	5	11	10⁴	9½	7¹	5⁴	5⁴	19.75
MARKSMAN	(Bauer)	115	11	6	6³	7¹	6½	6¹	6¹	3.05
TASAJILLO	(Rogers)	115	6	9	9½	8¹	9½	7¹	7¹	20.95
TIGER CALL	(Howell)	115	10	1	1²	1¹	5¹	8¹	8¹	5.00
OFFENBACH	(Smith)	118	3	3	3¹	4½	9½	9hd	9hd	22.75
ADVISER	(Woodhouse)	106	1	10	11	10¹	10¹	10hd	10hd	16.20
SIN LEE	(Roberts)	108	3	5	9¹	11	11	11	11	8.95

EVEN BREAK, $74.10, $29.10, $15.60; FOXY NETTIE, $7.90, $5.50; SUNNY, $7.50.

EVEN BREAK was taken wide all the way, closed with a rush and held on well. FOXY NETTIE broke slow, made up ground with a rush and was next best. SUNNY was kept well up all the way. COMENOW tired chasing the pace. MESCARA came from far back.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2200. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $10,000 to $8000. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:03. Off at 3:03. Winner, E. A. Bischoff's ch. g. (8) by Hard Tack—Opera Bouffe by Caruso. Trained by C. C. Norman. Value, $1500, $400, $200, $100. Time, 1:11⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SONG O' WAR.....	(Sneller)	104	4	1	2hd	2¹	2½	2¹½	2¹½	$6.70
ADMIRAL'S AIDE....	(Mullins)	117	8	7	6¹	4½	3hd	3²	3²	7.10
MARY'S DELL	(Caffarella)	111	7	5	7¹²	7²	5½	4½	4hd	12.30
DAY	(Little)	109	1	3	3²	1½	1¹	1¹	4¹	5.95
SUGAR MAN	(Richard)	115	2	8	8	8	8	6¹	5¹	12.25
AMPHIBIOUS	(Watson)	115	3	6	5hd	6¹½	4½	6²	6²	32.55
SHIFTY PLAY	(Delara)	113	6	4	4²	3hd	7²	7²	7²	11.00
YAVAPAI	(Scotti)	104	5	3	1½	2²	8	8	8	15.15

SONG O' WAR, $3.40, $2.80, $2.40; ADMIARL'S AIDE, $4.90, $3.50; MARY'S DELL, $4.10.

SONG O' WAR moved up gamely around the turn, was driven between horses in the stretch, took lead in last 70 yards and held on well. ADMIRAL'S AIDE was taken very wide entering stretch and then closed fast. MARY'S DELL came from far back. DAY ran a good race.

FIFTH RACE—The Theodolite. One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds and up. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:34. Off at 3:34½. Winner, Mrs. E. D. Jacobs' ch. g. (4) by Only One—Mary's Last by Terry. Trained by H. Jacobs. Value, $1700, $500, $200, $100. Time, 1:44⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
STAN TRACY	(Jessop)	117	6	5	2¹	2¹	1²	1¹	1¹	$1.40
BALLAST	(Howell)	114	6	6	5hd	4¹½	3²	2½	2½	1.85
RATE CASE	(Sneller)	109	2	4	3²	3²	2²	3²	3²	11.95
DUSKILY	(Martin)	117	5	7	7¹²	6²	5²	5²	4¹	13.20
SUBLIME	(Watson)	112	3	3	4²	4²	3¹½	4²	5²	5.45
LEGAL EAGLE	(Summers)	114	4	2	6¹½	5²	6²	6¹½	6¹²	73.75
HALGAS	(Atkinson)	119	1	1	1½	3²	6⁴	7¹²	7¹²	9.85
JACOPIAN	(Humphreys)	107	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	65.20

STAN TRACY, $4.80, $2.60, $2.50; BALLAST, $2.90, $2.60; RATE CASE, $3.10.

STAN TRACY, away well, followed the pace to the middle of backstretch where he was sent to front, opened good lead and won nicely in hand. BALLAST trailed far back to stretch and then closed fast. RATE CASE was a stout contender for a mile and then tired. DUSKILY made up some ground.

SIXTH RACE—The Tropical Handicap. One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $10,000 added. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:06. Off at 4:10½. Winner, Augustus and Nahm's br. c. (4) by Reaping Reward—Forever Yours by Toro. Trained by C. J. Hall. Value, $8475, $2000, $1000, $500. Time, 1:43⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ETERNAL REWARD....	(Roberts)	114	9	11	9¹	8²	4²	2¹	1hd	$4.30
KINGARVIE	(Ldeberg)	115	8	3	3¹	3½	2hd	1¹	2¹½	3.50
ZAX	(Knapp)	118	7	7	5hd	5¹	6hd	3¹½	3²	16.95
WINSOME LAD	(Martin)	110	11	6	6¹	4²	5¹	6½	4½	64.40
CAT BRIDGE	(Stout)	118	6	10	11	10²	8²	5¹	5½	6.90
DAMOS	(Smith)	108	10	8	10½	11	9²	7½	6¹½	29.45
GRILLETTE	(Atkinson)	113	3	9	8¹	6¹	7¹	8¹	7¹²	10.20
TRITON	(Padgett)	113	4	3	2¹½	2²	1½	4½	8¹	11.70
EIRE	(Young)	113	1	1	1²	1½	3¹½	9²	9²	10.95
BEL REIGH	(Rogers)	113	5	2	7½	7hd	10¹²	10¹²	10¹²	7.90
SPEEDING HOME....	(Snider)	113	2	4	4hd	9hd	11	11	11	4.75

ETERNAL REWARD, $10.60, $5.40, $4.10; KINGARVIE, $4.60, $3.50; ZAX, $7.50.

ETERNAL REWARD ran a remarkable race. He broke last but began to make up ground going into the backstretch, was taken to outside where he would be clear of all interference, finished with a rush and was up to win in the last stride. KINGARVIE was rated along in a contending position to the far turn and was moved up, ran into the lead but weakened suddenly. ZAX made a game effort and fought it out to the finish gamely. WINSOME LAD was taken wide around the turn and closed stoutly. CAT BRIDGE made up some ground. TRITON had speed for 6 furlongs and then tired. EIRE set the pace for 6 furlongs and then curled up. DAMOS came with a rush at the end.

SEVENTH RACE—The Mondragon. One and three-sixteenths miles. Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:41. Off at 4:41½. Winner, S. Garfield's dk. g. (4) by Stardust—Dogie Pam by Bull Dog. Trained by R. Robertson, Jr., Value, $1950, $600, $300, $150. Time, 1:57⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
THEATRICAL BOY	(Martin)	117	5	5	4²	3¹½	2¹	2¹	1¹	$4.00
BILL ROSS	(Skoronski)	120	3	3	3½	2hd	1½	1hd	2¹½	5.65
ATTENDANT	(Buxton)	120	7	7	7	7	6¹	3¹	3⁴	.85
COLINOVA	(Sneller)	115	2	6	6²	5½	5hd	4¹	4²	10.60
THE PROBLEM	(McPhee)	115	6	4	1²	1²	3²	5¹	5²	10.50
CHANTEUSE	(Atkinson)	112	1	2	2¹	6²	8	6½	6	12.25
UNCLE BYRON.....	(Jessop)	111	4	1	2hd	4²	4²	7	7	20.35

THEATRICAL BOY, $10.00, $4.20, $2.80; BILL ROSS, $6.70, $3.10; ATTENDANT, $2.30.

THEATRICAL BOY, going in improved form, moved up fast in the final furlong and won going away. BILL ROSS assumed lead around the turn but weakened suddenly in last sixteenth. ATTENDANT made up ground very fast. COLINOVA ran a good race. THE PROBLEM had speed for 7 furlongs and then tired.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-half miles. Purse, $2000; claiming prices, $40000 to $3500. For 4-year-olds and up. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 5:13. Off at 5:14. Winner, Mrs. J. Bollero's b. g. (5) by Bosworth)—Alpenstock III. Trained by J. Bollero. Values: $1400, $300, $200, $100. Time, 2:31⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DAUNTLESS BO.....	(Scurlock)	110	12	5	3¹°	2²	1²	1²	1²	25.85
I CONQUER.....	(McPhee)	109	6	2	4¹	3½	2²	2²	2²	2.40
VALDINA VICAR....	(Woodhouse)	110	9	9	7½	5½	4½	3hd	3hd	9.00
MIKE K.	(Anyon)	107	10	11	7½	6¹	6²	5²	4²	7.55
EASY JACK.....	(Mullins)	105	1	7	9½	11²	8½	3½	5²	10.95
JET PLANE	(Jemas)	106	3	8	8½	7¹	7¹	6¹½	6½	11.15
MISS BOBOLINK.....	(Sneller)	-06	8	10	10¹	10¹	9¹	9¹	7½	7.65
ONE CENTURY.....	(Jessop)	115	11	12	11²	12	11²	10¹	8²	5.05
WATCH WORD.....	(Errico)	106	7	6	2½	1½	3½	9¹	9½	36.60
GLACIAL RUN.....	(Pannell)	-06	2	4	5¹	4²	9½	10²	10²	19.45
ACE STAR.....	(Humphreys)	107	4	1	12	10¹	12	11²	11²	108.00
BIR BOGIE.....	(Demar)	108	9	3	1½	8½	10¹	12	12	8.80

DAUNTLESS BO, $53.70, $21.20, $10.50; I CONQUER, $4.60, $3.50; VALDINA VICAR, $5.90.

DAUNTLESS BO opened a wide gap and won under wraps. I CONQUER held on gamely after showing good speed. VALDINA VICAR closed gamely. MIKE K. ran good race. EASY JACK never was a factor.

Woodberry Rips Randolph-Macon

Front Royal, Va., Jan. 11.—Randolph-Macon Academy dropped its second basketball game since the Christmas holiday vacation, to Woodberry Forest here this afternoon by a margin of 52 to 34.

The visitors opened with a lead and were never overtaken. The was hard fought and rough with 39 fouls called by Referee Lorenz of Charles Town, W. Va. Each team lost two players by the foul route. Peterson of Woodberry led the scoring with 15 points, while Tullis of Woodberry, and Sommerfield and Young of the Yellow Jackets, accounted for 10 points each.

Fair Grounds

1—¾; $1300; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Inverlee, 114 (Daniels)	**6.40**	**3.40**	**2.60**
Miss Evidence, 111 (Hartwick)		**3.80**	**3.00**
Hasty Million, 122 (Keene)			**3.80**

Bad Cold, Biddy Barton, Little Hare, Miss Tullahoma, Romney Rex also ran. Time, 1:21⅘.

2—⅝; $1300; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Driscoll, 115 (Lulo)		**3.80**	**3.00**	**2.40**
Hemphop, 114 (Connolly)			**7.20**	**3.80**
Wasa Walla, 108 (Phillip)				**2.00**

Skip Level, Midby Flycma, Luna Bonito also ran. Time, 1:22⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $15.80.

3—¾; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Swift Action, 111 (D. West)	**17.60**	**7.00**	**4.60**
Leapoline, 106 (Lulo)		**4.60**	**3.00**
Dier Balls, 106 (Phillip)			**3.40**

Miami Moon, Hossadate, Big Albert, Intriguing, Tony Leo also ran. Time, 1:21⅘.

4—¾; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Mercury, 113 (J. Combest)	**5.40**	**3.40**	**2.80**
Sliding Home, 116 (Adair)		**3.80**	**3.20**
Johnnie Ehret, 120 (Hooper)			**3.80**

Kengar, Campanula, Westwood Belle, Mimzy, Paff also ran. Time, 1:21⅘.

5—¾; $2000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Uncle Mac, 115 (J. Combest)	**4.80**	**2.80**	**2.60**
Kasbek, 116 (Erickson)		**3.20**	**3.00**
Four Feathers, 112 (Lulo)			**5.60**

Up Front, Leonidas, Sky Wave, Paper Clip, Mr Mardio also ran. Time, 1:20.

6—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

**Eva T., 101

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

This is a terrible thing to say, but it's got to be said, sooner or later: The United States is getting back to normalcy. The influences of the war are about worn off. We no longer talk of cutbacks, or retooling, or reconverting, or finding jobs for returning soldiers.

VJ-Day was 17 months ago and present-day economics, as a consequence, is far more prosaic than during the helter-skelter of a war-to-peace changeover. Businessmen no longer toss sleeplessly through the night trying to figure what ruling a Government agency will cook up next. Travel to and from Washington has dropped off, and hotel space in the Nation's Capital has become increasingly easy to get. The center of the Nation's gravity has shifted—from the administrator and legislator to the farm, factory, home and housewife.

Livingston

The housewife has forgotten about ration points and OPA rulings. Now she's watching the food markets and other shops. Which stores are offering the better buys? The businessman, too, has started shopping around. No longer will he purchase anything at any price; he begins to see supply catching up with demand, and he wants the cheapest source of supply—assuming comparable quality, of course.

Even the Government is getting away from the rush-rush, you've-got-to-serve days. Men don't come more conscientious than Secretary of State Byrnes. And the mere fact that he feels he is justified in resigning as head of the State Department suggests that our international relations are becoming established on a peacetime basis, that a modus vivendi with Russia is coming along.

Humdrum Stuff

The important point is that America today is a nation in search of a way of life in peace. Most persons, according to a Fortune survey, want a job which is safe rather than a job which offers spectacular pay. And, along with that, they want a rising standard of living—which means more goods per pay envelope.

Trends in American social and economic development no longer are determined by spectacular Government actions—by fixing of a price ceiling or a sudden priority regulation, or a manpower ruling. The week's aggregate was 5,146,110 shares against 5,157,190 last week.

The Associated Press 60-stock average was off .9 of a point at 65, due to substantial drops of a few key issues on meager sales. It was the biggest dip of this barometer since December 2. On the week the composite was down a full point. It was the broadest Saturday market since April 11, 1946, 865 stocks registering. Of these, 640 fell and only 85 advanced.

At 1946-47 lows on the day were Schenley, off 3¾ at 41¾; Park & Tilford 1¾ at 49¾, Publicker 1⅞ at 26⅜, American Distilling 2 at 39½, Twentieth Century-Fox ⅞ at 32⅞, Paramount Pictures ⅜ at 27⅝ and Transcontinental & Western Air ¾ at 18.

Du Pont conceded 5 points at 183 on 600 shares and Norfolk & Western 5 on 70 shares. Santa Fe was down 3 at 91, Eastman Kodak 2½ at 222½, Southern Railway 2¼ at 42⅝ and International Harvester 2¼ at 72. Other casualties of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, North American, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Humdrum Stuff (continued)

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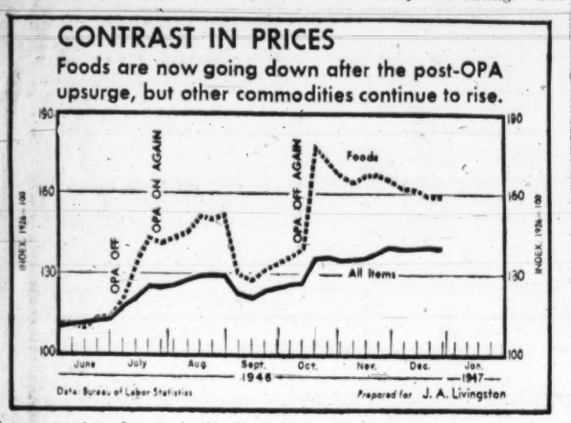


Government no longer is the Nation's single great buyer of goods and services: 140 million ultimate consumers have taken charge of the Nation's economy. Result: Business today is the humdrum, routine stuff that day-in-and-day-out living is made of and not the cloak-and-dagger stuff that wars are made of.

The job of the business executive and business analyst has changed accordingly. War made business a one-way street. Just watch Government demand—just study the Federal deficit—and you'll know what's what and what's likely to be what. That was a comparatively easy lot. But now the job is to measure the hopes, fears and economic responses of millions of people in a free market and to prepare for changes in those hopes, fears and economic responses. And so, once again the grubber in statistics comes into his own. He must grub out the trends in carloadings, commodity prices, steel operations, electric power output, inventories and the like.

'Prospects . . . So Bright'

Physically, the Nation is in good health: Business is bigger and better than a year ago, viz: steel operations up 9 per cent, electric power output, 18 per cent; auto output, 500 per cent; department store sales about 20 per cent, carloadings 5 per cent, employment 10 per cent. President Truman summed it up in his economic report to the Nation thus: "As the year 1947 opens, America has never been so strong or so prosperous. Nor have our prospects ever been so bright."

Yet underneath that strong statistical surface a basic adjustment is taking place. Movie attendance is falling off, January clearance shoppers are buying more cautiously than a year ago, real estate salesmen are talking of "hard times" and automobile dealers are cutting prices on used cars. Indications of a return to a buyer's market are already multiplying—especially in the drop in food prices (see chart).

This is also a return to normalcy, to the day when manufacturers and distributors, competing for the consumer dollar, will give a little bit more and more in the way of quality and service, instead of, as during the war, a little bit less. Thus the cost of living index, which during the war understated what consumers were paying for things (because it failed to measure what they didn't get), will now begin to overstate what they're paying (because it won't catch quickly the additional merchandise or services consumers get).

Farm Vs. Factory Dollar

And there's one other indication of a return to normalcy. Industrial prices are beginning to catch up to farm prices. From 1939 to date, farm products advanced in price 148 per cent; industrial products only 48 per cent. But now farm products have turned down, whereas industrial prices are still rising. This implies that factory workers will get more for their dollars at the grocery store. And that might help labor-management relations in the months to come.

Unfortunately, the indicated downturn in the cost of living will not be pronounced enough to be a major bargaining point when the United Steel Workers and the United States Steel Corp. open negotiations for a new contract next Thursday, January 16.

Loan Firm Chief Denies Americans On Credit 'Binge'

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—Byrd Henderson, president of Household Finance Corp., said today "the prevalent impression that the American consumer has gone on an installment credit binge is erroneous," but added credit "can be expected to increase."

The president of the personal loan company said in a statement, "We have not noticed any startling increase in borrowings caused by spending splurges. In fact, we notice a greater interest in budgeting than ever before."

Installment sales and loans outstanding in the United States increased from the low of $1,800,000,000 in early 1944 to about $3,900,000,000 at the end of 1946, Henderson said.

While this increase equalled 117 per cent, Henderson said it would have had to be over 250 per cent to reach the peak of $6,400,000,000 installment sales and loans outstanding in August, 1941.

Reading Coal & Iron Makes Staff Changes

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (AP).—Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., today announced appointment of C. H. Stephens as sales manager to succeed J. T. Berta, who was elected president of Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp.

President R. E. Taggart announced also that F. H. Maloney had been appointed assistant sales manager in charge of Southern territory, Owen D. Young assistant sales manager in charge of Northern territory, and Thomas J. Walsh district sales manager in New York City.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—Prospects of a stepping-up in the Government's export buying program created a good demand for wheat on the Board of Trade today.

The bread cereal spurted for gains extending to more than 2 cents with the January contract getting within 3 cents of its seasonal high, which was also the best price for any wheat delivery since 1920. Oats were firm but corn was no better than steady.

Trading was fairly active on the advance. Wheat closed ¾ to 2¼ higher, January 2.15⅞@1.31⅞, and oats ⅝ to 1⅝ higher, March, 76.

Basis for the buying in wheat was a Washington report that at a Cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to increase grain exports to 1,500,000 tons a month from February through June. An improvement in railroad boxcar situation was reported.

In order to obtain the extra supplies, traders thought it possible the Government would compete daily with mills for wheat in the open market.

Oats gained strength on an Agriculture Department report that stocks on farms on January 1 had fallen to $98,828,000 bushels as compared with 976,631,000 bushels a year earlier. There were shipping sales of 25,000 bushels of oats out of this market.

Steady prices prevailed for both corn and oats in the spot market. There was a fair trade in lard futures at unchanged prices. No trading developed in barley.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
January	2.14⅛	2.15⅝	2.14⅛	2.15⅜
March	2.05¼	2.07	2.05	2.06⅜
May	1.94⅛	1.96	1.94⅛	1.95⅜
July	1.78⅛	1.79	1.78	1.78⅝
Corn—				
January	1.31⅛	1.31⅜	1.30⅞	1.31⅛
March	1.28⅞	1.29⅜	1.28⅛	1.29
May	1.27¼	1.28	1.27⅛	1.27⅞
July	1.26	1.26⅜	1.25⅞	1.25⅛
Oats—				
March	74⅞	76	74¾	76
May	68⅛	69¾	68¼	69⅛
July	63¾	65⅜	63¼	63⅝
September	59¾	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛
Barley—				
March	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.25¾
Lard—				
July	21.20	21.30	21.20	21.30
September	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
October	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.40
November	19.82	19.82	19.82	19.82

Cash Grain

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—WHEAT—None.
CORN—o. 2 yellow, 1.36⅛; o. 3, 1.34½; No. 4, 1.27½@1.27¾.
OATS—No. 2 white, 87⅞@88¾; No. 3 heavy white, 86⅛.
BARLEY—Malting, 1.40@1.80; feed, 1.08@1.30.
FIELD SEED—Nominal.
RED CLOVER, 43.00@47.00; sweet clover, 11.50@13.00; red top, 17.50@18.50; timothy, 7.40@7.75.

UAL Stock Issue Planned

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—W. A. Patterson, president of United Airlines, announced today that the company plans to sell approximately 10 million dollars worth of preferred stock.

Stocks Drop; Some Reach Lows for Year

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Stocks generally ignored three presidential messages during the week but in today's concluding session the market suffered its sharpest stumble for bettert than a month with distillers and a number of other issues hitting new lows for the past year.

From Monday on mild replacement purchasing by those who had previously sold for income tax purposes aided trends. On the other hand, numerous customers trimmed accounts to await congressional action the budget, taxes and other problems confronting industry. Skepticism over 1947 business prospects also was a bearish factor.

The day's trend was downward from the start. Dealings quickened as offerings became more urgent and losses of fractions to 5 points predominated at the close although extreme setbacks were reduced in a number of cases. Transfers of 620,000 shares compared with 300,000 last Saturday and were the largest for a short stretch since December 21. The

WHAT STOCKS DID	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	85	114
Declines	640	709
Unchanged	140	142
Total issues	865	986

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 11.—

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.	
30 ind.	176.98	177.03	175.15	175.25	—2.18
20 rails	49.24	49.27	48.55	48.59	—0.99
15 utils.	36.40	36.48	36.05	36.15	—0.45
65 stocks	63.83	63.87	63.12	63.18	—0.91

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: industrials, 50,000; rails, 26,570; utilities, 30,700; 65 stocks, 107,270.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, Jan. 11.—

40 bonds	104.28	—0.03
10 higher grade rails	111.81	—0.04
10 second grade rails	93.09	—0.05
10 public utilities	107.88	+0.08
10 industrials	104.35	—0.04

Sales in thousands	High	Low	Close
15 Am T&T 3 '56	132¼	131¾	131¾
189 Am T&T 2¾ '61	110	118¼	118¼
6 Am T&T 2¾ '75	103⅜	103¼	103¼
8 Am T&T 2½ '80	100⅛	100	100
10 Am Tob 3 '69	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
16 B & O 1st m 4 '48	96	95½	95½
24 B & O '95 A	66½	65¼	65¾
10 B & O '95 C	77⅛	76¾	76¾
13 B & O 2000 D	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
12 B & O '96 F	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛
29 B & O cv '60	52¾	52¼	52¼
20 Celan 3 '65	104½	104½	104½
3 Cen of Ga 5 '45	98	98	98
7 Cen P 1st 4 '49	105¼	105	105
8 Chi & A 3 '49	41	40⅞	40⅞
3 C B & Q 2⅞ '70	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
10 C & E I inc '97	63	63	63
28 C MSPP cons 4½ 2044	59⅜	58½	58⅝
26 C & N W 4½ '80	91	91	91
9 C R I P 4½ '60	25	25	25
28 C R I & P 4 '88	74½	74⅛	74½
39 C R I P r 4 '34	48¼	47½	47⅝
8 C C C S L 4½ '77	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
10 Col S 4½ '80	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
6 Con Ed 3½ '48	101⅛	101	101
8 Del L & W 4 2042	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
13 D & R G W 5 '55	7	7	7
10 D R G W 5 '55 a	7	7	7
44 Erie 4½ 2015	78¾	78	78¼
5 Gt Nor 2¾ '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 G-M 4½ 2015	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
37 H & M r 5 '57	56⅜	56	56
13 H & M inc 5 '57	19¾	19½	19¾
15 I C 4½ '66			
6 I C S L 5 '63 A	92¼	92¼	92¼
35 Int C 5 '77	58⅛	58	58
13 Int GN 1st 6 '52	58⅛	58	58
8 Int G N 5 '56 C			
9 Int H E 6 '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 W C P S 5 '36	78¼	78	78
10 LVNY 4½ '50	76⅛	75½	75½
5 Leh V 4 2003	39	38⅛	38⅛
3 Lorillard 3 '63	104⅞	104½	104½
24 MSPSSM 4 '91	50¾	50½	50½
28 Mo P 5½ '49	23	23	23
19 Mo P 5 '65 A	82	82	82
30 Mo P 5 '77 F	82⅜	81⅛	81⅛
6 Mo P 5 '78 G	82¼	81⅛	81⅛
16 Mo P 5 '80 H	82¼	82¼	82¼
31 Mo P 5 '81 I	82¼	82	82
40 Mo P 5 '86 J	85¼	85	85¼
11 Mo-K-T 5 '67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8 NOTM 5 '54	92¼	92¼	92¼
37 NYC 5 2013	84¼	83⅞	83¾
19 NYC 4½ 2013 A	77¼	77	77
15 NYC cn 4 '98	76½	75⅞	76½
33 NYCHR 3½ '97	96½	95½	95½
11 NYNHH 6 '48	45	45	45
20 NYNHH 4 '55	45	45	45
7 NYNHH 4 '56	39	38½	38½
8 NYNHH 4 '57	18¼	18¼	18¼
20 NYOW r 4 '92	12¾	12¼	12¾
10 NYOW g 4 '55	5¼	5¼	5¼
14 NYWB 4½ '46	18½	18	18
6 Pac T&T 3¾ '86	106½	106⅛	106¼
8 Pac TT 2¾ '85	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Pen C Air 3½ '60	62	61¼	61¼
5 Pen RR g 5 '68	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
6 Pen RR g 4½ '65	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5 Pen RR 3½ '52	103¼	103	103
5 Rio GW 4 '49	66	65¾	66
56 St LSF 5 '50 B	51½	50⅞	50⅞
126 St LSF 4½ '2032	53¼	52½	52⅝
63 St LSF 4½ '78	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
91 St LSF 4s '97	89⅞	89½	89⅝
40 St LSF 4 '50 A	48¼	47⅝	47⅝
8 St LSW 4 '90	82	81½	82
11 Sea AL inc 4½ 2016	71½	71¼	71¼
137 Sea AL 4 '96	100	100	100
17 Shell U 2½ '72	98¾	98½	98¾
10 Soc-Vac 2¾ '76	99¼	99¼	99¼
25 So Pac 4½ '81	98¾	98	98
5 So Pac 4½ '69	97½	97¼	97½
17 So Pac 4½ Or '77	101¾	101½	101½
5 So Pac 2½ '81	91	91	91
9 Spen R fr gs '56	115½	115½	115½
10 Std CNJ 2¾ '71	98½	98⅜	98¼
43 Tth Ave 5 '60	61½	60⅞	60⅞
16 West Un 5 '60	78¼	77½	77½
8 West Un 4½ '50	82¾	81½	82¾

New York Cotton

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Cotton futures were irregular in heavy trading today and showed final prices of 1.55 a bale lower to 1.00 higher than the previous close.

Selling was heaviest in the nearby positions. With textile mills well sold up into the second quarter of this year, dealers paid little attention to the nearby months, and as a result values in those positions faltered on commission house liquidation and hedging.

The October contract was the strongest with a good part of the purchases in this delivery presumably for Great Britain.

It was reported that producers were selling the low grades of staple more aggressively at higher prices.

Throughout the trade speculation continued on the probable size of cotton plantings this year in the United States, and whether or not the Department of Agriculture's 23-million-acreage planting goal set by Secretary Anderson last November would be reached.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
March	31.77	31.84	31.55	31.75 —17
May	30.88	31.06	30.69	30.90 —31
July	28.94	29.38	28.90	29.24 —17
October	26.40	26.72	26.30	26.65 +20
December	25.85	26.19	25.85	26.10 +10
March, 1948	25.40	25.45	25.40	25.61 +11

Middling, spot, 32.90 nominal, off 15.
†Nominal. ‡Bid.

N. Y. Bonds

By the Associated Press

Total bond sales yesterday, $2,480,000; previous day, $4,220,000; week ago, $9,282,900; year ago, $3,698,500; two years ago, $7,022,000; January 1 to date revised, $48,677,100; year ago, $72,585,600; two years ago, $192,196,000.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 620,000 shares; previous day, 1,060,000; week ago, 296,320; year ago, 1,250,740; two years ago, 774,620; January 1 to date revised, 7,078,270; year ago, 16,331,140; two years ago, 18,972,097.

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Mot.	3	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Acme Stl	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Adams Exp	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Adams-Millis	2	54¾	54½	54½	— ⅛
Address-Mult.	4	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Admiral Corp.	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction	8	35⅝	35	35	— ⅝
Alaska Juneau	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	52	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	8	25	24	24	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	56½	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl.	5	44½	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye	3	173	173	D 173	— 1
Allied Stores	33	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	12	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
Alpha P Cem	2	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Amal Leather	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Amerada Pet	3	76	76	76	—3
Am Ag Ch Del.	3	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
Am Airlines	47	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Bank Note	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Am Bosch	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¾
Am Cable & R	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Can	6	95⅝	95	95	— ⅝
Am Car & Fdy	4	49	48	48	—1½
Am Ch & Cable	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Am Colortype	4	21½	21	21	— ½
Am Distill	10	41¾	38¾	39½	—2
Am Encaus Til	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Export L	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Am & For P 2 pf	7	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
Am Home Prod	6	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
Am Intl	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco	5	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy	9	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Am M & Met	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Am Metal	15	31	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛
A mMolasses	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	21	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	2	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
Am Rad & St S	48	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Am Roll Mill	21	34½	34	34¼	— ⅛
Am Sm & R	7	59⅜	56¾	56¾	—2½
Am Snuff	5	37	37	37	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	7	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf	2	122	122	122	—1½
Am Tr & Tel	15	173	172¾	172¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco	3	80⅞	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob B	6	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose	8	55½	55	55½	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf	30	105	105	105	— ⅛
Am Woolen	31	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
Am Wool pf	1	97	97	97	—1
Am Zinc L & S	9	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop.	37	39⅞	38¾	39	— ⅛
Anacon W&C	2	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
Anderson Clayt	3	49	49	49	— ⅛
A P W Prod	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M	3	37	37	37	— ⅛
Armour & Co	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Armour pr pf	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	— ⅛
Arnold Const	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds	14	16½	15½	15¾	—1
Atch T & S F	12	94	91	91	—2
A T F Inc	7	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line	1	49	49	49	— ½
Atl Refining	10	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	—1⅛
Atlas Corp	3	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Aust Nicholls	4	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Autocar Co	3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	21	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
Aviation C pf	4	43⅛	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loco	3	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	30	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Balt &Ohio pf	13	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Barber Asph	4	53⅛	52½	52½	— ⅜
Barker Bros	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Barnsdall	11	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Foods	2	57	57	57	—3
Beech Aire	2	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Belding-Hem	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Bell Aire	4	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat	23	36⅞	35¾	36	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Best & Co	3	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Best Foods	11	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
Beth Steel	6	91¼	91⅛	91¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf	2	145½	145	145	— ⅛
Black & Decker	2	35	35	35	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox	3	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bliss (E W)	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Bliss (EW) pf	4	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane	2	19¼	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
Bond Strs	11	30	30	30	— ⅛
Borden Co	7	47⅝	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	4	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
Borg-Warn pf	1	98	98	98	— ⅛
Boston Me	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
Bow Roll Bear	5	35⅜	35	35⅜	— ⅛
Branff Airw	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	9	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers	2	54	53½	53½	—2
Brklyn Un Gas	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
Brunswick-B	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	2	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Budd Co	62	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch	2	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Burlington Mills	11	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Burl Mills cv pf	4	92	91½	91½	+2
Burr Add Mach	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros	3	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
Byers A M	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Calif Pack	4	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
Callaghan Z-Ld	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Calumet & Hec	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Can D Sug	12	141	141	141	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	14	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Cannon Mills	1	57⅜	57¼	57¼	—1½
Capital Adm A	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Caro P&L	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Carr Cons	6	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Carriers & G	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Caterpil Trac	6	58	58	58	— ⅛
Celanese Corp	18	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Celotex Corp	15	28½	27	27	—1½
Celotex Corp pf	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	6	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Cent Hud G&E	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Cent Ill Sec	21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Chamb Pap&F	11	24¼	24	24	—1⅛
Checker Cab	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio	17	52⅜	51½	52⅛	— ⅛
Chicago Corp	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	5	69	65	65½	—3½
Chi&E Ill A	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	9	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Chi Ind&LA ct	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
ChMStP&Pac	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
ChMStP&P pf	5	34⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅞
Chi & NW	10	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Chi & NW pf	4	46¼	45	45	— ⅞
Chi Pneu Tool	3	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
Childs Co	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	24	90	88⅞	89	—1
Cin G & E	6	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
Cin Mill Mch	3	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
C I T Financ	5	45⅛	44½	44⅝	—1¼
City Ice & Fu	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
City Invest	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
City Strs	8	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Clark Equip	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
Clev Graph B	1	66	66	66	— ⅛
Climax Molyb	27	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	4	42¾	41¼	41¼	—2
Coca-Cola A	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
Colgate-P-P	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	43⅛	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Ir	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Col F & Ir pf	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Colum G & El	48	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Colum Pict	2	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Colum Carbon	3	35⅝	35	35	—1
Coml Solvents	29	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
Com'with Edis	24	32	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅛
Com'with & Sou	15	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Conde N

Dr. Freeman Wins Va. Prize In Journalism

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond News Leader and noted historian and author, was presented the distinguished service award of the Virginia Press Association at the association's annual banquet tonight.

Gov. William M. Tuck made the presentation, given for outstanding service to Virginia journalism during 1946.

More than 200 Virginia publishers and their staff members attended the banquet which concluded the VPA two-day midwinter convention and heard Senator A. Willis Robertson discuss major legislation confronting the Eightieth Congress. Robertson also spoke of the responsibility of the newspaper profession to the State and Nation in the light of present conditions.

The State's junior Senator was introduced by Gen. E. W. Opie, general manager of the Staunton Leader newspapers. Tom Hanes, production manager of the Norfolk Newspapers, Inc., and president of VPA, presided as toastmaster.

In the editorial writing field, Parke Rouse, jr., of the Richmond Times-Dispatch received first place for dailies for an editorial titled "Black Mark on Virginia." Louis Spilman, of the Waynesboro News-Virginian was second with a series of editorials on the disposition of Woodrow Wilson General Hospital and William J. Missett of the Suffolk News-Herald, third, with an editorial, "Typical and of the Essence."

First honorable mention went to Louis F. Bain of the Charlottesville Daily Progress for an editorial on city planning and second honorable mention to James G. Bayly, of the Covington Virginian for a series on "Representation in Allegheny."

Among nondaily papers, A. Robbins, jr., publisher of the Hopewell News, received first award for a series of editorials on the Hopewell chief of police. Second was William M .Alrich, jr., Commonwealth Review of Luray, for "The Retreat of the Liberals"; third, Preston Moses, editor of the Pittsylvania Star of Chatham, for a series on a war memorial in the county.

In the contest for daily news writing, E. Lewis Knowles, editor of the Staunton Evening Leader, was awarded top place for a series on county government. Second was Warner Twyford of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot for a story on "Tobacco Road,' 'and third, Paul Saunier, jr., of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, for his account of the Virginia oyster industry.

Young Plans Coast-to-Coast Rail System

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—Robert R. Young fired another "first" in railroad history today with disclosure that he plans to establish the Nation's first Coast-to-Coast system.

If he succeeds, he must overcome the historic opposition of Federal agencies to the stretching of single carrier systems beyond sectional limits.

With an investment of less than three million dollars, Young gained control of the 900-million-dollar Alleghany Corp., a decade ago, and in turn of more than one billion dollars of railroad facilities.

C. & O. Lines as Nucleus

His plans to use his Chesapeake & Ohio lines (C. & O., Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette) as the nucleus of a transcontinental system were outlined in an interview.

He was quoted as viewing among eastern possibilities in a transcontinental system the Lackawanna from New York to Buffalo connecting with the Nickel Plate to Chicago and St. Louis, or the New York Central lines.

Alleghany Corp., announced this weey the acquisition of 162,500 shares of New York Central capital stock, representing about 2½ per cent of the shares outstanding.

Western Possibilities

Western possibilities for the system were listed by Young as the Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific, or the Union Pacic.

Young's plan for a coast-to-coast system is pointed up by his experience in 1946, when he advertised his contention that transcontinental passengers should not have to change cars at midcontinent gateways. When such service was instituted by major railroads, Young was unable to arrange for the C. & O. to participate.

Germans Cheer Red's Antiregime Speech

Hamburg, Germany, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—Harry Naujocks, a Communist leader, drew cheers from some 2000 supporters today when he shouted, "Germans cannot be held down—not even with rifles."

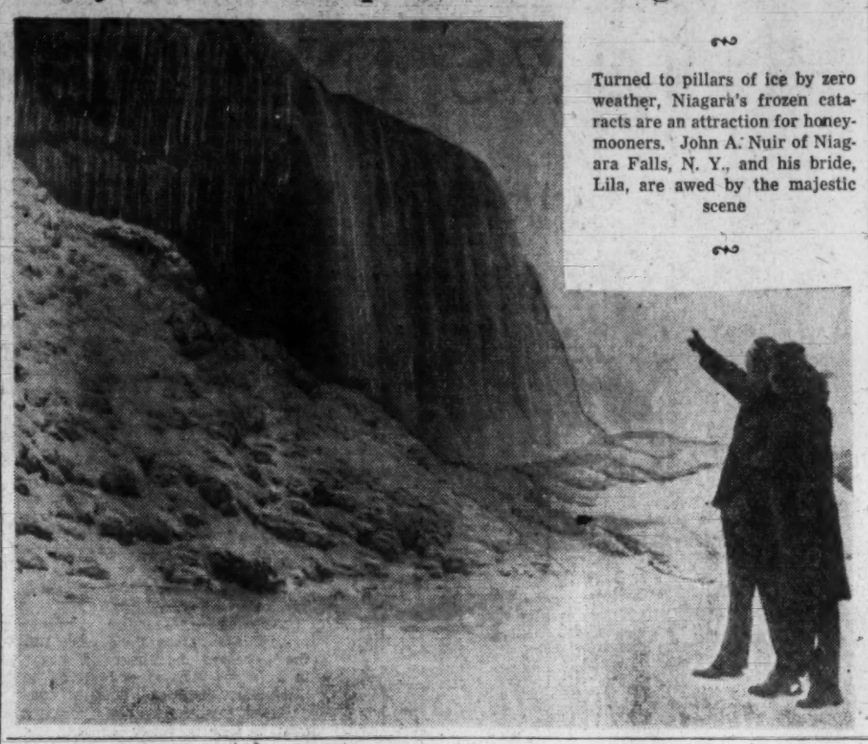
Naujocks was addressing a Communist rally called to protest living conditions in Hamburg. All his remarks against the military government and the present German administration were cheered loudly.

Italian Flies Here To Purchase Ships

Rome, Jan. 11 (INS).—Angelo Costa, president of the Italian Confederation of Industrialists, left Rome by plane today for the United States, where he is expected to arrange for a new purchase of Liberty ships.

The mission of Costa, who also is president of the shipowners organization, was termed a "marginal mission" to that of Premier Alcide de Gasperi, who already is in America.

Newlyweds Look Upon Frozen Niagara . . .



Turned to pillars of ice by zero weather, Niagara's frozen cataracts are an attraction for honeymooners. John A. Nuir of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and his bride, Lila, are awed by the majestic scene

Pauley, Others Buy 'Paradise' For Wealthy

Los Angeles, Jan. 11 (AP).—Edwin Pauley, wealthy oil man who with four associates bought Coconut Island, a 26-acre "paradise" in the Pacific for a reported two million dollars, was en route there today on the liner Matsonia to inspect the property.

Pauley and his syndicate plan to make the island a retreat for tired businessmen who wish to weekend in the Pacific by airplane. With Pauley and his wife were Allen Chase of Pasadena, Calif., and Poncet Davis, Akron, Ohio, coowners and their wives.

The island, situated only 7 miles from Honolulu, was formerly owned by the late Christian Holmes, Hawaiian rancher, and was purchased by Pauley and his group eight months ago. Holmes built a one-million-dollar home and a tiny fishing village.

The syndicate plans to build 70 guest cottages and two large swimming pools, bowling alleys, tennis courts and other recreational facilities for visitors.

Pauley, who is United States reparations commissioner, was assigned by President Truman to make studies of reparations throughout the world. He recently reported on conditions in the northern (Soviet) zone of Korea.

British Claim Albania Case Is Airtight

London, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—British sources reported today that Britain has an airtight case to prove that Albania laid mines in the Corfu Channel as a hostile act toward British warships.

Two British warships struck mines off Albania October 22. The blasts killed 44 British crew members, and Britain placed the dispute before the United Nations Security Council last night.

Albania denies that it placed the mines in the channel and asserts that it does not even have minelaying equipment.

Two British naval experts have arrived in New York to present evidence to the Security Council. British authorities in London said they would testify that fragments of the mines were free of marine growth which would have been present had the mines been in water a long time.

The Britons also were reported prepared to testify that mines found in the channel were stained with fresh grease, indicating that they had been handled a short time before being picked up.

Labels Case a Dispute

New York, Jan. 11.—Britain, in its first complaint to the United Nations Security Council, was disclosed today to have set a precedent by labelling its case against Albania a "dispute." This meant that Britain, under the charter, was voluntarily denying itself a vote in any peaceful settlement effected by the Council.

Publication of the British complaint, filed at Lake Success late Friday, showed that Albania had not only rejected demands for apology and compensation in the damaging of two British destroyers by mines in narrow Corfu Channel, but had hinted some one else might have tried "to disturb the relations . . . between Great Britain and Albania." An Albanian note observed that "Greek" and other ships had often traversed these waters.

Meanwhile, it was learned Poland was thinking of suggesting that the Council, when it takes up the complaint probably late next week, might arrange to have the facts checked by the commission already appointed to investigate frontier incidents in the Balkans. The commission, made up of diplomats and military observers from the eleven Council nations, will begin marshalling its members this week, with a secretariat advance party leaving New York Wednesday, and Mark F. Ethridge, American representative, sailing Thursday.

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Most Traffic Victims Are Pedestrians

Nearly 80 per cent of the persons killed in traffic accidents during 1946 were pedestrians, a police report disclosed yesterday.

The death toll for the year was 72. Fifty-seven of the victims were pedestrians.

The next largest number of deaths was among truck pasengers, five.

The No. 1 type of fatal accident during the last year involved pleasure vehicles and pedestrians. There were 29 such accidents. There were 13 deaths in which streetcars and pedestrians were involved.

Drivers Are Blamed

Causes of traffic deaths on the part of operators of vehicles were many and varied. However, the highest number of causes were in 15 cases where the driver was charged with failing to give full time and attention.

The greatest cause of accidents on the part of pedestrians was failing to cross at the crosswalk. There were 42 such instances.

According to the statistics, the most dangerous accident time would be a Saturday evening in December. The largest number of traffic deaths, 11, were recorded in December, and during the year 19 deaths occurred on Saturdays.

Of the 72 deaths, 38 happened at night. The worst hours were 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. There were seven deaths at each of these hours during 1946.

Mostly on Clear Days

Most of the deaths occurred when the weather was clear and roads were dry. There were 42 deaths during clear weather and 59 when roads were dry.

Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald ruled accidental death in 44 of the 72 fatalities.

In the other 28 deaths the rulings were: negligent homicide, 12; manslaughter, 4; murder, 3; negligence on the part of a deceased pedestrian, 5; negligence on the part of a deceased operator, 1, and still pending, 3.

There were three times as many men killed as women. There were 44 male deaths and only 17 female deaths. Of the total number of victims, 44 were white.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group of over 70. There were 19 deaths in this group.

All but nine of the traffic victims were District residents.

Montgomery Finds Stalin Cooperative

Moscow, Jan. 11 (AP).—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery flew home today after a six-day visit in which he had a harmonious talk with Prime Minister Stalin and discussed military collaboration with Soviet officals.

A last-minute passenger on the British Chief of Staff's plane was Frank Roberts, the British Minister in Moscow. Before Montgomery's visit Roberts had not planned a trip to London.

Observers believed developments or prospective developments based on the field marshal's trip caused the Minister to fly to London to make a personal report to the Foreign Office.

Britain has a 20-yeara lliance with Russia, signed in 1942, which British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has offered to extend to 50 years. Heretofore Russia has been unresponsive to this proposal put forward as a pledge of Britain's avowed desire to maintain good relations wit hthe Soviet Union.

(London dispatches said Montgomery definitely had elliminated some of the Soviet suspicion concerning growing military collaboration between Britain and the United States. The Russians have been very critical concerning reports that the British and Americans were working out details of standardizing arms and integrating their training programs.

Montgomery was authoritatively reported to have given the Russians assurances that this British-American cooperation was not exclusive, and informed quarters said they believed a closer arrangement between Britain and Russia would grow out of Montgomery's trip.

Prisoner Pens Will as 3 Flee Fairfax Jail

A will apologizing to the jailer and instructing him ta send roses in case "I get killed" was penned by one of three prisoners who escaped Fairfax Jail Friday night.

Deputy Sheriff and Jailer William F. Lowe disclosed that Lawrence W. Brown, 19, of 128 C st. ne., who was awaiting trial, left the will before the three escaped. It said:

"The $350 I have got in the office I want $100 to go to Miss Patty Bailey, 620 E st. nw. Everything else I have to my mother, Mrs. Kiser. My .22 rifle to my grandfather, Mr. J. Dodd. This last will in case I get killed trying to do what I am going to do tonight.

Apologizes to Jailer

P.S. Sorry to do this to you, Mr. Lowe. I want roses and go to Lee's funeral home, 4 Massachusetts ave. nw." It was signed "Lawrence Brown."

While State police continued their search yesterday, Fairfax police said there were no developments in the case.

Brown, who was held on a charge of breaking and entering, was accompanied, police said, by Charles Lee Myers, 28, Alexandria, and Robert James Milligan, 27, New York City. Myers, police said, was awaiting transportation to the State Penitentiary at Richmond after being sentenced to two years for housebreaking.

Milligan was being held for trial on a charge of stealing an automobile, they said.

Blanket Rope Discovered

The jailbreak was first noticed by Henry Curtis, a maintenance man, about 8 p. m. Curtis saw a blanket rope hanging from the attic of the two-story building.

Lowe denied yesterday early reports that the men had used a saw, hammer and wrecking bar in breaking through the ceiling to the attic.

The escape tool was a piece of a steel cot which had been broken off, he said, and was used to pry through corrugated tin to the attic.

The trio made a getaway in a policeman's car parked back of the jail. Officer John H. Haleman said last night there were no clews to the whereabouts of his car.

'Deserted Wife' Claims Estate Of W. C. Fields

Chicago, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—Mrs. Edith Williams, 66, said today that he was the legal heir to the $800,000 estate left by bulbous-nosed Comediandian W. C. Fields.

She claimed he married her when she was 13 and deserted her the night he failed to deliver a scheduled temperance lecture.

Mrs. Williams, who is blind, said she had instructed her attorneys to "bring and file all actions necessary to present this claim" in Los Angeles, where the comedian died.

She said Fields left her in 1910 in Galesburg, Ill. The man who later claimed water rusted his pipes, used to pick up a little side show orating about the evils of liquor, she said.

Mrs. William said that when she was 13 she answered an advertjsement in a St. Louis newspaper in which Fields sought a soubrette. They were wed shortly afterwards, in 1893, she said. Fields was born in 1879. That would have made him 14 at the time.

In Hollywood, Fields attorney, Leo Schaumer quoted Fields as saying before his death December 25 that Mrs. Williams' claim was "ridiculous."

Hit Show Suspended For Lunt's Operation

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Alfred Lunt, costar with his wife, Lynn Fontanne, in the Theater Guild show, "O Mistress Mine," underwent a kidney operation today at St. Luke's Hospital.

Dr. Claude W. Munger, hospital director, reported that Lunt was "doing well." Meanwhile the Terence Ratigan comedy was suspended until February 10 when Lunt is expected to resume his role.

Leaders Named For Fund Drive At Bethesda

Seventeen area chairmen have been named for a campaign to raise $0,000 and enroll 5000 supporting members for the Suburban Hospital, Bethesda.

Arthur G. Lambert said yesterday the drive will open January 20. New members will become part of the Suburban Hospital Association of which Lambert is president.

Mrs. Hugh Bickford, Kensington, coordinator of the drive, and her assistant, Mrs. Morrison Clark, Chevy Chase, were in charge of the chairmen appointments.

Members of the Womens Auxiliary and the Junior Volunteer Corps have mailed over 8000 leaflets explaining the object of the drive to residents of the area.

Operated Under Lease

The Surburban Hospital, which was built in 1943, is owned by the Federal Government and operated under a lease by a nonprofit corporation formbed of members of the community.

The drive will take the form of a door-to-door canvass through the Bethesda-Chevy Chase and Silver Spring communities, coupled with direct mail solicitations.

Silver Spring area organizations which are cooperatng with the Hospital Association in conducting the drive include: Capital View Park Citizens Association, represented by Oliver A. Peterson; Seven Oaks Manor Citizens Association, John E. Dietz; Parkside Citizens Association, Joseph L. Ramisch; Linden Civic Association, L. B. Macurdy; Northwood-Four Corners, John C. Cowell and Takoma Park ommunity League, Roy , Potts.

Chairmen Are Listed

Chairmen for the Bethesda-Chevy Chase section include William J. Taylor and George A. Patrick, Rollingwood; Mrs. C. D. Herron, Edgemoor; Mrs. Phillip O. Pelland, Burning Tree; Mrs. Charles Hayes, Chevy Chase areas 1 and 2; Mrs. Frank A. Bennett, Battery Park; Roy Schenk, Chevy Chase View; Mrs. Joe L. Baker, Chevy Chase area 4; Mrs. Mildred H. Wisda, East Bethesda; Paul Banfield, Bethesda business area; Mrs. Hubert Schneider and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stout, Greenwich Forest.

Col. Carl Schwobe, Mrs. Walter A. Saalfield and Mrs. Russell Coover, Chevy Chase aea 8; Mrs. Errett C. Albritton, Friendship Heights, Somerset and Drummond; Mrs. J. B. Patterson, East Chevy Chase; Mrs. Christopher M. Granger, River rd.; Mrs. James S. Melton, Broadmoor, and Mrs. Carl Bond, Huntington ter.

2 Sewer Jobs Are Awarded For NW Branch

Two sewer construction contracts, totalling nearly $140,000, for the second link in the Northwest Branch trunk sewer and a connecting line in Clifton Park, were awarded yesterday by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

The trunk sewer link, to cost $121,486, will run from Camp Wilso, a Boy Scout camp near Indian Spring Village, to Blair rd. and along Blair rd. to Clifton Park.

The lateral connection, to be laid along Langley dr., Heron dr. and Heron Court, will cost $17,509. Both contracts were awarded to the Intercounty Construction Co. of Hyattsville.

The trunk sewer, to cost an estimated $700,000 when completed, will extend from Northwood Park near Colesville rd. to the junction of Sligo Branch and the Northwest Branch at Green Meadows. The project will eliminate pollution of the Northwest Branch, WSSC officials said.

The first link of the trunk line, which was recently completed, extends from Northwood Village to Camp Wilson.

Auto Sales Chiefs Are Rechecking Unfilled Orders

Detroit, Jan. 11 (AP).—With indications that the "car-at-any-price" market rapidly is drying up the automobile industry's general sales chiefs are checking and rechecking their accumulation of unfilled orders.

Authoritative estimates of unfilled orders for new passenger cars place the total in excess of 5,500,000; that's more than the industry assembly lines can turn out at capacity operations this year and much has been made of that fact in all attempts to forecast the new-car market for 1947.

What the sales chiefs do not know and canont find out is exactly how many of the orders on hand represent duplications. The number is large and presents a problem to the merchandising heads of the industry in any attempt to accurately appraise the actual market for new cars.

Thus far, according to many industry experts, cancellation of duplicate orders has not been on a large scale. The duplicate orders, as a matiter of fact, have been one major source of supply to used-car dealers offering new or almost-new 1946 models at premium prices.

Hacksaws Smuggled Into Jail, Is Charge

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—Jesse James Scott, Negro, long a minor offender in police circles here, was arrested yesterday by city and State Police on a charge of smuggling hacksaw blades into the county jail.

Scott, who had just been released from the jail, is now back in custody to await action of the February grand jury.

Veterans Held Likely to Buy Naylor Project

The Veterans Cooperative Housing Association appears likely to take over Naylor Gardens, southeast Washington housing project.

A conditional sales agreement for its purchase will be signed Wednesday, according to William A. Zeigler, general manager of the Defense Homs Corporation, ownr of the property.

Completed in 1943, the 748-apartment development cost the Government $6,587,000. The sale price to the veterans group is $5,125,000. Under the agreement, the purchaser will be given a year to raise the down paymnt of $512,500. The balance will be spread over 20 years at 3 per cent interest.

Representing the veterans' group will be Col. William A. Roberts, Harry De Witt, Louis B. Arnold and Nicholas Zepple. The agreement which will be signed in the DHC offices, Longfellow Building, Connecticut ave. and M st. nw., will assure present tenants the opportunity to join with the veterans in buying the property.

Present tenants who do not wish to participate in the purchase, will, under terms of the agreement, be permitted to remain under present leases.

Rents will not be increased before the end of this year, or the termination of the District rent-control law, whichever is later.

Chinese Waif, 14, Adopted By U.S.Captain

A 14-year-old Chinese orphan boy who spent too many of his years as a displaced person, dropped a firm anchor here yesterday.

Lo Yin Ling emerged from China's strife with an engaging grin, modest self-sufficiency, a prized toothbrush and acquired new American parents in the process.

The boy arrived here yesterday, legally adopted under Chinese law by former infantry Capt. H. A. Finney, of 2560 University pl. nw. Finney, an attorney, is now untangling the red tape necessary for legal American adoption.

Reunion Held All Day

It was reunion time all day yesterday at the Finney home.

With Lo on his trip from Shanghaf was Mrs. Laura Vanderwege, 20-year-old Dutch wife of M/Sergt. William H. Vanderwege, who had known the boy in China while serving with Captain Finney. Born of Dutch parents in China, Mrs. Vanderwege is on her first visit to the United States. The sergeant, veteran of 18 years in the Army, currently is on furlough from the Office of Strategic Services here and will take him new bride to his home in Wolcott, N. Y.

Captain Finney found Lo about 18 months ago, living in the mountains near I-Lliang. The boy is a native of Thailand, a son of wealthy parents. His father died while still in Thailand and his mother brought him to China to stay with a grandmother.

The grandmother died, or was slain by the Japanese and Lo struck out on his own across China, working in factories, hiding, eating and sleeping as best he could.

Managed to Keep Grin

By the time he found his way to the area near Finney's station, the boy still had his toothbrush—and his grin. After a few months, Lo had acffuired some salty barracks English "which obviously won't do him any good in polite society," Finney remarks. The better part of Lo's meager English now consists of what he was taught by Mrs. Vanderwege during the boat trip to the States.

Finney went through the tedious processes of Chinese adoption and had applications for other necessary papers and a visa for him when the Army transferred him back to the States.

Lo was sent to a school ;then finally rejoined Sergeant Vanderwege, wh otoo khim to Kumming and Shanghai to await transportation. The sergeant returned here by plane, then rejoined his wife and the boy on the West Coast when they arrived.

Philip T. Seibert Gets Trade Board 'Servcie Award'

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 11 (Spl.).—Phillip T. Seibert, insurance executive, last night won the Junior Board of Trade of Berkeley County "Distinguished Service Award." A committee decided he made the most outstanding contribution by a man between 21 and 35 during the past year to this community. The award was in line with similar recognition being given throughout the Nation by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

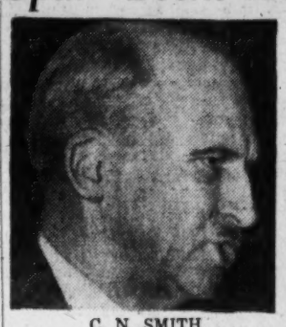
Seibert

Mrs. Cleveland M. Seibert, mother of the winner, accepted the award for him. Sobert is in Mexico City for several months and was not able to be here.

The award was presented by Judge D. H. Rodgers. In the citation he referred to Seibert's activities as including the presidency of th JBTBC work in church, presidency of the high school alumni association, and a variety of work during the war including service with the gasoline rationing board.

His father, the late Attorney Cleveland M. Seibert, was at one time mayor of this city, and also represented this county in the West Virginia Legislature.

Montgomery Charter Issues Spur 'Town Hall' Discussions

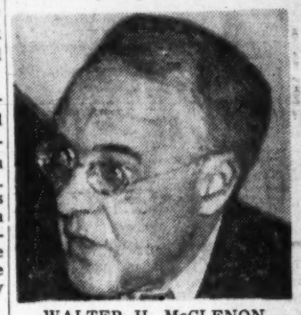


C. N. SMITH, of 8601 Carroll Lane, Silver Spring: "We need a little revolution in Maryland"

Photos by O. B. Troup

ALLEN H. GARDNER, of 1515 Dale dr., Silver Spring: "Charter should be an improvement if it is kept nonpartisan"

MRS. BLANCHE SCHNAPPER, of 208 Woodstock ave., Forest Glen: "Charter government is really representative"



WALTER H. McCLENON, of, Takoma Community League: "Council members should be elected on a county-wide basis"

By Frank Wilder
Post Reporter

The old "town hall" kind of democracy has hit Montgomery County—and it may decide what sort of government the county will haveafter 1948.

In the next seven weeks, thousands of plain citizens are expected to take the floor at littl neighborhod meetings and say their say in biggest issue—charter government. their own way about the county's

At the polls last November, a majority vote created the Montgomery County Charter Board to write a charter. In 1948, they'll vote again—this time on whether they want the charter that is written.

Rejected Charter in 1944

Once before, in 1942, county citizens voted a charter-writing board into existence. In 1944, they rejected the charter.

The same could happen in 1948, but the charterites have high hopes. They say charter is better known this time to more people, and the board has the experience of 1944 to go by.

The present board—Norman B. Ames, chairman; G. Rust Canby, Howard P. Bailey, Dean James J. Hayden and William C. Hanson—has six months from last election day in which to draw up a charter. But before these five men put pen to paper they are touring the county to hear what the people want in their charter.

Last week, the first of eight major public meetings was held by the board. About 50 citizens turned out Tuesday night, despite slush and bad weather, and filled Grace Church parish hall in Silver Spring with a vigorous discussion reminiscent of a New England town meeting.

Board Takes Notes

The charter board did little talking. The members listened and took notes as a succession of Silver Spring area residents aired their ideas on what charter government should be. Some spoke with eloquence for large civic organizations; others talked plain language about individual gripes against the county commissioners or the State government.

The heightened interest in the charter cam eout Tuesday night in one of the broader suggestions made to the baord. John Reno, an engineer of 519 Silver Spring ave., thought it might be a good idea to write first a preliminary draft of the charter.

"Submit that to the people, get their criticisms, and then write your final version," he said.

C. N. Smith, a Navy Department official, of 8601 Carroll lane., agreed with at idea and threw in some of his own.

Some Want Guarantees

"Some people are skeptical about Charter," he said. "They're afraid they couldn't get rid of it if they had to. Why not, then, write the principles of initiative, referendum, and recall right into it? They might never be used, but at least they'd be there if the people ever wanted to get any law on the boows or make a change in the county government."

Smith, a well-known civic leader in the area, made it plain he was for a change in the present system of county commissioners.

"We need a little revolution in Maryland," he said.

Theoretically, the question of the composition of the charter government is still wide open. The county could have (1) a council-manager plan, (2) a board of commissioners, (3) a mayor and council, or (4) any modified form of these.

Another Possibility Advanced

Still another possibility was suggested by Joseph B. Matre, 1907 Rockwool pl., a representative of the North Woodside-Montgomery Hills Citizens' Association.

His idea was to have a council composed of the six members of the county delegation at Annapolis and the State Senator. Immediate opposition, however, suggested that the double duties heaped on one group of legislators would be too much for good local government.

In any case, it is generally known that the board has a council-manager setup in mind—as it did in 1944.

Walter H. McClenon, who spoke for the Takoma Park Community League, put these suggestions to the board: That the council be composed of five members from the present Commissioners' districts and two at large; that the members be elected by all the county voters—and idea that met some opposition; that nobody be ineligible for office because he holds another official position; and that the council members have overlapping terms.

Other Questions Arise

Other questions came up: Who shall determine the council's salaries, if any? What could a charter government do about roads? About education, a State function? How much administrative control shall the county manager have?

In the end it was plain to the board that this kind of advice was precisely what they needed. The board accepted a unanimous invitation to come back and hear more from Silver Spring soon.

The second in the series of meetings will be held next Tuesday night in Gaithersburg. Then the board goes to Damascus January 21, Sandy Spring on the 28th, and to Poolesville, Rockville, Chevy Chase and Bethesda on unannounced dates in February.

Lone Objector Fights Change in 16th St. Zoning

Petitioners seeking rezoning of lower 16th st. from residential to first commercial may have clear sailing when the matter comes up for a public hearing Wednesday in the District Building board room at 10 a. m.

Robert O. Clouser, executive secretary of the District Zoning Commission, predicted last month that the hearing—set on 25 petitions from 16th st. property owners—would "draw considerable fire from local residents."

"But to my surprise," Clouser said yesterday, "the Commission has received so far only one written objection to the rezoning proposal."

Petitioners have asked that both sides of the street from Scott Circle nw. to H st. nw., be rezoned to permit stores, theaters and office buildings to operate in the area. Located in this section of 16th st. are the famous St. John's Episcopal Church, five hotels and the Soviet Embassy.

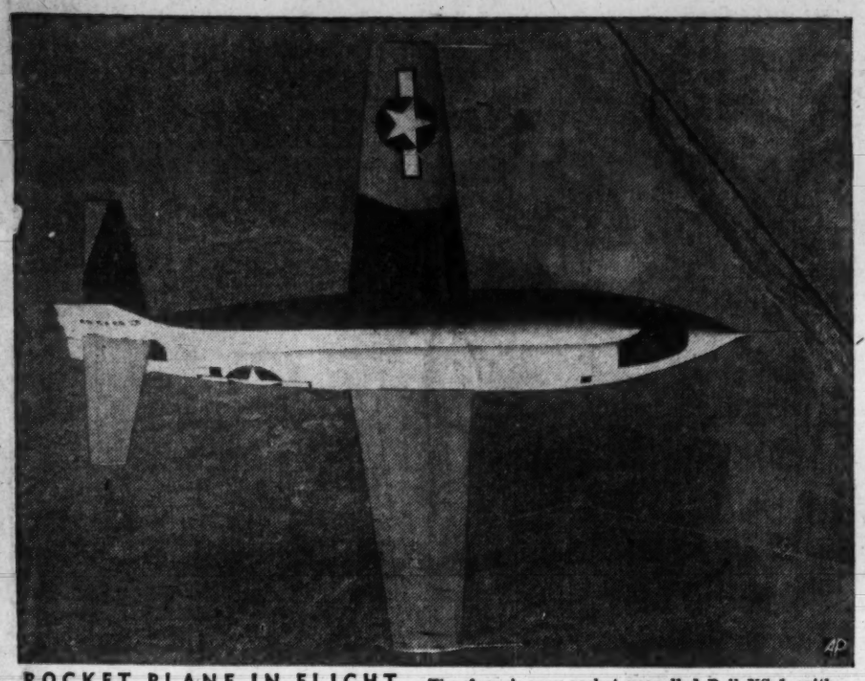
Juror Is Excused, Tax-Evasion Case Goes On With 11

Newark, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP).—Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney today excused one of the jurors trying Labor Leader Joseph S. Fay on tax evasion charges by joint consent of the defense, Government and defendant, and announced that the trial will be continued Monday with an 11-man jury.

Later Judge Meaney said the juror, George Ferguson or a relative had been identified with Fay's union. Meaney announced the juror said he did not know Fay and had never met him, but admitted that before he became a contractor, he was a member of Fay's union.

Although the jury drawn for the trial ipcludes two alternates, neither of the alternates will be used. Court attaches explained the statutes provide that only in the event a juror is disabled may an alternate take his place.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS IN PICTURES



ROCKET PLANE IN FLIGHT— The Army's new rocket propelled Bell XS-1, with 23-year-old Chalmers "Slick" Goodlin at the controls, soars on its first flight a second after being released from the bomb bay of a B-29 over Muroc, Calif. The plane, designed to break through the supersonic wall and attain speeds in excess of 1,000 m.p.h., flew 7 minutes on power.

RIDING A SNOWBIRD— Bonnie Byington, 4, has fun astride this swan which her father, Richard, built for her in Chicago following a recent heavy snowstorm.

ON PATROL IN PALESTINE— British soldiers man an armored pilot car, equipped with radio and flanged wheels, in which they patrol the Palestine railway ahead of trains as a precaution against land mines placed on the tracks by terrorists.

TWO MEN TO A JOB— Earle D. Bottom (left) and Don E. Stewart of the Dallas, Tex., Bonehead Club, a group of fun-loving business men, hold two-handled shovel and broom which they say will provide a companion for every worker.

MAKING A HIGH JUMP— Merrill Barber of Brattleboro, Vt., soars 143 feet to take second place in the annual Torger-Tokle Memorial ski jump at Bear Mountain, N. Y. He was nosed out by Art Devlin of Lake Placid, N. Y., who jumped 146 feet.

'HIYA CHAMP'— Greetings are exchanged at the American Spaniel Club show in New York City by springer spaniels Walpride Sandra (left) and International Walpride Sandeman, entries of Robert J. Walgate of Buffalo, N. Y.

FURNITURE ON DISPLAY— Miss Ritamae Miles, a model, sits in a display room of knotty pine furniture set up for the annual show of the Merchandise Mart in Chicago.

KING AND QUEEN— Bandman Sammy Kaye and Mimi Benzell, Metropolitan Opera soprano, reign as king and queen at the annual winter carnival at Lake Placid, N. Y.

PARKED BY A FIRE PLUG— Fighting a blaze across the street, Chicago firemen broke a window and fed a hose line through this car of a motorist who parked by a fire hydrant.

TALKING IT OVER— Peter Newton Ford (left), son of Glenn Ford and Eleanor Powell of the films, and Coleman Robert Andrews, son of screen writer Robert Andrews and actress Irene Coleman, get acquainted at Hollywood.

OFF TO THE ANTARCTIC— Tugs move the Philippine Sea from her berth at Norfolk, Va., as the big aircraft carrier sails to participate in the Navy's antarctic expedition with Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, commander of the expedition, on board.

MOVIE DEER RETIRED— Flag (foreground) gets acquainted with his new mate, Faline, at Griffith Park zoo in Los Angeles, where the deer have become permanent residents following their appearances in motion pictures.

Charge Accounts Reach New Peak

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Merchandise is leaving stores "on the cuff" at a record rate.

This means that despite a high income level, the average consumer is pledging tomorrow's earnings for today's purchases.

Why? Credit men offer a number of reasons.

First place is usually given to the high cost of living. Many incomes are stretched to the breaking point to meet everyday expenses. Savings have been chopped down.

Second, goods-starved consumers are buying in unheard of volume. Needs that went unsatisfied during the war are still unfilled to a considerable degree although a steadily increasing variety and amount of merchandise is on the market.

Third, more and more new homes are being established. Newlyweds of a few years ago are leaving the parental roof as more housing becomes available. And the marriage rate is high. By and large these young people are in a comparatively low income group and need credit to get under way.

Stores Encourage Charge Accounts

Fourth, a number of people prefer to buy on a credit basis in order to maintain a cash reserve in the bank.

Fifth, most stores encourage the use of charge accounts on the theory that the easier it is to buy, the larger the sales will be.

Other factors are at work but on a smaller scale.

Charge accounts raced ahead of other credit categories, such as personal and automobile loans, to an all-time peak of $2,859,000,000 at the end of November, according to the latest Federal Reserve figures. This represents an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000 over the prewar peak reached in 1941.

Demand for credit to buy automobiles and other consumer goods on the installment plan has lagged far behind other groups. In 1941 total automobile credit outstanding amounted to $1,942,000,000. During the war it dropped to a low of only $175,000,000 but has since climbed back to $505,000,000.

New Record Is Anticipated

Total consumer credit has increased at a tremendous rate since end of the war but still has a fair distance to go before hitting the nearly $10,000,000,000 on the books in 1941. At the end of November the total outstanding was $9,189,000,000.

The experts are betting a new record will be made in the near future, with forecasts for 1947 ranging as high as $15,000,000,000. This may seem a huge jump over 1941 but remember that since then incomes have also soared. Traditionally people want more credit when pay envelopes are full, less in times of shrinking incomes.

Credit men predict that installment credit needs will probably show the largest increase of all in 1947 as more and more durable goods become available. Charge accounts are also expected to expand.

Regulation W, the bogey of many credit institutions and now under heavy fire from some lending agencies and Government officials, still restricts the terms on which credit may be used to buy a number of consumer goods, including rugs, furniture and radios. The Federal Reserve Board issued the regulation as a wartime measure.

A Prod for Slow Payers

Wider use of credit has been accompanied by a pickup in credit delinquencies. As a result, store executives are getting ready to clamp down on their slow or nonpaying customers. At the same time, although encouraging the wider use of charge accounts and installment purchases, credit men are screening new accounts with a wary eye.

Most retailers and credit experts view the trend toward expanded credit as healthy.

J. Gordon Dakins, manager of the credit management division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said in an interview that consumer credit could expand by several billions of dollars without danger.

"NRDCA," Dakins said, "believes the wise use of credit is a vitalizing force in the national economy.

"It is virtually essential for the creation of mass production."

Eccles Favors Control

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, believes the Government should continue some type of control over consumer credit.

"Undoubtedly the expansion and contraction of this type of credit," he recently said, "have greatly accentuated economic upswings and downturns in the past.

"There is a very strong case to be made for moderating these excesses, so far as possible, in the consumer credit field."

'Horizon Mining' Urged in Britain

London, Jan. 11 (AP).—Coal-short Britain should utilize the German method of "horizon mining" to increase the nation's production, according to a Ministry of Fuel and Power committee just back from touring the Ruhr.

Prescribed by the committee for British mines in Ruhr-like terrain, "horizon mining" consists of sinking a shaft to a certain depth, and then driving cross-measure drifts at right angles.

Penicillin 'Miracle' Saves Indian Princess

Rio Kuluene, Brazil, Jan. 11 (AP). The first Brazilian Indian to have her life saved by penicillin saw the miraculous effects of this drug after she got pneumonia. All the tribe of Kalapalos—the one supposed to have killed British Explorer Fawcett — was already mourning the forthcoming death of Quevezo, a beautiful Indian, daughter of the "sub-cacique" (underchief) of Kalapalos, when the government's Roncador-Xingu Rivers expedition provided her with a treatment by penicillin.

'Bigger, Better'

Pennsylvania Farm Show Opens Jan. 13

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP).—Gather together 10,000 exhibits of all phases of agriculture, add 500,000 visitors and you have the Pennsylvania Farm Show—claimed the largest indoor exposition of its kind in the world.

More than just a State fair, the gigantic exhibition attracts what Miles Horst, State secretary of agriculture and Farm Show chairman, says is "the cream of the agricultural crop" from the State's 175,000 farms.

Pennsylvania's agrarian classic currently is girding for its postwar renewal next week, January 13 to 18.

"Bigger and Better Than Ever" is the theme of the 1947 show after a wartime suspension of five years. The Army Air Forces used the spacious structure as an airplane repair shop during the war.

13 Acres of Floor Space

Constructed by the Commonwealth in 1927, the three million dollar edifice has a floor space of 13 acres, handles 100,000 visitors daily.

Besides the main exhibition floors it has two livestock arenas, one seating 7600 persons and another 1800; 35 meeting rooms and a cafeteria serving 10,000 meals a day.

Prizes totaling $35,000 draw the primest of livestock, choicest of fruits and vegetables and the best in rural canning and other foodstuffs for display and competition.

200,000 Women Take Part

An estimated 200,000 women take part either as exhibitors or visitors. Horst recalls that a newspaper account of an 1823 fair near Philadelphia said it was so conducted as "to attract the sanction of female countenance."

"Now the women practically take over," Horst confided.

He also emphasized—with a note of pride—that, unlike most State fairs, the Pennsylvania Farm Show is free to the public.

The cost is borne by exhibitors' entry fees. He adds that except for the original cost of constructing the building the State in no way subsidizes the show.

New Headpieces Soon Will Adorn London Bobbies'

London, Jan. 11 (AP).—London's "bobbies" may lose their tall helmets, a characteristic of the London scene since 1864 when they replaced the old beaver top hat. The helmet was chosen as ideally combining a double function—covering the head and providing protection against blows and missiles.

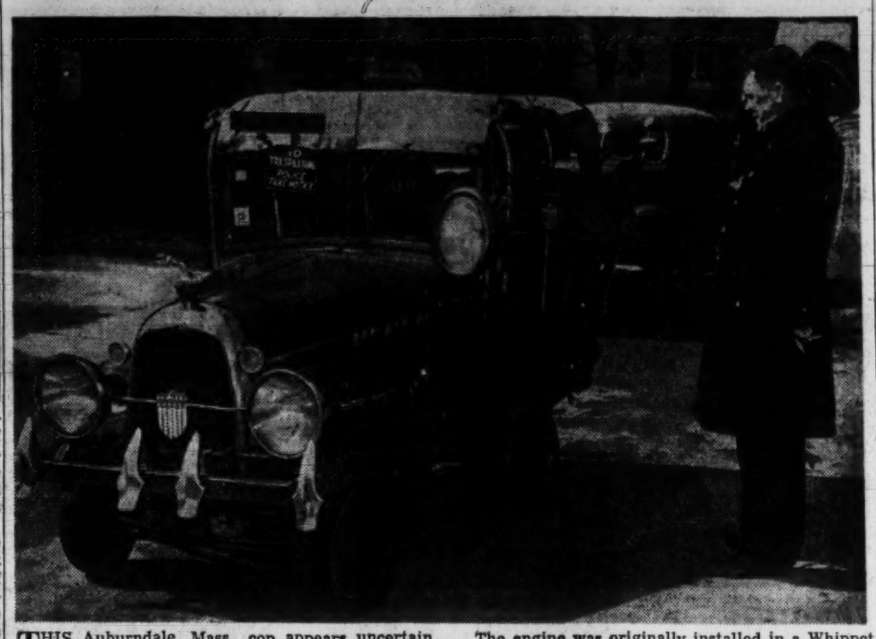
For some time there has been feeling among the police that changes should be made in the design and quality of their uniform.

An open-neck tunic worn with collar and tie, and with a flat cap instead of a helmet, was recently demonstrated in Wiltshire and met with great approval. There is also a general desire for summer and winter weight trousers.

Italian Movie Maker Eyes Brazil Prospects

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 11 (AP).—Guido Padovani, Italian movie maker, who came to Brazil on the Floating Fair of the Lugano expressed his desire to stay in Brazil and help to build up the Brazilian movie industry. He faces "visa" difficulties because his passport allows him to stay only for three months.

He Couldn't Wait for That '47 Job



THIS Auburndale, Mass., cop appears uncertain of his jurisdiction; but if he has any questions, the jalopy's owner, Edward Carlton Hammond, has all the proper licenses. His Yankee ingenuity has triumphed over even the automobile shortage. He made this what's-it himself.

It took him three years to fit together discarded parts of 16 cars, an auto trailer, a tractor, a mowing machine and a sailboat. He calls it his "Wonder Weep," says it will do up to 60 miles per hour and travels 50 miles on a gallon of gas.

The engine was originally installed in a Whippet in 1931. A superannuated LaSalle contributed its enormous headlights, a model T Ford the rear end and front axle; the body was once attached to an old tractor frame; the fenders come from a 1936 Chevrolet, the windshield from a 1920 Model T truck, the hood from an old Oldsmobile, the springs from a Model A Ford. The top is sewn together from an old sail. The array of lights both front and back is matched by a battery of horns which include a siren and a foghorn.

INS photo by George Woodruff

Polish Intellectuals Get Plush Privileges

By Marguerite Higgins

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune. Copyright, 1947, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Lodz, Poland, Jan. 11.—A new "Greenwich Village" of Socialist Poland has sprung up in the heart of this textile town, in which live the highest paid and most privileged group in Poland—Leftist artists and writers.

The privileges showered on these intellectuals, who were forced to retreat to this otherwise drab town because of the housing shortage in Warsaw, is symbolic of the Leftist government's determination to recoup the losses inflicted by the Nazis on Polish intellectual circles. The Gestapo sought to exterminate systematically all the intelligentsia, in order to transform Poland into a land of peasants whose sole function would have been to furnish food for the German "super-race."

Three entire apartment houses—the most modern in town—have been set aside for the use of the Artists and Writers Cooperative. The rent for the five, six and seven-room apartments, which are the envy of less talented Poles, is fantastically low—only 250 zlotys ($2.50) a month. The group also receives food at special low prices, as well as issues of materials for clothes.

No "Struggling Artists"

But most outstanding is the fact that for this group the term "struggling artist" is quite passe. The highest paid earn up to 200,000 zlotys ($200) a month, which is practically clear, since they do not pay income taxes and their expenses are negligible. The average writer collects more modest sums, ranging from 60,000 to 150,000 zlotys ($600 to $1500) a month.

The fantastic heights, for Poland, of these earnings can only be grasped by comparing them with those of ministers in the government, who earn between 6000 and 30,000 ($60 and $300) a month, the latter figure being the salary of the Premier. Unskilled factory workers earn between 1500 and 4000 zlotys ($15 and $40) a month.

The cream of Poland's leftist intellectuals are associated with the weekly publication, the Forge.

This correspondent's first meeting with Poland's artists and writers was at a soiree given by Mieczeslaw Zolawsky, one of the editors of the Forge, whose family is known as the "many Zolawskys," because they are so numerous and because they are musicians, writers, editors or painters.

Group Full of Vitality

Despite the criticism from lesser lights that staff members of the Forge are so intellectual they disdain to talk to any one but each other, I found the group friendly, greatly interested in American literature, of which they have heard little during the war years, and full of a vitality that seemed far removed from the weariness of some of their blase counterparts in France, Great Britain and the United States.

Zolawsky informed me that "the demand for artists, fiction and poetry is so great in Poland today that only those writers who are completely lazy fail to make money."

He explained that in addition to their contributions to the Forge of literary criticism, political satires, economic articles and interviews with government officials and Polish personalities, the writers in Lodz are busily engaged in translating books produced abroad during the war and in writing their own novels and fiction.

The highest wage earner of the staff is John Brechwa, who in addition to his more serious duties with the Forge, writes children's books, including one called "The Silly Duck." This book should make Walt Disney sit up and take notice, since it has even made a hit with neighboring countries, including France and Sweden, where it was translated.

Are Robust Eaters

At the soiree the intellectuals consumed a robust fare, including soup, turkey, chicken, lamb, vegetable salad and three different kinds of cakes and pastries bulging with jam and whipped cream. Their appetites were whetted with two different kinds of vodka, one made of plums and the other plain white with pepper (not, as I was told, as a test for one's capacity for vodka, but on the theory that pepper plus vodka is healthful).

Later, Zolawsky introduced me to Pawel Hertz, a dark-haired, good-looking man, who said he was a good example of the postwar Polish intellectual.

Hertz is renowned for having accomplished the feat of writing articles and interviews in a style patterned after that of Marcel Proust, the French novelist, and making it click in a weekly newspaper. His other accomplishments include the translation from the Russian of Ilya Ehrenburg's "The Fall of Paris," and he has also turned out since the war a best-selling novelette entitled "The Escape From the Lamberts," which describes how he cut his ties with a rich, bourgeois background.

Changed by the War

Before the war Hertz did not indulge in prose, but was hailed in Warsaw literary circles as a promising young poet. In those days he was a very delicate lad, whose sensitive temperament demanded special lighting in a room, excellent lines in the furniture and the correct textures in the drapes, with candlelight and black velvet being preferred. His friends remember Hertz of prewar days as a rather stooped young man of narrow shoulders, rather pudgy hips and a penchant for inactive indoor life.

Then, after Germany and Russia split Poland between them, Hertz was captured by the Soviet army and sent to the Urals to chop wood. Finally he was allowed to join the Polish corps serving under Soviet command. When after six years in Russia he returned to his native land with a Polish tank corps, he had become a man of broad shoulders, narrow hips and noticeably good bearing.

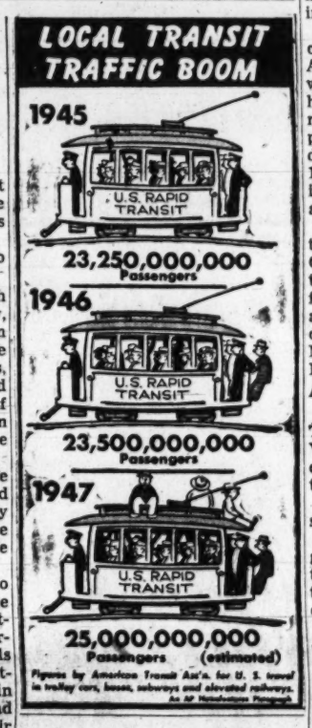
But most important, Hertz brought back, his wood-chopping experience notwithstanding, the conviction that a Socialist Poland would give Poland the strength it needed. He also was certain that the traditional hatred for Russia engendered in this country, mainly by the oppression of the czars, must be replaced by a feeling of comradeship.

Soviet Years "Instructive"

Of his years in the Soviet Union, Hertb said: "They were very in-

Like Hertz, the postwar Polish intellectuals, as exemplified by the 30 men and women at the soiree, seem to believe that Poland's future rests with the transformation under Socialist leadership from its predominantly agricultural nature to a strongly industrial nation, making use of new riches gained by Poland from cession of parts of eastern Germany, so as to raise the pitifully low living standard. They realize this must be done despite the wishes of the majority—the peasantry—who, in their opinion, will continue to balk at change and fail to see that it would be to their own advantage to reduce the excessive farm population.

The intellectuals feel it is their job to convince the "uneducated and backward peasant" that industrialization will in the long run be to their own interests. The peasantry must, in their opinion, be led to acceptance of industrialization, even if security police and a certain amount of force are necessary to accomplish this task. This, they say, is in the interest of Poland.



Knock SnowOff Shrubs; Weight Bends Branches

Snow and ice covered shrubs and trees are beautiful indeed, but there is real danger in not unburdening them of this heavy load just as soon as possible. Evergreens especially may be ruined if the branches are permitted to remain in any but their natural position for any length of time.

A broom or clothes prop used gently to dislodge the load soon after it has settled will insure against damage to the good form. For the same reason snow never should be shoveled into the lower branches of evergreens growing close to walks that must be cleared off after every snowfall.

Austria Develops Plastic Footwear

Vienna, Jan. 11 (AP).—A revolutionary type of footwear, made of plastic and guaranteed to withstand approximately 1800 miles of walking has been developed by Austrian industry.

The shoes are to be mass-produced and sold for the usual cost of leather shoes. A wide variety of styles is planned.

Chief drawback is that plastic has no pores and, unlike leather, offers no ventilation for the feet. Summer style shoes will probably feature open toes for both men and women.

Quarantine for Zebus Explained by Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 11 (AP).—The ministry of agriculture of Brazil issued instructions about the export of Brazilian zebus for the exterior. The note says that the quarantine for Brazilian bovines corresponds to an elementary measure of sanitary defense adopted by all countries that import animals suspected as carriers of contagious or parasitary diseases. The note came as a result of protests against the quarantine suffered by Brazilian zebus in Mexico.

Venezuela Opens Up Resources

By Sam Dawson

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 11 (AP). One of the wealthiest countries in South America, thanks to oil and iron, Venezuela is also one of the least developed—but now it has started an ambitious program of building highways, ships, harbors, airlines and airports.

The revolutionary junta which has ruled the country for the last 14 months plans first to open up the interior, which is largely undeveloped and in parts almost unexplored.

Next it plans to make the republic self-sufficient agriculturally, and finally less dependent on the outside world industrially.

"One of the greatest obstacles to the development of the country is the lack of adequate communications," Dr. Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo, minister of development, said in an interview.

Highway Problem Tackled

"The revolutionary government at once created a national highway commission, whose task was to study, survey, plan and coordinate the development of communications by land, air and water.

"Some of the needs were so obvious that we went to work at once. In the 14 months we have made a good beginning. There is a great deal more to do."

For one thing, Venezuela has hopped into the competition for international air routes.

"When the junta took over," the cabinet officer said, "the Linea Aeropostal Venezolana, an airline with partial government ownership, had 11 planes in poor condition. It now has 31 planes with much improved capacity. Then it had top daily load of 96 passengers and 14,000 kilograms of freight; today it can carry daily 700 passengers and 80,000 kilograms."

The LAV now has four international routes: From Maiquetia, the Caracas Airport on the Caribbean, to New York by way of Havana; from Maiquetia to Lisbon, Paris and Rome; from Maiquetia to Trinidad, and on a trial flight basis from Maiquetia to Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

Airports Under Construction

Pan American World Airways, Taca and Avensa also operate to Venezuela and now two private companies have been licensed by the junta within the country.

Thirteen airports are under construction.

The cabinet minister said the government had taken two important steps in developing navigation, once practically under the domination of foreign companies.

First was the creation by Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela of the Gran Colombia Navigation Co. with capital of $22,102,104.

"This company has on order several ships for maritime service, so that dependency on foreign shipping companies will not be exclusive," Dr. Perez Alfonzo said.

The second was the development of the Venezuelan Navigation Co. for coastal service.

"When the junta took over," the cabinet minister said, "this company was deficient and insufficient for the needs of the country, whose coastline makes it a territory largely surrounded by water.

"In October, 1945, this company had about 7200 net register tons, in very poor shape. It now has 12,200 net register tons and the old ships were fully repaired and put in service. Some of the equipment was bought in the United States.

Service to Be Extended

"The company will extend its services to the Antilles.

"The increase in economic activities brought about serious harbor problems which demanded immediate attention. Important harbor construction and development is under way at La Guaira, Maracaibo, Guanta, Cumana and Carupano."

Grace Line ships carry freight and passengers once a week between New York and La Guaira and plan twice-a-week service next month. Aluminum Co. of America's freighters also serve La Guaira.

To reach the undeveloped interior, the junta has been pushing its highway program. It also boasts that it has added enough new buses to carry 53,560 more passengers daily than before the 1945 revolution.

Since 1917 Venezuela's highways have been constructed largely from oil royalties. Under the late Dictator Gomez large sums went into roads. But large sums also went into private pockets in the form of graft.

'The Bridge of Gold'

On the paved highway that winds around 365 curves over the mountains from Maiquetia on the coast to the Valley of Caracas, there is one glorified culvert nicknamed "The Bridge of Gold." It was rebuilt so many times at such a stiff price each time by so many favorites of Gomez that its total cost was just under a million American dollars.

The revolutionary junta announced it, too, would build roads from oil royalties, but would try to steer all the money into their construction.

"From October, 1945, to October, 1946," Dr. Perez Alfonzo said, "we built 266 miles of highways and 1097 feet of bridges. In addition, 406 miles were surveyed to continue the building of the highway net."

Up to now, at any rate, no one in Caracas has thought up a nickname for any of the new bridges.

The Story of Sharkey Who Flew for Chiang

By Bob Considine

New York, Jan. 11 (INS).—I knew that boy Charlie Sharkey, the American pilot who was killed with 41 others when his Chinese airliner crashed near Tsingtao the other day.

He was a handsome, devil-may-care lad who differed from the pattern of the most romantic adventure-strip hero only in one respect. He got killed.

USAAF Photo.

"He zigzagged back and forth across the canyon, almost scraping its walls."

Yet, if such things are possible, he must have gone to his death with his flying hat cocked at the old rakish angle and a measure of contempt in his study heart. For certainly he had been familiar enough with death, during his short, crammed life of high adventure.

Sharkey was a kid out of a Lawrence, Mass., shoe factory. But he was born to grip a pilot's stick, for he had the eye, the muscular niceties and the cascades of spirit that are needed. He haunted the little sightseeing airfields near his home, jumped into the RCAF as soon as the Canadians began accepting American boys, and he was on his way.

Flew Hump for Chinese

For a time, after Pearl Harbor, he ferried all types of ships across the South Atlantic, for Pan American. But when the Army's Air Transport Command took over that contract he moved on across the world to China, to fly the Hump of the Himalayas for what remains the world's most mysterious air line, the Chinese National Aviation Co.

CNAC is owned partly by Pan American, but its inscrutable control is in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Chiang and her brother, T. V. Soong, Gen. Chennault, our one-time flying Tiger man, also is interested in it.

In the summer of 1945, while in China and India—where I last saw Sharkey—I tried for weeks to get a comprehensice story about CNAC but no one who knew its workings cared to lift the shroud. No ledgers or manifests could be seen. Indeed, the Army Air Force men, who shared some fields with CNAC and sometimes bunked with its employes, were as much in the dark as anyone else.

Black Market Air Line?

"It's the Generalissimo's private air line," this reporter would be told.

Rumors about it were a dime a dozen: that its Chinese copilots and raido navigators had amassed fortunes running luxury items into luxury-starved China, where a carton of American cigarettes might bring $100, a fountain pen $200 and a case of cheap whisky $1000.

Occasionally, the Chinese government would shoot a smuggler indeed, while I was there a major general was shot for making too much money. But the traffic continued. Ten-cent sulpha pills brought $5 in the Chinese black market, where the chief buyers were the Japanese conquerors.

Sharkey and a few other Americans, some of whom lived like princes, were China's only link with the outer world from late 1941 until our own air force, truck convoys and gas-pipe wizards hacked open a torturous back-door service entrance into China from India's upper Assam Valley.

Carried First Lend-Lease

Flying stripped-down DC-3's that had seen better years, these CNAC pilots carried the first lend-lease stuff into China over thin-aired, jagged mountain spires where only a James Milton could imagine the existence of life. They flew by the seat of their pants, for there were no radio beams to guide them, and the prowling Jap fighters from Myitkyina shot them down like fat ducks.

A Zero nailed Sharkey once, and the boy put his creaking, unarmed transport into a steep dive for a canyon formed by towering cliffs. There he zigzagged back and forth across the canyon, almost scraping its walls. After a terrible 20 minutes he lured the Jap into a wall, and escaped.

Sharkey's winged crate sometimes was litle more than a modern slave ship. Tough Chinese sergeants, invoking China's "selective service" rules, would chase and catch screaming coolies who might range from 12 to 60. Tied hand to hand they'd be carried in cattle cars or trucks to Kunming and loaded into a CNAC plane for the trip to India—where they were outfitted, given a little training and sent into Burma to fight for Stilwell or the British.

Flew Chinese "Fodder"

They flew in lots of 50, shoeless and in rags. Most of them had never seen a plane, close up. At 5000 feet, Sharkey told me, they'd all be air-sick. At 15,000 they'd huddle together for warmth, like freezing puppies. At 20,000 they'd begin passing out, for only the pilot, copilot and radioman had oxygen masks. They'd roll around dangerously in the plane when it was sucked down or flung upward in the incredible air currents of the region.

As the plane nosed down into India they'd revive, get sick again, and then be kicked out. Many would try to walk home, unable to believe they were hundreds of miles from their rice paddy and that a frozen world of Everest-like peaks intervened.

Sharkey carried thousands of them but never could harden himself to their plight, once he flattened a Chinese lieutant for kicking a recruit. Without fail he'd give out cigarettes and chocolates to the human fodder he flew. They'd eat both.

The pilot lost his life and the lives of his passengers in a reconverted C-46, a big clumsy heap already weary from hauling freight before it was given to CNAC. The surprising thing is that Chinese authorities have ordered other liners grounded until an investigation can be made. Human life there perhaps begins to assume a value.

It Was a Woman At the Fingertips Of Tulsa Crooks

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Bess Wilson, who planned to become a "school marm," but instead became one of the first few women in the United States to head a police identification bureau, has announced she plans to retire.

Mrs. Wilson became widely known to hundreds of southwestern police officers for her work at the Tulsa County bureau, but when she first got the job 16 years ago she said the men frowned on the idea of a woman doing that kind of work.

She started out as a night matron in the days when Tulsa bragged of its classy police bicycle squad. Taking up the study of fingerprinting as a hobby, Mrs. Wilson later was appointed chief of all such work done by police here. At that time the only other women holding down such a post were at Albany, N. Y., and Peoria, Ill., she said.

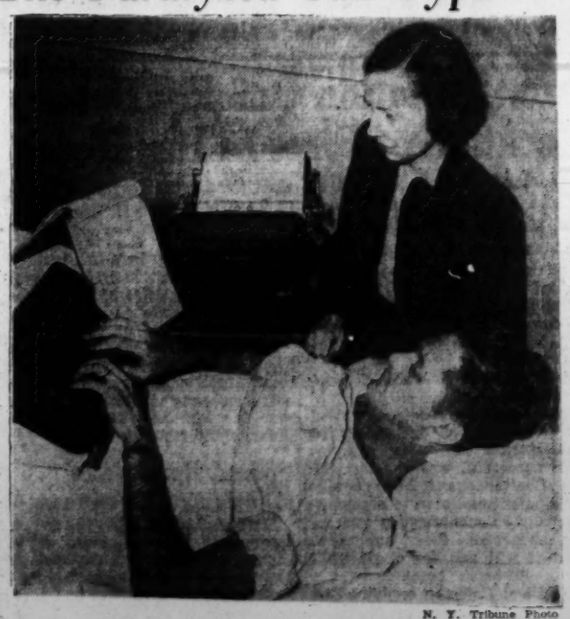
"It has been fun," Mrs. Wilson recalled commenting on the records of many criminals she has handled.

"My boys don't know it, but I have kept up with them through the years. Their prints are sent to the bureau for checking and that way I always knew where they were operating."

Sefaratin Gets Results

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Jan. 11 (AP).—Prof. Mingoja of the University of Sao Paulo and well known authority in organic chemistry, says "sefarantin," a drug in the treatment of tuberculosis, has given the best results in the different stages of the disease here.

The Paralyzed Can Type



N. Y. Tribune Photo

Miss Margaret Dale, retraining instructor at Bronx (N. Y.) Veterans' Hospital, shows Karl Piaga, of Brockton, Mass., partially paralyzed patient, how to use a remote-control keyboard which operates an electric typewriter equipped with a long roll of paper. This experimental model was developed by International Business Machines on a suggestion from Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, wife of the firm's president

Radar Helps Chart Hidden Oil Wells

By Bill Bachman

Tulsa, Jan. 11 (AP).—Those Nazi-blasting, U-boat sinking wartime cronies—radar and airborne magnetometers—are up to their scientific armpits in a relentless peacetime search for new oil.

Where once they hunted subs they now are probing the continental shelf, a saltwater haven of weird marine fossils and, it is hoped, immense sunken reservoirs of petroleum.

Developed during the war to locate approaching objects and for determining a plane's position with reference to a given ground point on blind bombing missions, radar is helping oilmen pinpoint their position precisely while working on water jobs.

It likewise serves them in mapping or making geophysical surveys of jungles, mountains and other inaccessible spots.

Even the magnetometer—one of the first instruments used in exploration geophysics—now has been improved and has taken to the air.

Blanketed under military secrecy for five years, it offers promise of being one of the quickest, low-cost tools aiding the hunt for new fields.

Gulf Oil Corp. scientists pioneered in the early development of this unique detector, which was perfected during the war and used in American antisubmarine warfare to point out submerged Nazi U-boats off the coasts.

Gasoline From Gas

The scientific data recorded by the instrument later is correlated and studied by geophysics to determine the best locations for wildcat drilling.

Another recent development—manufacture of gasoline from natural gas—also opened vistas of a new petrochemical industry, with the added effect of enlarging the Nation's supply of cheap fuel.

Some observers contend this process, called hydrocol by its developers, the Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., may make natural gas this country's first important source of motor fuel independent of petroleum.

The first commercial plant to use this method will be erected soon at Brownsville, Tex., and the Standard Oil & Gas Co. has a similar refinery projected in the Hugotan gas field of Kansas and Oklahoma.

Price Rise Due in Spring

Financially, the year's end found the producing branch of the oil industry in a better price position, due to three advances in crude since April.

The Independent Petroleum Association, spokesman for the bulk of the Nation's independent oil men, claimed, however, the present price was still 30 cents under the average cost of producing a barrel of oil. Some observers believed another price increase may come in the spring.

As for often repeated warnings that the Nation is running short of oil, there are self-styled optimists like J. V. Howell, consulting geologist of Tulsa, who claims there are large unexplored areas in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona where geological information "is of a character favorable for oil."

He said recent developments in Louisiana, Alabama and Florida indicated the Gulf Coastal Plain had important oil possibilities, with the Atlantic Coastal Plain from Virginia to Florida also worthy of study.

Prospects in Five States

Nine States still have not been completely mapped geologically, Howell said, adding that five of these—Idaho, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota and Oregon—may be considered possibly productive.

The largest and least known mid-continent oil prospect, he stated, as the Anadarko Basin, covering much of western Oklahoma and the adjoining parts of Kansas, Colorado and Texas.

"A great proportion of deep wells drilled in this basin have shown considerable amounts of oil or gas," the geologist said.

Embattled Dutch Indies Nearing Independence

Royal House of Orange Takes a New Partner

By Robert N. Cool

Just when the United Nations seemed to need something to keep its torch burning, a big stride toward the emancipation of colonial peoples was announced in an unexpected quarter.

From Batavia came word that Netherlands and Indonesian conferees had initialed an agreement which, if approved at The Hague, would turn the embattled Dutch East Indies into a new and independent nation: The United States of Indonesia.

Second only to Britain's India as an exhibit of colonial unrest, the Dutch possessions in the Pacific had been wracked by warfare almost since VJ-Day. Shortly after the autonomy plan was announced British troops were withdrawn from the islands where they had been helping the Netherlands government battle Indonesian freedom fighters for more than a year.

Now it looks as though there will be an end to this armed conflict and also the beginning of a new era in the relationship of Europe to the eastern colonials who have been held in subjugation since the Sixteenth century.

Rich in rubber, spices, tin and sugar, the Netherlands East Indies have poured wealth back to Holland on a scale matched only by the few other great tropical empires—and for a longer time than most. World War II spelled out the end of the gaudy drama as Indonesians—long restive—were shown that the Netherlands could not protect them from hostile invasion. This was the traditional obligation, over the centuries, of such a relationship.

* * *

When the Japanese occupation collapsed it left a full-blown Indonesian independence movement. The new agreement was reached after long negotiations led by Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir of the revolutionary Indonesian republic and the Netherlands statesman, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook.

The program would make the Netherlands and Indonesia equal partners under the royal House of Orange, but calls for immediate recognition of an Indonesian republic which will have some 50 million citizens. Within two years a United States of Indonesia would be set up, comprising the Indonesian republic, an autonomous State of Borneo and an autonomous state of the Great East. This last would include Bali, Netherlands New Guinea, the Moluccas and the Celebes.

As soon as the new union is created, the Netherlands government agrees to sponsor its admission into the United Nations.

Netherlands to Sponsor Its Admission Into U. N.

Though some opposition to the agreement is expected when it comes up for debate in the Dutch parliament, qualified observers say that approval is certain because the Laborite William H. J. Schermerhorn and Max van Poll, a Catholic Party leader, were both on the Commission General that negotiated the plan. Together they had the mandate of a large parliamentary majority.

Two world-wide results of the independence plan have been predicted. One is a strengthening of the smaller powers, in the United Nations Assembly, in their efforts to implement sections of the Charter dealing with the establishment of a trusteeship system. Heretofore little progress has been made toward improving the condition of dependent peoples. Another consequence, it is predicted, will be a tendency to counteract Communist agitation among colonial peoples. This has fed upon a sense of frustration.

When the United States set free the Philippines a similar impulse of hope was stirred throughout the East. The Dutch appear to be embarked upon a step that will bring even greater encouragement to independence-minded colonials.

By the Associated Press

GI Pressure On Colleges To Increase

By Burges Johnson

Mr. Johnson describes himself as "the peripatetic professor," having taught, lectured or visited at more than 100 colleges and universities since his graduation in 1899.

Marathon, Tex., Jan. 11.—Brief but intimate glimpses of a dozen colleges and universities in the South and Southwest in recent weeks give one the assurance that all are meeting the emergency with determination and courage and tempered optimism.

That it is an emergency is increasingly apparent. With only one exception, all the colleges I have visited have more than doubled their normal enrollment in the last year, and are facing a shortage of teachers, textbooks, laboratory equipment, food and shelter.

When this latest war drew us in, it emptied our colleges of students and teachers. Then a plan was conceived to train young officers, and at the same time save the colleges by subsidizing them to continue as training schools for all the armed services. As the war approached an end, all these Army and Navy trainees were as suddenly withdrawn.

Then came the returning veteran and the GI Bill of Rights. By September enrollments had reached 800,000, and now they are past a million, with applicants still appearing. At the same time the high schools were surpassing all previous quotas, and their graduates were pounding at the college doors.

3-Year Jam Forecast

I have been visiting these overcrowded institutions, where dormitories are packed and where classrooms are saved from pandemonium only by the eagerness of students and teachers to make the business succeed, despite a surplus of unmature teachers and overmature freshmen.

A far-flung prophecy has proved false—that thousands of young men, induced by the Government's money offer to attempt a college course, would soon find themselves intellectually and temperamentally unfit, and be flunked out. That is not true in the large. The colleges have done careful screening before admittance.

But it is true that great numbers have been dropping out for other reasons—money trouble, family cares, and the decision to take a job—but new applicants appear to take their places. There seems to be little hope that this great pressure upon the colleges will be relaxed within the next three years, and many expect longer. But how can the wisest possibly tell?

One aspect of this emergency I wish to emphasize is the widespread attempt on the part of returning veterans to reshape the colleges to fit their own purposes, and their failure to realize just what a college is for. They are eager and hard working, beyond question; but what they are after is a college degree. And the reason so many of them want that is because business and society today are evidently demanding it.

GI Students' Big Mistake

Their greatest mistake lies in their failure to figure out that business and society came to place a high value upon that degree because the graduate of the past was trained both socially and intellectually—partly by the campus and partly by the classroom. Where those two parts of the American college worked together most harmoniously, the product was most satisfactory.

But too many of these returned veterans are trying to turn the college into a trade school, lacking all social aspects, all polishing of student by student, all training in campus leadership and in human adjustments.

They seek only those courses which sound as though they gave training for a specific job. They attend such courses and hurry back to their trailers and suburban shacks and their wives and families, and the college has too little chance to leave its mark upon their personalities.

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Milk for 33,500 Malaya Children

Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, Jan. 11 (AP).—About 33,500 school children—21,000 Chinese, 7000 Indians and 5500 Malays—are slated to get a half pint of milk free daily for the next month in various parts of the Malayan Union. The milk comes from a government-distributed allocation of 4500 cases of milk.

'Copter Line Set to Fly Anything

It Carries Mail, U. N. Officials And Politicians

By Earl Mazo

Camden, N. J., Jan. 11.—Since it began operations five months ago, Helicopter Air Transport, Inc., the world's first commercial helicopter air line, has chauffeured politicians on campaign tours, delivered mail from the roofs of city postoffices to airports, tracked down escaped prisoners, photographed horse races while hovering above the running horses and flown businessmen from their office doors to all parts of the country.

And during the weeks before Christmas H. A. T. aircraft concentrated on ferrying Santa Clauses. The rotary-propelled ships landed dozens of merry, toy-laden St. Nicks in town squares and on the roofs of department stores from Pennsylavnia to Maine. No order came for dropping Santa Claus down a chimmey, but if one had, H. A. T. pilots were confident their helicopters would have been able to do the job.

They have done almost everything else.

Fast Service to Track

During the Atlantic City racetrack season, H. A. T. operated a regular shuttle service between its Central Airport base in Camden and the track. Passengers were landed inside the racetrack, 50 yards from the grandstands, and were returned to their homes in the Camden-Philadelphia area shortly after the races were over, long before other race-goers were able to get their cars out of the traffic jams which always plagued the tracks' parking lots.

H. A. T. started business from its Camden base in August with one S-51 Sikorsky helicopter.

Now the company has three Sikorskys and one Platt-Lepage, and expects delivery of five Bell 47-Bs by mid-January. Within a year the airline hopes to have at least 40 helicopters.

H. A. T.'s executive vice-president, Norman Edgar, who has been a commercial pilot since 1912, believes "the need to travel smaller distances, as well as greater distances by air is becoming acute."

Win Postal Approval

Mail demonstrations have already won for H. A. T. the enthusiastic approval of many postoffice officials. In Philadelphia the helicopters demonstrated that they could make round-trip deliveries between the central postoffice roof and the airport in 10 minutes. Trucks require up to an hour and a half.

United Nations delegates inspecting Philadelphia sites for possible location of permanent U. N. headquarters cut hours from their expected inspection time because they were flown from spot to spot in the city by H. A. T. helicopters.

Insurance Policies Changed

Among other things, H. A. T. activities since September have caused insurance companies to rewrite air insurance contracts. What is dangerous stunting to conventional thrust aircraft is plain, normal flight to helicopters, which can fly backward, forward, sidewise, straight up and down, and hover over a given spot.

Besides conducting its normal air-line business, H. A. T. has initiated a helicopter-pilot-training program at its Camden base. More than two hundred applications for places in the class have been received.

H. A. T. officials figure the pilots' school plus other operations ought to make for real profits within a few months. Helicopters cost $50,000. Their maintenance is expensive.

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They fly backward, forward, sidewise, strgiaht up and down, or hover over a spot

Hot Stove League

Warming Hall Aids Berlin's Older People

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Berlin's aged—many thousands of whom, bereft of kin by the war, live alone in cold and damaged lodgings—are being helped through the winter by a community institution known as the "warming hall."

In the American sector of the city alone 129 of these warming centers, accommodating 9580 persons daily, are scheduled for operation. To heat them the Allied kommandantur has allocated 300 tons of strictly rationed fuel.

In these halls the old folks gather daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. to warm themselves, to chat, to eat, to read.

Sponsorship of the halls is partly public, part private. The Evangelical (Protestant) and Catholic Churches and the Salvation Army are participating in their municipal government. The international Red Cross also is participating through its winter relief feeding action for the aged.

On Sundays and holidays the warming halls have religious services and the old folk usually stay for the hot noon meal which is served for one-half mark (5 cents by the military rate of exchange). Hot coffee is available throughout the day for a nominal charge. Reading material is provided by community contributions and private welfare organizations.

At some of the warming centers special provision has been made for children to accompany grandma and grandpa and do their school work in partitioned-off quarters where trained workers supervise a recreational program.

GI Coolers Become London Bed Warmer

London, Jan. 11 (AP).—Thousands of GI canteens are being sold in a London department store to help keep shivering, electricity-rationed Britishers warm in bed.

"We're selling them as fast as we get them," said an elegant assistant, marshaling a lengthy queue in front of a pile of flasks which made the department store look strangely like a quartermaster's dump.

"People want them for hot water bottles," he added. "The canvas cases keep them beautifully warm all night, and they are going like hot cakes. The hotels are buying them by the thousands to air the beds."

Science Shorts

Cancer Cell Produces New Protein

By the Associated Press

The cells in the body are marvelous chemical manufacturing plants producing the materials required by the cells for their growth. The cancer cells produce different proteins from the normal cell, reports Dr. William H. Welker, and Dr. Lawrence S. Mann, of the Illinois College of Medicine. The cancer cell may have lost its ability to produce the normal type of proteins needed for its normal existence and this may be responsible, they state, for its becoming an abnormal type of cell.

Deserts on Ocean Beds

On every continent there are deserts where there is no plant life or animal life because of lack of water. There are deserts in the ocean, too. In these cases there is neither plant nor animal life on the bottom and a minimum of fish in the water. These conditions, according to Professor Norris W. Rakestraw, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif., speaking before the American Chemical Society, are caused by a lack of fertilizer material.

New Chemical Evolved

Another synthetic chemical having the properties of a female sex hormone but not related to the natural hormone in a chemical way is reported by Drs. C. T. Van Meter and C. A. Siconolfi of the Reed & Carnick Institute for Medical Research to the American Chemical Society. The molecule has been altered so that while the hormone properties are retained the toxicity associated with the earlier substance has been eliminiated. The new synthetic, called mephrane, has been administered experimentally to more than a thousand times the therapeutic dose without producing signs of toxic effects, the scientists report.

New Chemical Field Opening

Lithium hydride, first produced on a commercial basis about two years ago, is opening a new field of chemical production by making possible the formation of many other chemical compounds. One of the new compounds is lithium aluminum chloride, which reacts on the inert carbon dioxide, a dead-end product, to give it a new lease of chemical life and brings about the formation of derivative of formaldehyde which is the starting point for synthesizing a vast array of organic chemicals.

Berliners Lose Old-Time Heft, Doctors Say

Berlin, Jan. 11 (AP).—Berliners are losing an average of one pound a month in weight per person, German doctors were told at the first meeting of the district health bureau.

Dr. Paul Pichowski said the avreage weight of a working man between the ages of 30 and 40 has dropped from 150 to 110 pounds.

Of 125,000 children in the ages between 4 and 10 years "only 40 per cent can be regarded as normal and healthy, while 75,000 have physical disabilities," he said.

Dr. Pichowski said the "brutal living conditions under which we Germans are existing give cause for the greatest worry and leave no room for optimism in reconstruction."

Berlin has a shortage of 1000 doctors needed to help combat disease in the capital, Dr. Bruno Harms said. Of 110 ambulances which the emergency office used to have only three still are available.

Great success has been achieved in Berlin in fighting typhus and dysentery, Dr. Harms said, but cases of diphtheria, tuberculosis and venereal disease are increasing steadily "mainly because of insufficient food."

He put the number of active cases of tuberculosis in Berlin, a city of three million, at 70,000.

Five GIs Restore Yokohama Church

Yokohama, Jan. 11 (AP).—On the bluff above Yokohama, the Anglican Christ Church stands in proud disdain of its own ruin. Once considered the most beautiful Christian church in Japan, the Norman steeple alone remains intact; fronting a roofless church which was destroyed in a fire bomb raid.

Five American soldiers, all Episcopalians, saw it first and began to breathe life back into the ruins. Enlisting the aid of a Japanese bishop and some of his friends, they restored it to worship with some of the rough devises used by men in war—rusty door hinges became wall sconces, an old strip of blue material became an altar hanging, beer cans first were used for sacramental wine.

Now the church thrives, supported by a small congregation of Americans and Japanese. Douglas W. Overton, American vice consul and a prewar teacher in Japan, heads the lay members who have attracted worshippers regularly to the roofless building.

Making RareEquipment Is Good Job for Winter

Winter is a good time for the handy gardener to make garden tools that are not available commercially. Seed boxes of a handy size, 8x12 inches., will be needed when early indoor sowing time arrives.

Transplanting dibbles of various size are another important item. Make them 5 or 6 inches long, from ½ and ¾ inch dowel stakes. Point the ends.

A transplanting board to fit the size of the seed box chosen will make a neater job when the seedlings are moved for the first time. Space the holes 1½ inches in the row and 2 inches between rows, and make them large enough for the dibbles to go through. Where small slow-growing seedlings are expected make another board with the holes 1 inch apart in the row and 1½ inches between the rows.

Rolling Down to Rio

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Jan. 11 (AP).—Various railroad enterprises in this state purchased 100 locomotives and around 2000 railroad freight cars in the United States.

2 U. S. Girls, Jap Woman Are Helping 23 Waifs

By Margaret Parton

Tokyo, Jan. 11.—Twenty-three Japanese orphans, who a short time ago were sleeping in a Tokyo railroad station, have a home today because a Japanese woman decided that a democracy's first responsibility is to care for its children.

In a month or so the same children will no longer run barefooted and shivering through their new home, because two American girls decided children should not be cold or hungry—even in a defeated country.

Thus resulted the meeting this morning of Mrs. Sadayo Ishiwata, a Tokyo housewife; Marye Hands, of Moline, Ill., and Majorie Fear, of Willow Hill, Ill. Both Americans, former members of the Waves, now work as technicians with the 71st Signal Service Battalion in Tokyo.

Believes Old Idea Wrong

Mrs. Ishiwata, the wife of a retired textile wholesaler, is an active woman of 45 with three daughters and a strong conviction that the Japanese system of caring only for the members of one's own family is all wrong.

In October, 1945, she became concerned with the problem of children who live by begging and stealing, and frequently become organized by older boys—"bosses"—into hoodlum gangs. She was particularly concerned, she said, at the bitterness the orphans still feel against Americans, whom they consider responsible for the death of their parents.

"It seemed to me," she said today, "That if Japan is to build a new democracy she could not afford to let a generation like this grow up, full of wicked ideas and dangerous thoughts. The government has not been able to cope with the situation. Therefore, I decided to do something myself."

Finds 53 Waifs in Depot

At the Ueno Railroad Station, Mrs. Ishiwata found all the children she wanted, wrapped in rags, filthy and starving, scores of bewildered three-year-olds and toughened ten-year-olds sleep every night in a dripping tunnel under the station.

In all, 53 of these youngsters have been plucked from the tunnel by Mrs. Ishiwata and sheltered at her comparatively modest home. Some children she has reunited with their families. For others she found new homes.

Most of Mrs. Ishiwata's own funds have gone into the children's care, and she has now reached the point where she is selling her kimonos and art objects to keep the impromptu orphange in operation.

There is not enough money, however, to buy shoes, socks and underwear for the children. Because the two American girls "wanted to help somebody" all this will be changed. Miss Hand's mother in Illinois will do some shopping, and in a short while the packages from America will arrve.

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Brazilian Senora Learning to Cook American Dishes

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (AP)—Senora Amaro Azevedo is learning how to cook North American style at Hahnemann Hospital's postgraduate clinic with the official sanction of the Brazilian government.

The idea was conceived by her husband, a major in the Brazilian army medical corps, who was sent here to study possible ways of bettering the Brazilian GI's diet. Dr. Azevedo explains it this way:

The Brazilian army chiefs notified him they wanted a survey made of United States dietary habits.

"What would be the good," Dr. Azevedo told his superiors, "of recommending new North American foods to the army if no one in Brazil knows how to cook them?"

Dr. Azevedo adds that his wife is a wonderful cook.

"When we get back home, I am expecting better meals than ever—with bisquits."

The Azevedos find United States foods delightful, but the use of sugar leaves them a bit puzzled.

"In Brazil," the pretty senora says, "sugar and salt go together never. Sugar with us is for desserts."

About the foods in his own country, Dr. Azevedo says:

"We have a great abundance of foodstuffs and Brazilians are great eaters. Five times a day we eat big meals. But always it is the same—meat, fish and beans."

"Meat!" says Senora Azevedo. "Two families can eat a cow."

New Invention Quickly Detects Location of Fires in Big Hotels

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 11 (AP). A school teacher and an advertising man have invented an apparatus which they say reduces to a matter of seconds the time required to discover and locate a hotel fire and to sound an alarm to occupants.

A test of the system was conducted recently in Atlanta, where the disastrous Winecoff Hotel fire occurred.

The inventors are teacher Walter W. Coleman and advertiser Russell Noll of Chattanooga.

So successful was the test that the Chattanoogans have applied for a patent and plan to organize a company to manufacture and sell the apparatus. They said their product will sell for about $3000 for a 400-room hotel.

Noll and Coleman explained the detection division of the invention this way:

Thermostats are placed in each hotel room, corridor, and other strategic locations. They are connected to the hotel switchboard by telephone lines and set at a desired temperature somewhat higher than the normal temperature.

If fire breaks out, the undue heat will close the thermostat. Current will flow to a low voltage relay through an interrupter system which completes a circuit connecting a resistance across the telephone line.

In turn, a light on the switchboard flashes off and on or a buzzer sounds intermittently. The switchboard operator immediately calls over the line and ascertains the cause of the trouble.

Poland Repatriates Miners From France

Warsaw, Jan. 11 (AP).—Thirty-two convoys of Polish miners repatriated from France have arrived in Poland and the workers immediately sent to coal mines in Upper and Lower Silesia.

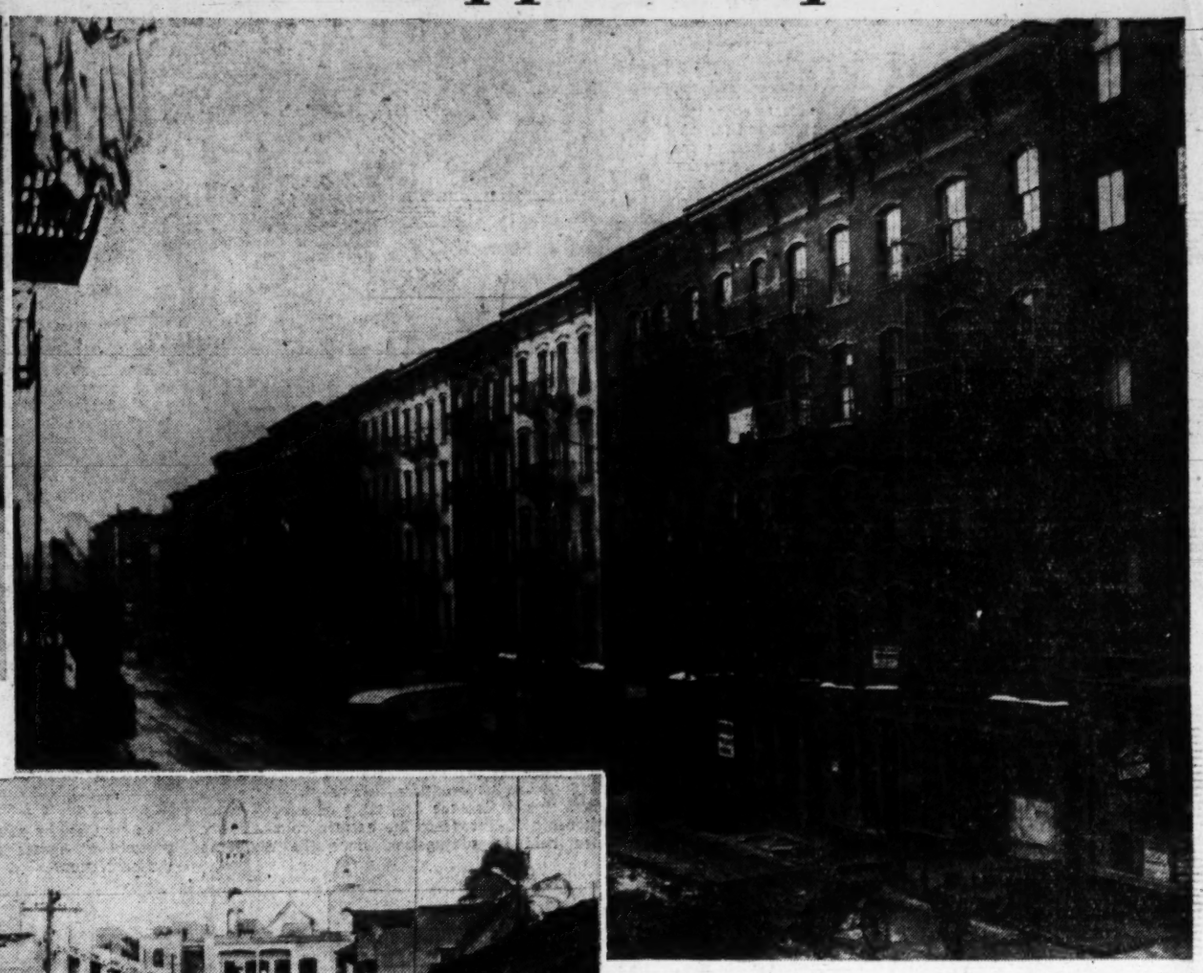
About 10,000 miners are expected to return to Poland under a repatriation agreement recently signed with France. A total of 50,000 Poles are scheduled to come back to their homeland in 1947.

TIPS ON DRIVING WELL
STARTING Make sure gears are in neutral—step on clutch.
DOWNHILL Shift into low gear on steep hills; never try to coast.
PASSING Drop well behind car, gain speed before swinging out.
AT NIGHT Keep eye on side of road when in glare of approaching lights.
PARKING POINTERS
Line up even with car ahead.
Cramp wheels and back until you are sitting even with rear bumper of car ahead.
Straighten out, then turn sharp left while backing slowly in.
Straighten parallel with curb.
AP Newsfeatures

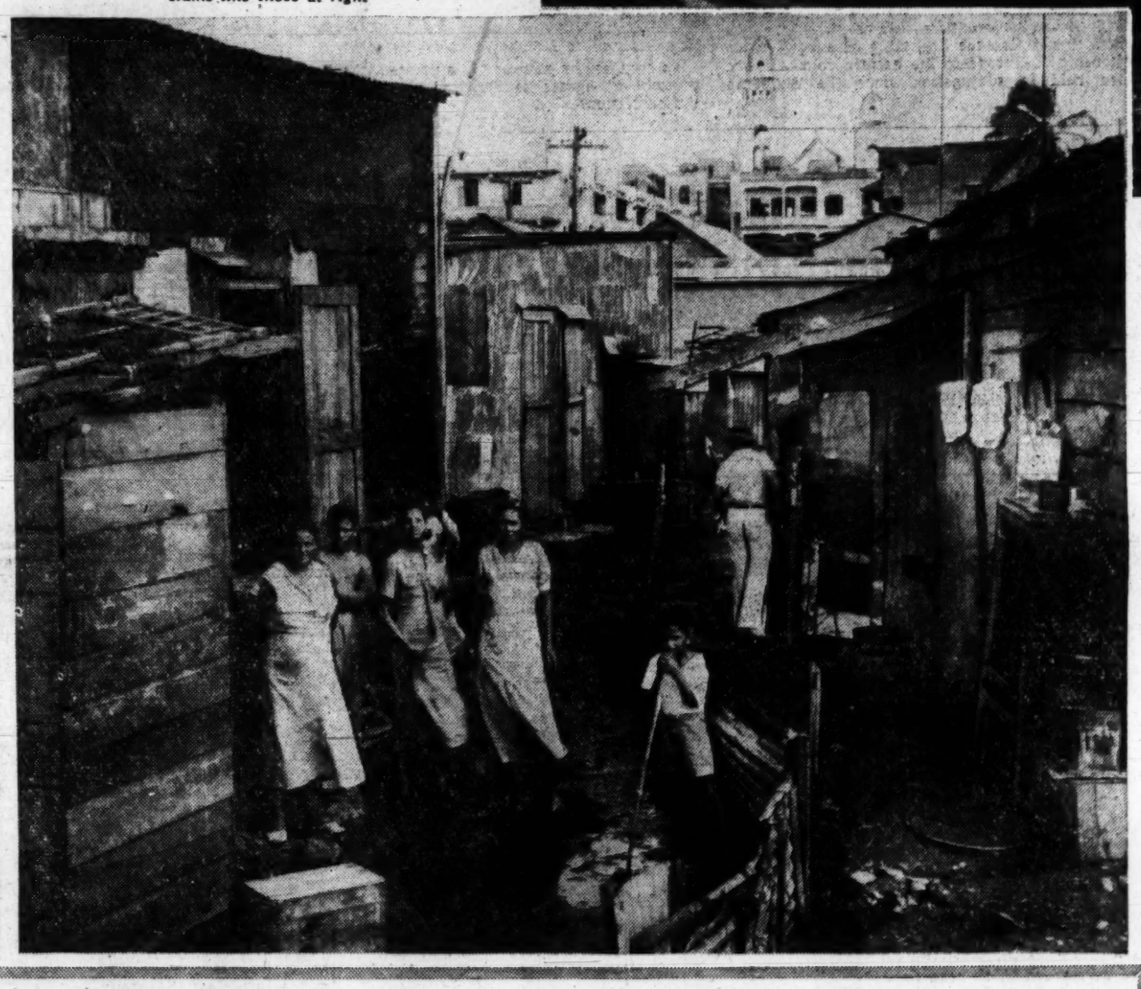
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1947

Puerto Ricans Swarming North—to 'Happier' Squalor



PUERTO RICO hasn't enough rehousing projects like the Falansterio (above) and too many natives still live like those below. So thousands of them are jamming New York slums like those at right



Island Has Lost Fifth Of Residents Since War

By Dorothy Doan

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (INS).—A Puerto Rican mass movement to the United States almost as great as the sweeping German migration that settled the Midwest in 1848, is taking place.

A mission from the island government will come to Washington this month to confer with Federal officials on the growing problem.

The Puerto Rican government information service estimates 300,000 Puerto Ricans are living in New York alone—almost half again the population of the island capital, San Juan.

Chicago, New Orleans and Washington report large influxes of Puerto Rican unskilled labor.

Of Puerto Rico's less than two million population, nearly 400,000 are believed to have migrated to the States since the war.

It is impossible, however, to count noses because there is no immigration barrier. Puerto Ricans are American citizens and can travel freely between the island and the States.

Source of Domestics

AIRLINES and steamship lines estimate between 1500 and 2000 of the Spanish-speaking islanders pour into New York each month. Most of them stay.

An enterprising employment agency, Castle-Barton Associates in Chicago, began recruiting Puerto Rican domestics early this fall for Chicago housewives. From two to five plane loads, with 22 to 26 passengers each, fly into Chicago weekly. The eager housewife pays $250 for transportation and a screening test and deducts $105 at the rate of $10.50 a month from the domestic's salary.

The island government is not averse to the migration, according to the information service, because the island is overpopulated and unemployment is chronic. The 100 by 35-mile island—1200 persons per square mile of usable land—has the highest birthrate in the world.

War 'Victims'

WHILE war workers in the States took home unprecedented paychecks, Puerto Ricans lived in unemployment. Trade and travel between this country and its island possession was almost at a standstill.

The island government's attitude is that, with no immigration bars, it might as well cooperate with the inevitable.

Domestics, for instance, sign a year's contract with the housewife with insular government approval. The government also demands that from their $65 to $70 a month salary (plus room and board), $8.33 must be held in trust either as savings or return fare.

Labor unions have not protested the migration, probably because Puerto Ricans take hard-to-fill unskilled jobs. They work on farms, in laundries and factories, as bus boys in restaurants.

During the war the United States Employment Service brought in 5000 to work in shipyards.

'Colony' Spreading

FEDERAL authorities are beginning to take a dim view of the migration because Puerto Ricans, neither better nor worse than other low-income racial minorities, cannot be deported as can Jamaicans, for instance. Yet they bring with them all the social problems that plague such groups.

Five years ago Puerto Ricans in New York began settling exclusively in the overcrowded, crime-infested East Harlem district. They now have spread to the Brooklyn Navy Yard area, to Washington Heights, and the more affluent to the East Bronx.

The cop on the beat in the East Harlem district took me to visit a "typical" Puerto Rican immigrant family—the Ayalas.

The Ayalas—father, mother, seven children and the grandmother, plus assorted relatives who drop in between jobs, live in a five-room, cold-water walk-up—a railroad flat in the heart of the slums.

In the tiny, bed-filled rooms the plaster is peeling. Rodents are domestic pets. Cross ventilation is unknown, but the Ayalas do enjoy the luxury of a private bath.

The Better 'Ole

FATHER JOSEPH AYALA, 34, looks 50. The mother, 32, has averaged a child a year for seven years. Joe lost his job as a bus boy last week, so the Ayalas are on relief.

But the family, which came here seven months ago, happily tells you it is better off than it was on the island.

Last week Soroida Ayala, who has been blind five of her seven years, came home from New York's Bellevue Hospital, her sight restored. You could never convince the Ayalas they made a bad move when they took the $1500 workmen's compensation they inherited from their grandfather and flew to the land of opportunity.

In New York, 679 Puerto Rican families applied for relief in the last six months.

During the East's rigorous winters, for which they are ill fitted, they huddle indoors. But when summer comes, the streets in the slums swarm with laughing, chatting Puerto Ricans. And on balmy nights they bring out their guitars, sit on stoops and sing the song of the contented.

Manana?

Tomorrow always takes care of itself, they say.

Employer 'Pro' and Labor 'Con'

The New 'Case Bill' Is Itemized, in Red and Black

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

AMONG the multitude of proposed new labor laws in the hopper of the Eightieth Congress, that which appears scheduled for speediest action is the bill introduced by Senator Ball (R., Minn.) and sponsored by Senators Taft (R., Ohio) and Smith (R., N. J.).

This bill, a revamped and somewhat milder version of the "old" Case bill vetoed last year by President Truman, may not turn out to be the most important labor measure to be considered this session. But at the moment it appears to be the focus of immediate congressional action, and its provisions are therefore of major concern.

Below is a resume of them and a brief summary of some of the arguments about them, pro and con.

Matter of Method

1. Creation of a Federal Mediation Board.

A five-man Federal Mediation Board is to be created within the Labor Department but, in policy matters, more or less independent of it. It is to take over the duties and personnel of the United States Conciliation Service. Its functions are to be purely conciliatory; it may be called into a dispute by one of the parties to it, or it may proffer its services.

Proponents of the new set-up argue that it gives a more formal, better organized and more effective conciliation organization. It avoids the charge which can be made against the present Conciliation Service of being subject to the Labor Department and hence pro-labor.

Labor, in general, has not opposed this provision with any heat. Most of the opposition to it comes from the Labor Department and other Government officials, and it is based on organizational arguments.

A board, it is argued, is an unwieldy agency for conciliating. By its very nature, it can with difficulty refrain from following the steps of the old prewar National Defense Mediation Board, which found the temptation irresistible to issue recommendations and directives. And once the board is in existence, each party will be inclined to insist, for prestige purposes, that the board itself—rather than one of its subordinate agents or conciliators—handle the case.

This is one of the least controversial sections of the bill.

Aimed at Wildcats

2. Mandatory cooling-off period.

In those cases which the Mediation Board enters (supposedly only those of considerable importance), employers may not change any conditions of labor and employes may not strike until the board certifies that its conciliation efforts are ended, or until 60 days after the board enters the case, whichever is sooner.

An employer who violates this provision will be guilty of an unfair labor practice under the Wagner Act; each employe (but not the union involved) who strikes before the cooling-off period has run will lose his status under the Wagner Act. In effect, this means the employer can fire him while he is on strike.

Again, this section has raised relatively minor

SENATOR BALL

LEE PRESSMAN

controversy. Proponents argue that it will prevent wildcat strikes. Opponents point out that wildcat strikes are not—and were not last year—of any major concern; that category is not the problem. The difficult strikes are the big, union-authorized variety. In almost all of these latter strikes last year what amounted to a cooling-off period of much more than 60 days had expired before any walk-out.

Object to Trustees

3. Restrictions on employer payments to union representatives.

This section has a twin purpose and effect. It would forbid an employer to give money to a union agent, and thus would prohibit "shakedowns." Second, it provides that in cases where a union welfare fund is contributed to by the employer, the fund must be administered by a trustee arrangement, with equal representation by both employer and employe group.

Against the first goal there is almost no opposition. The second objective, however, greatly distresses some unions, which argue that any welfare fund they secure through collective bargaining is their own, to be administered as they see fit.

Further, many unions, such as those in the garment trades, have for some years been operating welfare funds, contributed to by employers, under the unions' sole management. They would be obliged to reconstitute their administration.

The Foremen Issue

4. Recognition of foremen's unions.

This section does not forbid foremen from joining unions or employers from recognizing such organizations. It declares, however, that employers need not, under the Wagner Act, grant such recognition. In other words, it deprives foremen's unions of Wagner Act rights and privileges.

The bill also adds to the classification of foremen and supervisory employes, plant and property guards and those employes who inspect the work performed and the goods produced.

The arguments against recognition of supervisory employes' unions for collective bargaining purposes have dwelt on the difficulties and paradoxes which result when the foremen are considered agents of management in one breath and employes bargaining with—or against—management in the next. How, it is argued, can a foreman fulfill his obligation to help employers manage their property profitably if at the same time he has the more primary aim of aiding the rank and file? This would be the case if the foremen's union were the same as, dependent upon or sympathetic to the union of the production workers.

The opposite position is that foremen are too often forgotten men. They, after all, are employes and a big group of employes (1100 in the Packard Co., for example) and need protection against employers as much as rank and filers do. After all, it is argued, in big corporations the age has passed when the foreman was close to management, an integral part of its policy making and closely associated with its operational interests.

Further, it is argued that there is no justification whatsoever for considering an inspector—whose job is no more important, say, than a toolmaker—not to be an employe. And it is ridiculous to consider a plant guard, generally a low-paid man, to be more a management agent than he is an employe.

Finally, since the bill still permits foremen's unions to be recognized, it is argued that it will merely force strikes. Why, it is asked, should foremen be obliged to strike to gain recognition for collective bargaining, instead of being allowed to

Continued on Page 2 Column 1

'Force in Being' Takes Over

Marshall Appointment Corrects Policy Error We Made in Late '30s

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

SINCE the dramatic appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall to be Secretary of State, great quantities of copy have been written about its meaning and probable effect. One most important consideration has been all but ignored.

That is the welding, in Marshall's appointment, of national policy with the foremost instrument of national policy. At the head of the State Department will be a man who understands better than any other in this country the uses of military power.

It has been fashionable in recent years to quote the aphorism of Clausewitz: "War is the extension of policy by other means." It has been less fashionable to understand the minute implications of that statement.

Sweated Out 'Threat'

PROBABLY no one doubts that war is the resort of politicians when diplomacy has failed, as too often it has been. But the statement of Clausewitz illuminates as well the fact that armies and navies even before the advent of war, are instruments with which peace can be forged as well as conflict. In the politician's tool bag they are first in importance.

Mahan popularized the essence of that fact when he wrote of the "fleet in being," but he applied that theory to navies in special circumstances. The extension of the "fleet in being" to the idea of force in being is logical and not difficult.

For a choice example of the fleet in being idea and its application, one need go no farther back than our Spanish War. At that time troops were held on transports in the reeking harbor at Tampa more than a week because of reports that a Spanish fleet was cruising along the coast nearby. There was no such fleet, but the simple threat of its existence was enough to halt a projected troop movement, waste the men with exhaustion and disease and imperil the operation upon which successful prosecution of the war depended.

Misdirected Potential

THUS force in being, properly applied at the proper times, can prevent war as well as make war. The factor which decides between the two is not the force itself but the purpose with which the force is used; in other words, the policy of the government which possesses the force.

Since the end of the first World War the United States has been the factor in world politics which could have prevented war or permitted war as it chose. Unfortunately, it chose to permit war, though it thought it was preventing war. It is a mistake into which it is easy to drift.

Now that World War II is finished and it is possible to regard it with clear hindsight, it is not difficult to realize that there would have been no war if the United States had been ready to fight in 1939; if this Nation had possessed an Army and a Navy capable of decisive intervention in any war anywhere.

Paraded Our 'Weakness'

NEITHER the Germans nor the Japanese believed this country could organize and train an army and navy in time to make their weight felt on the world's battlefields before the war was decided in their favor. Neither dreamed that the factories of the United States could turn from production of luxuries to production of munitions in time to equip its own forces and those of all its allies.

The utterances of our most vocal leaders, the writings of our publicists advertised that we had gone soft and would purchase peace at any price. The Japanese had even tried us out in 1937 by sinking the gunboat Panay and were strengthened in their opinion of us.

Now, for the time being at least, we understand the uses of force in promoting peace. For the first time in our history there is a conscious reasoned effort on the part of our politicians to tie the Army to the State Department in its normal role as the instrument of policy. There no doubt are few newspaper readers and radio listeners who believe recent international negotiations have been carried on in an atmosphere of sweet reasonableness or in any other atmosphere than that of force in being.

'Moat' Poses Problem

IT is in this condition of affairs then, that George C. Marshall, the foremost military man of his day, takes over direction of the Nation's foreign policy. The breadth of Marshall's grasp of military power and its employment is not entirely understood, even in his own country, largely because of the man's own genius for self-effacement.

In the recent war, the United States was the kingpin of Allied military effort. This was the only nation exerting or capable of exerting decisive force in all theaters of operation. This was the only nation capable of producing the material of war not only to satisfy the Gargantuan appetites of

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

GENERAL MARSHALL
. . . A smile when days were dark

'Economy of Scarcity' Scrapped

Well-Nourished World Is Anderson's Answer To Looming Surpluses

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

THE NEED of a new, comprehensive farm program, made urgent by agriculture's tremendous wartime expansion, appears with emphasis in Agriculture Secretary Anderson's annual report, released last night.

Although Anderson does not call for a new program in as many words, his report reveals that he has given much thought to the Nation's ever-increasing farm production and the imminence of crop surpluses.

He points out the relationship between full employment and agrarian prosperity.

He urges full study of the world-wide problem of how to keep technology, both farm and industrial, employed without disemploying men.

Although he doesn't discuss the two alternatives for dealing with food surpluses, he indicates clearly that he favors a policy of full production to be disposed of through increased consumption.

Scarcity Repudiated

IN OTHER words, he discards the once-tried policy of scarcity—the manipulation of the law of supply and demand by plowing under every third row of corn, or by slaughtering every fifth pig.

This doesn't mean that he doesn't believe in production guidance. On the contrary, he has openly favored such governmental controls.

Just recently he reported to congressional leaders the operation at a cost to the Government of 80 million dollars of the price suport law in dealing with last year's over-supply of potatoes.

He made plain that he favors fying price supports to acreage allotments—in fact, in practical operation that is what he is now doing.

But in the overall economy, his report shows he leans toward a policy of full production, with new demands and additional markets developed by governmental or international operations.

Such a program envisions improvement in dietary standards of lower-income groups at home, and establishment of better eating habits in backward areas abroad.

Unadorned Statement

HIS report follows the procedure of President Turman in his message to Congress. Anderson states his case, with no specific recommendations. He draws no conclusions; he doesn't even summarize his findings.

Mr. Truman advocated a policy of abundance. In going along with his chief, Anderson is merely going along with the vast majority of agricultural scientists and economists.

In October the new Agricultural Research and Marketing Committee held its first meeting in Washington. There it was unanimously agreed that the Nation's "food policy must be based on full nutrition in the Nation instead of restriction of production."

To this meeting Anderson outlined what he considers the basic choice before the committee:

"Whether the United States shall (1) subsidize restricted production, or, (2) subsidize full consumption through a food allotment plan."

A Minimum Diet

THE "food allotment" plan, to which the committee referred, was advocated in 1945 by Senators Aiken and La Follette. It proposed:

(1) To determine scientifically the nutrition level needed to keep an average person strong and healthy, and to translate that level into actual amounts of lower-cost foods.

(2) To determine the cost of that diet periodically at current retail food prices. This figure would be the "food allotment."

(3) To supplement the buying power of families that are not able to afford such a diet.

Most suggestions call for a food stamp plan to that end.

Famine Report

ANDERSON'S report gives a modest accounting of the remarkable job he and his assistants did in meeting last year's famine emergency.

The simple recital in the report is an eloquent tribute to the farmers, the railroads, the shipping lines, in fact to the whole people.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

DO YOU REMEMBER ?....
IT SURE IS NICE OUT TONIGHT. LOOK ! THERE IS ANNIE AND HER BEAU OUT FOR A WALK !
ANNIE ! THE PAN OF FUDGE YOU MADE WILL BE COOLED OFF WHEN WE GET BACK. I SET IT OUTSIDE IN THE SNOW.
STREET RAILWAY CO.
Edwin L. Hess
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...A WINTER NIGHT YEARS AGO! THE PLEASANT JINGLE OF SLEIGH BELLS.... STREET LIGHTS GOING ON ONE AT A TIME ... FOLKS IN NO PARTICULAR HURRY.... AND QUITE HAPPY, TOO ! .....

...AND NOW-A-DAYS! THE PLEASANT JINGLE OF TIRE CHAINS.... THE SMELL OF RADIATOR ALCOHOL IN THE FROSTY AIR... CARS STUCK IN SNOWDRIFTS ...AND FOLKS IN A BIG HURRY!

Dan Williams' Case Book

A Higher Court Overruled Boris

THIS is the story of Boris Koutelsky.

Koutelsky was legal counselor of the Soviet Embassy in London. Like many in the Russian foreign service at the time, he was not a party member. He and his government conflicted in his manner of handling its legal matters, and he was recalled.

But Koutelsky came instead to the United States, on a visitor's passport. Finally, he could get no more renewals. Immigration officials harassed him. He lived on little money for a long time under great suspense and tension. And then a high official cut red tape and let him stay. The learned Koutelsky happily enrolled in George Washington University to study American law.

He was 44, but he joined eagerly in the law school work, studied very hard, was much liked by the younger students. One day his professor said: "Mr. Koutelsky, will you please recite on this case?" The avid Russian launched into a long and learned dissertation. The professor broke in impatiently, "But you are talking about things not in the book!" Koutelsky halted in his enthusiasm. "I handled this admiralty case myself," he said.

Law student Koutelsky worked too ardently and arduously. But he left his Saturdays free for his friends, for tramps in the woods, and for visits to the 5-and-10-cent stores. These were amazing museums to him. He would come home each Saturday with small purchases and show them with the elation of a poor child with a cheap new toy.

Koutelsky's physical and mental vigor amazed everyone, until one morning, just before he was to receive his degree and license to practice American law, he clutched at his chest and fell dead. In his zeal, he had worked a good heart too hard.

A little girl's mother was grieving over a brother who had just died. "Don't be sad, mother," the child said; "after all, you knew him when he was alive."

* * * *

Child Psychology

AT a big department store a small boy would not get off a horse on a small merry-go-round and his mother was impatient to get home for dinner. The mother, the salespeople, the floorwalker—no one could get the stubborn kid off the horse. The whole place was upset.

The floorwalker decided it was a case for the abstruse technique of the store psychiatrist, and they sent for him. The psychiatrist went up to the embattled youngster and whispered. The boy instantly got off of the horse.

All the way home the mother begged the boy to tell her what magical words of science the psychiatrist had spoken to him to make him act so quickly. The boy wouldn't say. After dinner the father said, "Now you are going to tell us, young man," and took him into the back yard and cut a heavy switch. The boy whimpered.

"All right," he said, I'll tell you. The man said to me, 'Get off that horse, you little so-and-so, or I'll break your blank, blank head'."

* * * *

Joyce Romero, the singer, was waiting on a Connecticut ave. corner to cross the street when the lights changed. A blind man came up and not knowing that he was speaking to a sightless person, said, "Can you take me across?" "Just hang on," she said. He took her arm, and they crossed the avenue, the blind leading the blind.

* * * *

Pay Dirt

PETE DENZER went to the bank to cash a check. The teller was looking in disgust at some bills before him.

"They smell," he said.

"You mean you can smell money? I've heard of people who could smell a dollar a mile away."

"Yeh, we get a lotta money that we have to air all day," the teller said. "You know how people put money in their shoes"

* * * *

A story of other days: Roy Rushton was getting along in years, and when his boy, Bob, came home from college at Christmas, he took him over to show him off to his old friend, Judge Guron. He threw out his chest and said, "Here's my son." The judge looked at the strapping, handsome son and said, "Your wife did a mighty lot with so little help from you!"

* * * *

Money Doesn't Talk

THERE used to be a character around Washington bars called "Dummy Doodle," who lived by his wits, which were of a low order and tended to moochin' and larceny. There was also a sporting man named Tommy. Dummy Doodle sometimes ran errands for him.

Tommy was an amiable fellow, and he made a big clean-up at poker, got drunk and set his head on going to New York for excitement. Two girls with Tommy nudged Dummy. "He's got $2500 on him. Here's $15. Go with him and keep anybody from killing him."

Dummy and Tommy had something to eat and drink in New York, and went to bed in their hotel room.

Tommy was waked in the night. Dummy was pulling out the drawers, turning over chairs.

"Whata y' doing'?"

"I'm lookin' for that roll o' yours—somebody'll git it."

"Ah, go on to sleep, Dummy."

Near morning Tommy was waked again. Dummy was looking under the mattress, pulling up the carpet in a frenzy to find the money.

Daylight was coming, and Tommy got up, went to Dummy's pants and took his roll from the pocket, where he had put it for safe keeping.

"Fer God's sake!" Dummy's knees buckled under him.

March of Science

5 Pounds of Uranium In One Day's Pumping

By Howard W. Blakeslee

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—There is about 5 pounds of uranium in the sea water pumped daily through the Dow Chemical Co.'s Freeport, Tex., plants when operating at their peak of about three billion pounds of water each 24 hours.

This is the water from which Dow extracts magnesium metal and bromine for antiknock gasoline. The uranium is not extracted.

In a cubic mile of sea water there is about 5 tons of uranium. In the same cubic mile there probably is about one third as much thorium, the other natural mineral that can produce atomic power.

Free for All

ALTHOUGH these are striking figures, they do not mean that there is, under present techniques, even a remote chance of getting useful quantities of uranium from the sea. Five tons per cubic mile looks big on paper, but a cubic mile is an astronomical volume.

The significance is that when land sources of uranium become either very scarce or very difficult, the oceans have supplies. Moreover, these supplies are available equally in all the oceans.

There is a further possibility. Because uranium is one of the heaviest chemical elements, it might concentrate more in bottom mud than in water. However, how to mine ocean bottoms is even less known than how to mine the water.

The amount of uranium in sea water is so small that it is written as .0015 parts for each millionth of a part of sea water. This is barely a trace. Yet this trace is 250 times larger than the percentage of gold in sea water, and gold actually has been extracted from the sea by the Ethyl Dow Chemical Co.

This gold was only a tiny nugget, obtained as a by-product of extracting bromine. For practical purposes this gold extraction was useless. But the gold may be a sign of the future.

Explosive Fraction

THERE are no published records of the percentage of uranium 235, the fissionable fraction, in sea water. Presumably it may be the same as on land, where the 235 is only seven tenths of 1 per cent of the uranium.

The Bikini underwater bomb evidently blew a lot of sea water uranium into the air. The joint chiefs of staff said that 10 million tons of water were shot to a height of nearly a mile. That is 20 billion pounds, and therefore should contain about 30 pounds of normal uranium. It is significant that there was no chain reaction explosion in this uranium and that none was expected.

Bromine extraction from the sea began in 1933, and magnesium metal in 1941, showing the extreme youth of sea water mining. The sea's resources have not been fully studied. Less than 50 of the 92 natural chemical elements have been found there. It is presumed that all the chemical elements are dissolved in the sea water covering 71 per cent of the earth.

Global Inventory Needed

Roots of War Hunted In China's Unworked Mines, Peons' Malaria

By Adelaide Kerr

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 11 (AP).—When 15 men from 15 United Nations meet here next week to tackle the problems of how to find jobs for the people of the world and wipe out depression, Uncle Sam will urge that they begin by down-to-earth business methods, including a global balance sheet showing the world's resources.

The men are the members of the United Nations Economic and Employment Commission, one of seven commissions which will meet here between January 20 and February 28 to lay the groundwork for the fourth session of their parent body, the Economic and Social Council.

The Council, which will convene February 28, was founded in the belief that as long as some men have a full measure of food, clothes, homes, work and health, while others lack them, the resulting discontent will breed war.

Part of the job of the Economic and Employment Commission which convenes January 20 is to advise the parent council on how to promote higher standards of living. Food for the coolies of China, homes for war-stricken Europeans living in mud houses and jobs for South American peons and Indian untouchables are among the problems it faces. The commission also will advise the council on methods which can be tried in the fight to wipe out depressions and promote full employment.

"Before we can plan with any intelligence and hope of success we have to find out what we have and where it is," says Isador Lubin, United States delegate to the Economic and Employment Commission and former director of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"In other words we need to draw up a balance sheet which will show us what the world possesses in human skills, minerals, forests, factories and agricultural lands—and where they are. It's useless to talk of a pint of milk a day for everybody until we know how much milk we can produce. It's useless to expect that we can establish factories in backward areas * * * if people in that region are not yet capable of running them. We can waste a lot of time and energy if we do not have facts to work with."

Five-Year Grind

SOME of the delegates object to the world balance sheet on the grounds that the task is too colossal, that many countries do not know their resources and their answers would be largely guesswork. Dr. Lubin concedes the job would take at least 5 years but declares its fact-finding is vital to the work of the commission and to two new subcommissions whose work it will launch at the coming session.

The first is the Subcommission on Economic Development, which will concentrate on the backward areas of the world where millions lack food, housing and jobs while untold wealth lies around them in mines, forests and fields—unworked and often unsuspected.

Backyard Neglected

AMONG the backward areas is China. Most of its millions are agricultural workers. But agriculture alone will not supply the food, clothes and houses are needed.

That calls for power. China uses relatively little power. She does not know all her resources in coal, water and oil and has not developed many of the resources she does know. For example, she is known to have masses of coal, but before World War II she imported coal from Japan, which has less natural coal resources.

"If we are to help China raise her living standard we have to know about her potential sources of power, transportation facilities and natural resources," says Dr. Lubin. "We also have to know how long it would take to train Chinese engineers to set up factories and Chinese workers to run the factories without wrecking them after they were set up. It is absurd to expect just anybody to run a machine simply because he has two hands."

Doctors Come First

IN considering the best means of developing some backward areas of South America, many experts favor the modernization of agriculture and the introduction of modern canning methods and refrigeration to enable more extensive shipping of the vast crops of tropical fruits. That calls for strong, active workers. But millions of South Americans suffer from malaria, which saps ambition and vitality.

"So it may well be that if we want to make efficient factory and agricultural workers of millions of South Americans, we shall have to begin with a good public health system," said Dr. Lubin.

The second sub-body to be launched by the commission is the Subcommission on Employment and Economic Stability, whose job is to keep an eye on what is happening in internal business and international trade and warn the council of anything that threatens trouble.

"We learned, en route to World War II, that one part of the world cannot suffer depression without affecting the rest and that a snarl in international trade is a big help in fostering a war," says Dr. Lubin.

France Laughs From a Sickbed

Children Are Pitifully 'Petite'

By Howard E. Kershner

VISITORS to France who look merely upon outward appearances may think all is well. They see well dressed people promenading at the fetes, but they do not see those who do not have sufficient clothing to join in the festivities. They see crowds of people eating good food in luxury restaurants, but they do not see the millions who live principally on dark bread and potatoes. They have not penetrated into the hospitals where last fall I saw tubercular children sleeping on straw beds with one or two thin blankets and without sheets or pillow cases.

The people of France are now going through their seventh cold winter, living in unheated homes, undernourished, thinly clad. Even in October I found that I needed to wear woolen underwear for comfort in the evening. With the weather rainy and cold, and no hot water available, I was obliged to go to the public baths. What must it be like to endure such suffering all winter and to do it year after year? Babies have died from the cold. Old people are prematurely crippled with rheumatism.

There are widows and orphans everywhere. Women whose husbands died in concentration camps, in forced labor, in the Maquis, or were shot as hostages, are struggling to run the family shop or farm, and to bring up the children. Mothers, sisters and wives have also been shot or died in prison, leaving families with no one to care for them. Yet everywhere there is great bravery and will to overcome all hardships.

Millions Attend Clinics

IN many cities of France I have consulted the competent medical authorities and have been impressed anew with the earnest efforts they are making to preserve the health of the children and population in general. There is, however, little that can be done with tuberculosis when adequate nourishment is not available nor a sufficient number of beds in sanatoria. How can one stop the spread of this terrible disease when infected children must continue going to school or living in homes with brothers and sisters because there is no other place for them and when all the children are cold and poorly clad?

Some idea of the lowered resistance of the people of France may be gained from the fact that deaths from tuberculosis are 150 per cent higher in this country than in America. The tuberculosis death rate is higher, too, than in Britain, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Holland or Switzerland.

There are 7,600,000 children under the age of 13 in the whole of France. More than half of these regularly attend tuberculosis dispensaries and 90,136 are definitely tubercular.

Girls Are Shorter

FROM distinguished medical authorities we learned that in 1945 the infant mortality rate in Paris went as high as 130 deaths for each 1000 births. In some cities in the Bouches-du-Rhone Department, the mortality reached 25 per cent. Throughout France the infant death rate was far higher in 1944 and 1945 than it was during the occupation years of 1940-'43. Medical authorities explained that long suffering and undernourishment have made it impossible for many mothers to give birth to strong, healthy babies. The figures for 1946 show a little improvement over 1945.

That the war and the occupation of France have resulted in a weaker generation of children is plainly evident when one considers that the children are lighter and shorter than normal. We have seen these pinched bodies and wizened faces in many parts of France. There is something grotesque and inexpressibly sad about an old face on a young child.

According to official records, the 14 to 15 year-old girls of Paris are 4¼ inches shorter and 16 pounds lighter than girls of the same age before the war.

Orphaned by Nazis

I WOULD like to take you to the homes of a few of the nearly 1000 especially needy children who are being sponsored by generous Americans through the Save the Children Federation.

Jacqueline is 8. She has two sisters, 10 and 13, and one brother, aged 5. The father died in a Nazi extermination camp. Jacqueline's mother worked until she was taken ill and had to have an operation. The family lives in one dark, shabby room with Jacqueline's grandmother. The children sleep with a neighbor.

Jacqueline has blue eyes, light hair and a pleasant disposition. The little family is kept together on a tiny allocation from the state and the contribution coming from the sponsor through the federation.

Roland is 13. He has three brothers and one sister. With the help received from his generous sponsor he had three months in the country this last summer and his health is very much better than that of his brothers. The elder sister has been obliged to leave school just before graduation on account of a breakdown due to undernourishment.

Paulette is 4. She has been in a sanatorium where she has recovered from tuberculosis. Her father was a prisoner of war and has now regained his health sufficiently to take a job as a cook. Paulette has three sisters, all of whom go regularly to the tuberculosis dispensary. None of them is infected, but care is being taken to see that the dreaded disease does not reappear in this family. She has received food, money and clothing through the federation. The earnings of the father amount to about $50 a month in terms of American purchasing power.

Addresses Available

WOULDN'T you like to correspond with one of these children? Write to me in care of the Save the Children Federation in New York and I will send you a name and address.

I wish I could take you to some of our 500 sponsored schools where you would see children, who otherwise would not be in school, happily wearing shoes and clothing sent through the federation.

As I stood in our Paris warehouse watching hundreds of cases of shoes, clothing and food being unloaded from big trucks, I felt a great feeling of thankfulness that supplies in substantial volume were at last arriving for needy children.

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Pro and Con of New 'Case Bill'

Continued from Page 1

achieve the same goal through the peaceful means which the Wagner Act provides other employes?

'Secondary' Boycotts

5. Outlawing boycotts.

The bill prohibits strikes to force an employer to stop using, handling or selling certain products, or to force him to recognize, bargain with, or comply with the demands to any labor organization which he is not obliged by the Wagner Act to recognize or bargain with.

Heavy criminal and damage penalties apply to a violator and all the protections of the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts are waived in such cases.

A principal objective of this section is to stop secondary boycotts in union jurisdictional disputes—for instance, AFL teamsters refusing to transport produce processed by CIO cannery workers. The Hollywood strikes are another example.

This sort of strike has been particularly irritating and fairly universally condemned. Indeed, it is probable that top union officers would be happy enough to have a law which takes them off the spot of having to do something about it themselves (and thus finding themselves in a very embarrassing inter-union political situation).

The penalties, however, have been criticized as being remarkably stiff—almost vindictive—and labor in general deeply fears any precedents toward undermining the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act.

More important, the section appears to prevent even "primary" boycotts of the kind which President Truman suggested, in his state of the Union message, were perfectly proper and justified. It would make illegal, for example, a strike of butchers in a market who objected to handling meat from a slaughter house which their union was trying to organize, or was striking, where the slaughtering and processing were being done by what the butchers considered to be "scab labor."

Mere Nuisance

6. Registration of unions.

The section requires all labor unions to file complete financial, organizational and other type of reports with the Labor Secretary.

There has been some slight grumbling that this requirement is more than is asked of other types of unincorporated organizations, such as business partnerships, but generally little exception is taken to this section.

Admittedly, however, it has little effect as a cure for industrial discord or as a prevention of strikes.

Realism in Equity

7. Making unions suable.

This section permits suits to be filed in Federal courts against unions, as entities, for violation of contract. It permits parties injured by such violations—employers, for the most part—to collect damages from union treasuries. Employes, as individuals, who violate their union contracts—by striking, for example—lose the protection of the Wagner Act. That is, they can be fired for having gone on strike.

The arguments in favor of making unions or anyone else subject to suit for violating a contract are obvious. If a contract is to mean anything, it must be enforceable.

On the other hand, unions can already be sued for breaking contracts in 36 States. Furthermore, the National Labor Relations Board has long held that an employer has the right to fire a worker who strikes in violation of his contract (unless the employer provoked the strike by first committing an unfair labor practice).

More important, labor experts, in and out of unions, criticize the provision as being unrealistic. Employers also violate contracts, as is proved by a long series of impartial umpire decisions in many industries. Yet unions almost never sue employers; and even in those States where suits against unions are possible, employers rarely sue unions.

This is because law suits are not the way to obtain harmonious relationships between management and labor, according to this argument. About the only suits that are entered are in situations where the union doesn't really want to get along with the company, or vice versa. (The famous Mount Clemens portal-to-portal suit for back pay had this sort of a background; the suits by Montgomery-Ward against its union look suspiciously like the same thing on the other side of the fence.)

A Special Recourse

THE ARGUMENT that the provision will have little real use in improving labor relations has been put this way by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel:

"A collective bargaining agreement is r type of contract. gned to promote amicable relationship between an employer and the labor organization of his employes. Because of their special nature and purpose, labor agreements have developed their own special form of redress for breach, namely, a grievance procedure."

In his recommendations, President Truman asked for a different method of solving the problem of breach of contract. This is to require by law that all disputes over contract interpretation be resolved by binding arbitration, provided in the contract itself. To this proposed solution, labor, at least, has voiced little or no objection.

Marshall Appointment Corrects 1939 Error

Continued from Page 1.

its own forces but to placate those of its allies as well.

Yet this Nation must always suffer in an offensive war from the insularity which protects it. Its entire military effort was, of necessity, waterborne. Even while its Navy pressed an offensive war in the Pacific, it was required to detach fleet elements to protect the lines of communications both east and west. Never in the world's history has any Nation faced a logistical problem to compare with that met and overcome by the United States.

Every soldier who fought in Europe or in the Pacific had to be taken there across vast areas of water. Every shell he fired, every gallon of gasoline he burned, every ounce of food he ate, every cigarette he smoked, every item of clothing he wore had to be moved to him in the same way. Even more than his tactical employment once he reached a theater did the task of getting him there and maintaining him call for an almost superhuman grasp of the problem and its solution.

Whole Control Board

MARSHALL'S hand was that which controlled the intricate machine which accomplished all this. And, at the same time his mind was guiding his hand in this task, it was busy with another; with the strategic considerations upon whose development depended the outcome of the war.

It was his to decide where pressure should be brought at any point on the globe and when, the effect of such action upon the course of the war elsewhere the probable consequences of local failure or local success upon the over-all plan. If landings could not be made at two important points at once because of a shortage of landing craft, or troops, or something else, Marshall had to decide which to postpone or abandon in the light of the war as a whole.

He took calculated risks daily and he could take them because his grasp of the global situation was clear and complete. More than any soldier who ever lived, Marshall controlled the conduct of a war. No soldier has ever had so great authority as he or exercised what he did with a greater sense of the realities of what he must do and what he had to do it with.

Wears No Chips

WITH his thoroughly realistic conception of the world's pressures and weaknesses, Marshall enters upon his work as Secretary of State. There are parlous times ahead, as there have been in the past year, when nothing short of a judicious display of force in being will hasten the world's slow progress toward peace.

But there is nothing in Marshall's history, all of which is public property, to indicate a tendency to bluff and bluster and bellicosity. On the contrary, his diplomacy is proverbial, his mildness and readiness to compromise are known throughout the Army. During the year just past he has dealt with remarkable patience and good will with an intolerable situation which most men would long ago have abandoned in disgust.

For the first time since it attained the status of a nation, the United States has directing its foreign policy a man who understands thoroughly the foremost instrument of such policy. His will be an administration to observe with hope, with expectancy and with relish.

Chile Bears Down on Rum And Racing

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP).—President Gabriel Gonzales Videla's new leftist government is trying to curb the Chileans' addiction to alcohol and gambling in its drive to raise the standard of living.

Of Chile's 75,550 retail and wholesale establishments of all kinds, 24,520 are liquor stores and bars, especially the working class type of saloon known as cantinas. Reformers say that 10,000 would be plenty.

The government already controls lotteries. Now it proposes to:

1. Restrict horse racing to Sundays, abolishing Saturday races.

2. Restrict gambling in the municipal casino at Vina del Mar, the only legalized gaming establishment, to Saturdays and Sundays, abolishing the weekday games.

Minister of Justice Guillermo Correa has ordered provincial authorities to keep a closer watch for clandestine gambling houses and close them.

Major Changes Due in '48

GOP Will Only Fatten Social Security, Once A Hated Ugly Duckling

By Clarke Beach

ALTHOUGH the birth of the Social Security program was widely deplored by Republicans, that brain-child of the New Deal faces the present GOP Congress without fear.

Its sponsors and administrators see no likelihood of repeal or emasculating amendments; and they predict that this year or next the Republicans will do some very generous legislative things for the erstwhile ugly duckling.

The Nation has gone a long way in its thinking since 1935, when President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act. Then its detractors loudly deplored it as regimentation and predicted that in time Americans would be required to have Social Security numbers tattooed on their chests.

8,200,000 Permanent

JANUARY 1, 1937, the first old age and survivors' insurance taxes were collected. In the 10 years since, 8,200,000 employes have acquired permanent insured status. Death benefits are guaranteed to their survivors and old age insurance to themselves. Seventy-four thousand persons have earned some Social Security credit.

In addition, the social welfare set-up of each State has been to some extent adjusted to the requirements of the Social Security agency. Federal funds are paid to States for half the cost of their programs. These include unemployment insurance, old age assistance, aid to the needy blind, aid to dependent children and various child welfare services.

In both major parties in recent years there has been widespread sentiment in favor of extending Social Security coverage and increasing its benefits. Two of the best friends of Social Security among the Republicans happen to be two of the most powerful men on Capitol Hill today: Senator Taft of Ohio and Senator Vandenberg of Michigan.

GOP Misgivings

REPUBLICANS and Democrats, however, split on these two lines:

1. The Republicans have been concerned about costs. How much of the wage earner's salary, of the national income, of the Federal budget should be spent on Social Security? The Democrats have been inclined to spend freely.

2. The Republicans have been concerned about maintaining administrative power in the States. The Democrats have been more inclined to charge the Federal Government with administration.

What legislative treatment Social Security receives this session depends at least in part on the time available. None of the proposed major amendments is considered so urgent as legislation on labor, taxes, appropriations and clarification of portal-to-portal pay.

Benefits Expiring

IT APPEARS certain that two relatively minor matters will be taken up this session:

1. The Federal program for old age assistance—help for persons not covered under old-age insurance—expires at the end of 1947. Some legislation will be necessary if this payment to the States is to be continued.

2. The payroll tax will rise from 1 per cent to 2½ per cent in 1948 unless it is again frozen.

In the past Vandenberg has been the sponsor of this freeze. He has always felt the Social Security fund was large enough.

Legislative veterans predict that as soon as the Republicans can get around to it, either this session or next, they will enact one or more spectacular Social Security measures. In addition to a sincere interest on the part of some GOP members, they say, the party needs to embellish its record before the presidential contest.

A Popular Extension

EASIEST and most likely would be to extend old-age insurance to employes in nonprofit organizations—charitable and religious institutions, hospitals, etc. There seems to be an almost universal demand for such coverage from both employes and employers in these groups.

Because of administrative and other difficulties, about two-fifths of the Nation's wage earners were excluded from coverage in the original act. Now A. J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board chairman, and other authorities say that they have mastered the difficulties and advocate including nearly all wage earners.

Maritime workers were included by the last Congress. Still outside, in addition to the nonprofit organization workers, are agricultural workers, domestics, State and local government employes and some others.

Taft's health bill, giving about 500 million dollars a year to the States for medical care of indigents, may become the most controversial piece of social legislation. Many Democrats previously have rallied around the Murray-Wagner-Dingell health insurance bill. This would impose compulsory insurance, benefiting not only indigents but also all other persons who were insured. Representative Dingell (D., Mich.) says the bill probably will be reintroduced this session, but there seems little chance that the Republicans will permit it to get to the floor.

Disability Coverage

HERE are some other Social Security measures which have been strongly advocated and may be considered:

1. Extending old-age insurance to cover total disability at any age.

2. Increasing the amount paid to uninsured needy aged.

3. Increasing the amount paid to beneficiaries of old-age insurance. They are still getting the sum set in 1939, although living costs have risen more than 50 per cent.

4. Extending unemployment insurance compensation payments to 26 weeks.

5. Equalizing the share of Federal payments to all States, so that "poor" States will receive proportionately more than the "rich."

By the Associated Press

Peace Unleashes Odd Industries

World Wide Photos

AN AIRLINE ordered the topographical map which Philip Phillips (left) and Fred Rathman are inspecting above. Top right, a workman displays an "ironed out" bomb casing in the H. & L. plant; below are some of the products made from these steel sheets—toy wagon hubcaps, flowerpots, broomholders and windshield defrosters. The hand is holding a combination icepick ice-tray release-can opener-bottle opener

By William J. Conway

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—New businesses are sprouting in the post-victory garden of opportunity.

Former GIs and others with a lot of imagination and initiative and a little money have set up shop for themselves.

For example, three are Philip Phillips, a portrait artist; Alan Goldman, a draftsman, and four other veterans who served with an Army model-making detachment. During the war they fashioned miniature replicas of beaches and harbors of southern France, Mount Cassino, Rhine River terrain, Okinawa, Iwo Jima and other islands for the guidance of bombers and invasion forces.

One day in Algiers they fell to talking of their return to civilian life. None of them wanted to work for somebody else. Together, they represented a varied but related range of talents and experience. Why not go into business for themselves?

They rented a walkup studio in Chicago last March and founded a firm called Topomodel. They produce three-dimensional topographical maps for airlines and railroads, scale models for architects and engineers, and murals.

Formula for Success

ANOTHER infant industry is flourishing in suburban Oak Park. It's known as Baby's Chef, and it provides liquid nourishment for the three-cornered pants trade. Registered nurses prepare each baby's formula, individually and according to the physician's prescription, in a laboratory. Orders are measured into sterilized bottles and delivered daily in a refrigerated truck.

Reid Carter, a young father who was in the Army Signal Corps, had spent hot and harassed hours in milk-fixing chores for his own youngster. "If we have a diaper service," he asked himself last spring, "why can't we have a formula service?" The result was that he and a doctor and James Stromquist, a former Navy lieutenant, formed a partnership.

The lightning of inspiration struck Mrs. Noma Zapen, an office worker, back in 1944. She was fed up with noon-hour crowds in restaurants. It would be much nicer, she reasoned, if the gregarious habit of going out to eat could be reversed.

As a consequence, her husband, Seymour, and another former serviceman, Joseph Sarfatty, now are the coproprietors of the Office Catering Service. People in Loop offices who want to dine at their desks simply pick up a menu and telephone their orders to the concern's kitchen base. The lunches are delivered by uniformed girls.

Clients Well Suited

CONVENIENCE for clients also was a factor in the founding last July of National Air Cargo Coordinators, Inc. The young president, Bernard J. Hecht, laid the financial foundation with a $1000 legacy and $1000 he had saved in the Marine Corps. The organization, operating in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles, handles air freight shipments.

The cargoes are picked up at the door of the shipper, sent out over established contract air freight lines and delivered to the door of the recipient. Consignments have run the gamut from a 1-pound sheaf of magazine copy to a live horse. But the prize bundle consisted of 400 freshly pressed suits—on hangers. They were rushed on a plane equipped with racks, from a Chicago manufacturer to a New York retailer.

The old process of beating swords into plowshares is being given a new, and profitable, twist by the H. & L. Manufacturing Co. The weapons in this instance are 475,000 incendiary bomb casings bought last May as surplus war goods. Edmund Hintz rigged up a double-action contrivance which slits and flattens the long, hollow shells into steel sheets.

The sheets are sold to makers of toys, radio parts and other metal merchandise. Leftover material is converted into an assortment of by-products, including an attachment for defrosting automobile windshields and a multi-purpose gadget that can be used to chip ice, release frozen cube trays, open cans and remove bottle caps.

A Lift for Brazil

THE onsweep of ingenuity in another direction is making inroads on the time-honored, but time-consuming, custom of stepping out for a "cuppa Java." The Industrial Hot Coffee Service is distributing coffee in insulated jugs to offices and factories. The coffee men, like milkmen, go forth each day in trucks to dispense the beverage along fixed routes.

There have been ventures on the distaff side, too. Mrs. Barbara Long parlayed her art training and $5 she borrowed from her husband into a thriving enterprise. Working in a bedroom converted into a studio, she turns out as many as five dozen hand-painted drinking glasses in an eight-hour day. A jobber had no trouble finding purchasers for her handiwork in 40 States.

And others have put housemaid and baby-sitting services on an organized, efficient, just-call-headquarters-when-you-want-one basis.

High-Flying Hughes Also Plumbs Depths

Houston, Tex. (AP).—Whether its 16,000 feet in the air or 16,000 feet under the earth's surface, versatile Howard Hughes will get there.

The famed flier, who has established speed and distance marks in the skies, has now seen another of his products—the rock bit drill—penetrate more than 16,500 feet

A product of the Hughes Tool Co., of which Hughes is president, the drill has opened up new oil reservoirs located below formerly impregnable hard rock formations.

Seattle's Rare Labor Leader

Teamsters' Dave Beck Chums With Wall St. And Dislikes Strikes

By E. Q. Anderson

SEATTLE, Jan. 11 (AP).—The big man in the trim blue suit sat hunched over his desk, his ear to the telephone, his blue eyes sharp with concentration.

There was a general strike in Oakland, Calif., and employers and unionists alike in the Bay City were appealing to Dave Beck, the Seattle Teamster leader.

Near the day's end, after he had listened to both sides, he told teamster officials in Oakland to break the strike. "We're insisting that arbitration be followed." That night the strike was called off.

He does not hesitate to take "the other side" in a labor dispute. When a strike by 6000 AFL retail clerks closed about 1500 chain grocery stores in the Los Angeles area last week, Beck announced that his teamsters would not recognize the picket lines. He said that the clerks "apparently have permitted their officials to violate the AFL laws. That is not the responsibility of the teamsters. . . . We will carry out our contracts in every phase of the industry in southern California."

Wide World Photo

DAVE BECK

. . . He disproved an epithet

Right Combination

WHAT qualities have made Dave Beck a successful labor leader?

It seems, from the testimony of men who have known him since he drove a laundry truck 30 years ago, that the answer lies in a combination of integrity, fearlessness and an awareness of the economic forces that govern industry.

"He keeps his word," says Charles Doyle, secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

"He knows the employers' business better than they know it themselves," says a veteran newspaperman.

"He's tough," said another long-time friend. "Yet, you'd be surprised at the things he's done for people, even for his enemies when they were down on their luck."

Beck was born in Stockton, Calif., 51 years ago and came to Seattle with his family when he was 3. In his junior year in high school he went to work to help support his family.

But he worked days and took university extension courses at night. The courses were in law, business administration and economics.

Recognized by Tobin

IN 1924 he ran for business agent of his union and was elected. The following year the teamsters held their international convention in Seattle and in 1926 President Daniel J. Tobin named him organizer for the teamsters in the Pacific Northwest.

The next 20 years were a succession of labor fights and law suits for Beck—a jurisdictional dispute with the brewery workers over who should drive beer trucks; a fight with the Seattle Automobile Dealers Association over picketing and the wages paid to mechanics; another jurisdictional dispute with Harry Bridges, longshoremen's leader, over organization of inland warehousemen; with the Grange over the transportation of farm products to warehouses.

In the early days, when Beck was consolidating his Teamster Union gains, he was accused of being a "racketeer," of making agreements with employers to set prices and squeeze out competition. He took cognizance of such charges almost 10 years ago when he said, "Yes, we work with industry. It is not racketeering to analyze an industry so the worker may receive a decent living wage."

Employers' Choice

GRADUALLY, as Beck preached his gospel of democracy and his union members faithfully performed their contracts, publicly expressed antagonism to his policies disappeared. His reputation as a leader fair to both management and labor grew to such an extent that on a number of occasions employers suggested Beck as an arbitrator in disputes with their employes.

Two years ago H. Donald Campbell, president of the Chase National Bank, gave a luncheon for him in New York, with Wall Street financiers as guests. And 10 years after he had been barred from speaking on the University of Washington campus, Gov. Mon C. Wallgren named him to the university's board of regents.

Foe of Communism

BECK'S attitude toward problems between capital and labor are best told in his own words: "I don't believe in the general strike."

"I don't want anything to do with a union that only knows how to strike."

"American labor does not want socialism. It does not favor the Sovietizing of our industries. It knows we will fare better as free men and free unions dealing with free industry."

Park Avenue's as Perilous as Mayfair

'The 400' Need Burglar Alarms

By Cynthia Lowry

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—If there are fashions in crime, a pace-setter today is the quiet burglar who specializes in the apartments and homes of society and cafe society.

While London has been hunting the cat burglar or burglars who climaxed his feats by snatching the Duchess of Windsor's jewels under Scotland Yard's nose, look what has been happening here.

Playwright Moss Hart and his actress wife, Kitty Carlisle, went off for a Christmas holiday at their Bucks County, Pa., farm. They returned to find their duplex apartment had been thoroughly and leisurely ransacked to a tune of several thousand dollars.

A couple of months ago, the luxurious hotel apartment of Mrs. Allen S. Lehman, niece of New York's former Governor, was looted of $45,000 worth of jewels belonging to Mrs. Lehman and her British houseguest, Lady Mildred Scarsdale. Mrs. Lehman lost a pearl and emerald necklace worth $20,000, among other items.

The sixteenth floor penthouse of John Perona, the night club owner, was entered a short time ago, and $20,000 worth of jewelry left with the invader. Again there were no clues.

Socialite Blinded

A TOUGH character—presumably not the operators in the Perona or Lehman jobs—broke into the home of a 70-year-old society matron, Mrs. Josephine Sharp Finn, with larcenous intent. Discovered, he rubbed acid into the elderly woman's eyes—permanently blinding one—and escaped.

The sneak thief who sought to burglarize the apartment of Radio Producer Paul Dudley last September didn't do so well. Dudley caught a young merchant seaman—apparently an amateur—in his living room and knocked him cold with an ash tray.

On the heels of that episode, three burglars broke into the Fifth Ave. apartment of Nightclub Proprietor Jimmy Carr, locked him and his family in a closet and walked out with $5000 in cash and jewelry.

Police thought they had caught up with one of their major headaches when they arrested Anthony Mazurkewitz, a 40-year-old tailor, on burglary charges. Anthony told police he had studied to be an American Raffles for three months at the Public Library, and after that had operated for two years as a first rate picklock.

A short time later police arrested another specialist who had 15 hotel keys concealed in the linings of his shoes. He told police he preyed only on guests of fashionable hotels.

Dazzled by Color

AN ART gallery was looted in November of an unestimated amount which probably ran into six figures. In the take was a set of original prints which had been sold for $20,000, plus some Rembrandt and Duhrer originals. The thieves, however, weren't quite as arty as they thought, for they overlooked some more Rembrandts in favor of some Currier and Ives prints.

The Gimbel yeggs heisted a youngun's sled to haul away their swag

One of the year's most naive attempts at crime occurred at the John William Morgan home in midtown Manhattan last summer. On July 11, the Morgan home was burglarized of jewelry valued at between $25,000 and $30,000. A few days later a would-be desperado informed the servants that he proposed to take $100,000 worth of jewels which he had read were overlooked by the first thieves. Someone screamed and the man was caught before he was even red-handed.

But it was thieves with more than their share of effrontery and muscle who entered the mansion of Department Store Owner Bernard F. Gimbel in suburban Greenwich, Conn., at the end of the year. With Mrs. Gimbel asleep in a nearby room and household domestics close at hand, the burglars carried a 150-pound safe from a second floor closet, out the front door. There they set it on a child's sled, dragged it through the snow to a car and drove off—presumably to blast the safe at their leisure.

The Gimbels said the safe held about $10,000 in cash and $20,000 in jewelry.

Lake Success, to Be Literal, Is Mere Ice Age Kettle-Hole

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP).—Thousands of newspaper stories have carried the words "Lake Success" at their beginnings; to some 3000 delegates and members of the permanent secretariat the words are synonymous with the United Nations. But it's doubtful if more than 20 have ever seen Lake Success itself.

The lake, which is now world-known, is actually a small "kettle hole" left by a slow-moving glacier during the Ice Age. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the war plant which was converted to United Nations peace usages.

Surrounded by large estates, heavily wooded natural landscapes and a couple of country clubs, Lake Success is about a quarter of a mile long and in all fills 120 acres. It is a tricky sort of a lake, lying on top of what engineers call a "perched water table." That means that the lake is fed by water seeping in from the surrounding terrain and by rain. It is neither fed from nor drains into another body of water. Lake Success is about 20 feet deep, with a clayey bottom, dropped there by the long departed glacier.

In fact, says W. Fred Welch, senior engineer of the Nassau County Department of Public Works, Lake Success remains where it is just because no one has ever tried to use it for much. If, for any reason, a well were to be drilled 30 feet under the lake—in the dry sand—the lake would completely disappear.

Origin of its machine-age sounding name is lost in Nassau County history, but old Hempstead town records of 1700 call the lake "Success," and the sprawling hamlet nearby early took its name from it.

In 1790, Dr. Daniel Latham Mitchill, a Long Island native and a naturalist of renown, was disturbed by the lack of fish in the lake. He caught himself some perch in Long Island's Lake Ronkonkoma, carried them in a dray 40 miles to Success, and stocked the lake. Descendants of those same fish are still swimming around Success, although the lake is hardly a fisherman's paradise.

It has one other claim to pre-U. N. renown: Success is the only Long Island lake above sea level—220 feet. Lake Ronkonkoma is much bigger, much deeper, but, like most other lakes, is a little below sea level.

Milton Caniff's new strip...

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Dirksen Appointment

We applaud the reasoning of Republican leaders who have agreed to the appointment of Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois as chairman of the House District Committee. We trust that the full Republican Committee on Committees will go along with the recommendation of its subcommittee and that the House Republican Conference will follow suit when the matter comes up next week. For, as we said the other day, Representative Dirksen is admirably suited to the post. He is a man who will be sympathetic to District needs yet who, through his reputation for independence, can be relied upon to take the larger view of the Nation's interest.

The principal barrier to Mr. Dirksen's appointment has been a reluctance to allow one man to serve in two committee spots; he is also slated to be chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. Mr. Dirksen's qualifications fully warranted the waiver. During his 14 years in the House he has displayed a consistent concern with District affairs even when an assignment to the District Committee was unpopular. He was instrumental in pushing through several badly needed measures such as a larger Federal payment, slum clearance and the District hospital center, and he has now come out for a sales tax as a solution to some of Washington's financial ills. The District is doubly fortunate in his selection, both for his knowledge of Washington and for his long seniority and the wide personal prestige he enjoys among his colleagues.

Corrections Vs. Welfare

Washington's shameful neglect of juvenile delinquents is fully indexed in the recent report of the Corrections Committee which constitutes part of the social survey sponsored by the Council of Social Agencies. Of the Receiving Home for Children, for example, the committee says: "The physical plant is hopeless." Serious offenders approaching adulthood mingle in the home with younger children with virtually no segregation. Low salaries make it extremely difficult to attract or hold competent personnel. Instead of being a modern social institution, the home tends to be a little jail for youngsters.

This, of course, is an old story, but it will bear retelling until this mistreatment of children is corrected. The Receiving Home is worse only in degree than most of the other children's institutions. An example of the paucity of our facilities is at hand in the case of Townsend Annes, the 14-year-old slayer of a policeman. Young Annes, who is awaiting psychiatric examination, has been confined with unbalanced persons several times his age in the psychiatric ward at Gallinger Hospital because there is no other place for him. We do not believe that anyone can read the report of this committee without acquiescing in the conclusion that a drastic overhauling is necessary. Yet we cannot agree with the committee's 5-to-3 decision that the remedy is to transfer the children's institutions dealing with the delinquency problem to the new Department of Corrections in the District government.

Nor also can Judge Fay L. Bentley of the Juvenile Court. She points out that the committee's proposal flies into the face of the recommendation coming out of the Attorney General's recent Conference on the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency. The institutions panel of that conference made a thorough study of the problem and strongly recommended that all institutions for juveniles be divorced from adult penal systems and administered separately. The reasons for that advice are obvious. The whole philosophy behind modern treatment of the delinquency problem is that of correcting habits and environment rather than condemning individuals.

Superficially, we agree, there is logic in grouping all correctional institutions in one department. Actually, however, the tie between the children's institutions and other welfare activities is much closer than the tie between juvenile and adult correctional systems. The child in trouble usually comes from a home in which there are grave maladjustments. Indeed, children are separated from their homes and confined to institutions only when it is assumed that a change of environment is essential to aid their development into useful citizens. The first step is obviously to correct the home environment of the child, if that is possible, and this is clearly a welfare function.

It is absurd, of course, to say that separation of children's institutions from those for adults means an unenlightened corrections policy for adults. More training and more rehabilitation in our jails and prisons is an ever-pressing need. But the fact remains that there is a distinct difference in the treatment of juvenile and adult offenders, and we think it would be a serious step backward to ignore that fact.

Unpartisan Policy

American foreign policy appears to have reached a new high in solidarity with the address of Senator Vandenberg in Cleveland last night. It is true that the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee cannot speak for the whole Republican Party. Yet he has come to be recognized as the Republicans' No. 1 authority in this field. His prestige is such that his adherence to a far-reaching policy of economic as well as political cooperation with other powers is certainly of great significance.

As to Senator Vandenberg's devotion to the United Nations, all question had long since disappeared. But it is good to have that devotion reaffirmed at this critical time when a new Secretary of State is coming into office and when control of our legislative halls has just shifted to a party that has not been in power for a decade and a half. Even some of our most friendly neighbors were inclined to take a pessimistic view of the outlook for the United Nations after the election last November. To them as well as to the less sympathetic powers Senator Vandenberg replies:

> I believe the United States, in enlightened self-interest, will do everything within its power to sustain organized international defense against aggression; to promote democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms; and, through international cooperation, to seek peace with justice in a free world of free men. . . .
>
> We have embraced the United Nations as the heart and core of united, unpartisan American foreign policy.

That wholehearted acceptance of the one-world idea has not, however, overwhelmed Mr. Vandenberg's judgment. He sees that there are staggering problems ahead of the United Nations and is willing to approach them with patience and understanding. Such patience is feasible, of course, only when the two major parties are working together in this vital sphere of policy-making. If Mr. Vandenberg can only persuade his fellow Republicans to emulate his patience in this matter the hope for international stability and peace will be immeasurably improved.

What is most encouraging about the speech is the fact that Senator Vandenberg did not confine his cooperative attitude to the political sphere. "Peace and economics," he said, "are inseparably kin." To give our "unpartisan foreign policy" its best chance for success we must meet our international responsibilities in terms of financial aid and international trade as well as in disarmament and joint action against aggressors. The Senator from Michigan believes that Congress will "make a liberal relief appropriation—to be administered under American auspices in consultation with the United Nations—for the stricken postwar areas which are still war casualties." Reasonable rehabilitation credits, he also says, are "unavoidable." He is rather vague about trade policy, but expresses the belief that "we shall continue the device of reciprocal trade agreements, in one form or another, to release and expand mutual trade—an even greater need for us than for any other country because our vastly expanded national economy and employment require it."

At least the Foreign Relations chairman seems to recognize the desirability of approaching these problems from an "unpartisan" viewpoint and of fitting our economic policy into the pattern of international relations already approved by overwhelming majorities in both parties. That is a net gain. Adjustments and compromises in working out the details must be anticipated. Our hope is that the Republican Congress will be broad-minded enough to follow Mr. Vandenberg's lead in this matter.

On the whole, this speech must be considered as a rich dividend from bipartisan cooperation. The Republicans' key man in foreign relations speaks not as a critic on the outside, but as an integral part of the group that is shaping our foreign policy. As a participant, he has an inescapable interest in seeing that policy succeed and in carrying it to its logical conclusions in Germany, in China and other parts of the world as well as in domestic affairs. Let the world take note of this innovation. It carries an arresting implication that the principles behind American policy today will be there tomorrow and the day after in spite of shifts in personnel and shifting political fortunes.

Airport Safety

At long last, safety equipment of the radar type is being installed at the National Airport. The new microwave early warning system, under which an operator at the airport can scan on a radar scope all planes for a radius of 100 miles or more, holds great possibilities for minimizing bad-weather accidents. It will enable ground officials to warn pilots by radio when they are in danger of flying into mountains and other obstacles. Coupled with the promising radar ground control approach soon to be available and the Civil Aeronautics Administration's radio-beam instrument landing system recently put in use at the National Airport, the new device may help solve the landing problem that is perplexing the airlines.

The delay in adapting electronic devices for general aviation use in no way minimizes their importance when they are installed. Army initiative is responsible for the present development, but the added protection it provides will be available to all aircraft in the area. By showing what can be done, this may well serve as a spur to civil aviation. The alarming number of recent accidents has understandably shaken public confidence in air transportation. If that confidence is to be restored, both the CAA and the airlines must demonstrate their concern by making full use of every practicable safety aid.

Foremen's Unions

Two quite distinct issues are raised by the heated controversy over the unionization of foremen and other supervisory employes. First there is the question of their legal rights to invoke the collective bargaining privileges accorded labor under the Wagner Act. Secondly, the question arises whether it is consonant with sound policy to permit supervisory employes, who represent management in their dealings with the rank and file of production employes, to join production workers' unions, or unions closely affiliated with these larger organizations.

The sweeping provisions of the Wagner Act certainly lead to the conclusion that supervisors are entitled to the protection of the Act under accepted definitions of the term "employe," although it is sometimes argued that they should be classified as employers, since they presumably act in the interest of their managerial superiors. For a number of years the NLRB refused to grant supervisory employes collective bargaining rights under the Wagner Act, while not denying their right to organize of their own initiative. But it later abandoned that position, and has gone so far as to order employes to bargain with foremen's unions affiliated with production workers' unions. For instance, the board recently ordered the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. to bargain with a foremen's organization of the "captive" coal mines affiliated with the United Mine Workers, two members of the board declaring that "the Act as written today requires that we protect the rights of employes to bargain collectively through representatives of their choosing, not of our choosing."

However, James J. Reynolds, new member of the NLRB, in a vigorous dissent, disagreed with the assumption that the board lacked authority under the Act to limit employes in their selection of a bargaining representative. He protested that the majority decision "runs rampant over the familiar and well-established rule of law which requires that one who undertakes to serve one employer must not also place himself under obligation to serve the conflicting interests of others."

Various legal issues raised by the emergence of foremen's unions will ultimately have to be decided by the Supreme Court, which is now hearing arguments in the Packard case involving the right of foremen to organize under the Wagner Act. But the nonlegal issues of policy raised in the Reynolds dissent are not likely to be disposed of satisfactorily by court interpretations of the Wagner Act—certainly not, if the highest court of the land sides with the NLRB majority.

If the Supreme Court should decide that the Wagner Act permits supervisory employes to join unions that employers must recognize, even if those unions are dominated by production workers' unions, such as the United Mine Workers, the logical next step would be for the NLRB to recognize the right of supervisory employes to be directly represented by production workers' unions. The dangers inherent in any such breaking down of the barriers between supervisors and supervised are obvious. The former would be under constant pressure to sacrifice the interests of their employers rather than bear down on their fellow union members. More and more the personal interests of the foreman in strengthening his union would conflict with his obligations to see that discipline is maintained and work efficiently performed.

It is neither necessary nor desirable to deny supervisory employes the benefits of collective bargaining under the Wagner Act in order to safeguard employer interests. Indeed, we agree with the two board members who held in the Jones & Laughlin case that it is better for supervisors to utilize the peaceful machinery of the Wagner Act than to be thrown back on self-help and strikes to gain a hearing for grievances. Nevertheless there is great need for limitations on the right of supervisory employes to select unions of their own choosing. Obviously, inappropriate choices should be banned, either by administrative rulings or else by amendment of the laws relating to collective bargaining.

Legislative Information

Government by the consent of the governed can be something more than an attractive theory only if the governed are kept apprised of what their Government is doing. The democratic process is a process necessarily involving popular participation in public affairs. And for this, information is an indispensable basis. But it is not easy for people to keep themselves informed about all the acts and contemplated acts of a complex national Government in an era when legislation is looked upon as the panacea for almost all ills. Any instrumentality which aids the ordinary citizen in this regard must be considered a public benefactor.

The Social Legislation Information Service, founded by some 40 leading voluntary organizations in 1944, renders this sort of public benefaction in respect of Federal legislation affecting the general welfare. With severe objectivity, it gives to its subscribers complete but simplified analyses of proposed and pending congressional bills concerning families and communities in the broad areas of health, education, housing, employment, recreation and welfare. The service has proved invaluable to legislators as well as to teachers, social action groups and conscientious individuals. It forges a vital link between Congress and the people.

"Naive, Isn't He?"

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

"Liberal" Criteria

The very excellent and factual account by Alfred Friendly of the Red issue and its relationship to labor and liberal movements again brings up an even more fundamental question, namely, what right do self-styled liberals and progessives have to the mantle they've thrown about themselves so ostentatiously? Lately, it seems, there has been a schism in the "liberal" ranks—one faction, which includes Mrs. Roosevelt, calling itself Americans for Democratic Action, and the other, with Mr. Wallace as headliner, going under the name of Progressive Citizens of America. The former group, we are told, rigorously excludes Communists, while the latter apparently doesn't mind if a member of PCA is also a member of CPA (Communist Party of America).

My point is that even ADA, which excludes admitted totalitarians, has a membership which can be called "liberal" only by liberal interpretation. Most non-Communist "liberals (Mrs. Roosevelt included) refuse as a matter of principle to cross a picket line. Is it liberal to close your eyes to the fact that there are two sides to every argument—is it progressive to assume the employer is always the culprit in a labor dispute?

"Liberals" almost invariably support the principle of a closed shop, yet they are for FEPC and minority rights. The closed shop is fully as discriminatory as the Jim Crow car, if not more so. The former may ban you from a livelihood, the latter just demeans you. Recently "South Carolinian" wrote to *The Post* castigating hate mongers and Bund-inspired groups, members of which he believes beat up John Roy Carlson in New York. "South Carolinian" apparently is a "liberal." I have at hand an Associated Press clipping which tells what happened to Gerald L. K. Smith in Minneapolis when he tried to make a speech. Three hundred pickets, probably good, democratic "progressives," stormed the ballroom and forced cancellation of the address. To my knowledge, the "liberals" never protested the incident or others in which "reactionaries" were prevented from speaking.

Is it "liberal" to throw acid and bricks at workers' cars at Allis-Chalmers? Is it democratic to terrorize a whole community like Butte, Mont.? Is it "progressive" to force a worker to pay an assessment to a fund raised by a union in support of candidates and principles he opposes—even though he won't miss a dollar any more than Cecil B. DeMille? If not, where are the "liberal" protests?

Many people are fed up with hypocritical "liberals" and "progressives" who are, in fact, among the top bigots of the country.

CONSERVATIVE
Washington.

"Releasing Objectors"

I should like to express our appreciation of your December 25 editorial, "Releasing Objectors."

It is most encouraging that President Truman has named so eminent a jurist and public servant as former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts to the chairmanship of the amnesty board, which is charged with the duty of recommending to the President executive clemency for men convicted of violating the Selective Service Act. But at the same time, we must remember that by Attorney General Clark's own admission some 300 Jehovah's Witnesses and conscientious objectors remained behind bars on Christmas Day. Among them was young Igal Roodenko, a Cornell graduate who is now in the eighth month of his hunger strike for amnesty at the Sandstone, Minn., Federal prison.

Roodenko is completing the twenty-first month of his sentence. He and other especially scrupulous objectors have steadfastly refused to leave prison on parole on the grounds that acceptance of parole is an acknowledgment of moral turpitude. Paroled COs, like other convicts, are under the supervision of probation officers, though supervision of such men is obviously absurd and should be stopped at once.

We earnestly hope that this shameful situation will be speedily rectified by the unconditional release of the imprisoned men and restoration of civil rights to all. Especially in view of General McNarney's Christmas amnesty to 800,000 Nazis, this action is long overdue.

ALBON MAN,
Secretary,
Committee for Amnesty.
New York City.

Answer to Bilbo

Just a short answer to Reader Johnson's defense of Bilbo (letter published January 8). It seems hard to believe that any intelligent American with any knowledge of democracy can foster such ideals as his, then have the guts to sit down and write about them.

If Reader Johnson wants the kind of government the Bilbos and Rankins will give us, he should have gone to Germany before World War II. Hitler could have used him. The racial segregation most Southerners keep yapping about is just a hunk of baloney.

Example: What do we Southerners do when we go North? We ride in the same coaches, eat in the same diner, sleep in the same Pullman. If we can put up with it there, we can at home.

Why can't we end this nonsense? It only proves just how backward we really are. I am a sailor who has slept, fought and almost died with Negroes. If we would try to understand them instead of keeping up an old senseless tradition everyone could be real Americans.

A SOUTHERNER.
Patuxent River, Md.

Offensive Satire

I deplore the publication in Jerry Kluttz' column of January 8 of the blasphemous satire mistakenly described as "clever." Undoubtedly this article was deeply offensive to the vast majority of those who read it.

MARIE T. COLLIER.
Kensington, Md.

A Catholic China?

Recently there was a dispatch from Nanking which quoted the Catholic Archbishop, The Rev. Paul Yu-pin as stating that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang were receiving instructions in the Catholic faith. The Archbishop expressed the hope that both the Generalissimo and his talented wife would become Catholics.

The dispatch received confirmation from a Washington source, Dr. Charles J. Fox, a long-time resident and authority on China. Dr. Fox quoted another Chinese authority, Dr. John C. Wu, who is Chinese Minister to the Vatican, to the effect that strong effort is being exerted to convert Chiang and his wife to the Catholic faith.

The subject is of particular interest now because of General Marshall's return and his appointment as Secretary of State.

Generalissimo Chiang joined the Methodist Church several years ago when he married Soong Mei-ling, a member of the well-known Soong family which had been Methodist since the conversion of Charles Jones Soong, the father, who received his education in this country. Soong, after his return to China was a close associate of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Through his publishing house he was of great assistance to the Protestant missionaries, particularly the Methodists, of which church he was an active member.

Recently there have been rumors to the effect that Generalissimo Chiang and Madame Chiang have become strongly "dissatisfied," to use a mild word, with the allegedly "wishy-washy" attitude of certain high Protestant church authorities in this country on the subject of Communism in China. They have found it difficult to understand why some high Protestant church officials in this country have either remained silent or have actually expressed sympathy for the Chinese Reds, and this in spite of the fact that the Chinese Communists have been anti-Christian since the organization of the Red movement at Canton by the Russian Borodin and his associates in 1925-26-27. The Communists at that time almost eliminated Christian missionary enterprises from large areas in China.

The Protestants at that time, through the National Christian Council at Shanghai, put up a strong fight against communism and undoubtedly were of great assistance to Generalissimo Chiang and his associates in the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party in their life and death fight against the spread of Red doctrines and particularly Red military control (totalitarianism) in the Chinese republic.

In recent years, however, a fact I have noticed since my return from China, the Protestants have become less active and in some notable cases have even helped to befuddle our own people on the Red issue in China. But fortunately, from the standpoint of our traditional policies and our national interests in the Far East, the American Catholics have stepped into the breach and through their efforts have helped us maintain our balance on this important subject.

They sent representatives to investigate the real situation in Yenan, the Red capital, and through their various publications have effectively controverted the Red propaganda that the Chinese Reds "are not Marxists," that they have "no connections with Moscow," that they have solved the so-called agrarian problem in China or that American troops should be recalled while leaving the Russians and their satellites in control of north Manchuria and northern Korea.

I mention these facts because they may have a bearing on the Nanking report concerning the Generalissimo and his religion. Students of our Far Eastern politics are aware of the close relationship between governmental policy and Christian missionary activity. This has been true since the beginnings of American interest in Asia, and while business interest is gradually becoming predominant, it does not obscure the great interest of religion in our relationship with Oriental peoples.

While I am a member of a Protestant church, I have great admiration for the Catholics whose leaders, almost unanimously have courageously opposed the growth of communism in China. More strength to them.

JOHN B. POWELL.
Washington.

3 Visitors To Capital

By Andre Visson

American Global Policy

PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI of Italy, who followed Premier Constantine Tsaldaris of Greece as a visitor to Washington, is going to be succeeded next week by Crown Prince Saud of Saudi Arabia. Officially, there is no connection between these three visiting foreign statesmen. But if one thinks in terms of global policy—and diplomatic observers in Washington are convinced that with the appointment of Gen. George Marshall as Secretary of State, we are going to learn to think of peace objectives in the same global terms as we did of our war objectives—one cannot fail to discover a very real and extremely important link between these three diplomatic visits to Washington.

Let us look at the map. Italy and Greece are located on the shortest maritime road from the United States to Saudi Arabia, where the most important American interests in the Near East are now concentrated. By following this maritime road we are in a better position than we have been in the past, to understand the classical pattern of British foreign policy. Like the British, we are becoming particularly interested in the maintenance of peace and order in all the maritime countries that lie on the road to our remote oil fields.

But if we now have a better understanding of Britain's foreign political and economic policies, and if we now find ourselves Britain's neighbors and partners in the Near Eastern oil fields, we have no intention of following Britain's methods and tactics in that part of the world. American public opinion would strongly disapprove of it. American policy-makers do not believe that it would be wise and to our long-range interest. And the British have themselves realized the necessity of changing their old-time methods in the Near East. Now that Arab countries, one after the other, are rapidly passing from the age of the camel to the age of the plane, it is becoming urgently necessary to close the colonial and semi-colonial chapters of Near Eastern history.

THROUGHOUT THE entire Near East, the British are working out "transition formulas" which would assure Arab countries the greatest possible independence without endangering the old British economic, political and military interests.

The American position is fundamentally different. American interests in the Near East are concentrated in the *only* Arab country which succeeded in escaping a colonial or even semi-colonial status. Saudi Arabia owes its exceptional position partly to her geographical location but chiefly to her outstanding ruler, Ibn Saud, whose eldest son is coming to Washington next week.

Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdulrahman Ibn Faisal Ibn Saud—usually known as Ibn Saud—champion of the Wahabi religious doctrine (the Puritan movement within Islam) has often been compared to both Mohammed and Napoleon. Napoleon carried through all Arabia on the edge of his swords the principles and the "pure word" of the Prophet. Napoleon conquered Rome, the Eternal City of the Catholic world. Ibn Saud conquered Mecca, Sacred City of the Moslem world. Napoleon built up modern European nationalism by destroying what remained of the medieval conception of principalities. Ibn Saud built up Arab nationalism by extending the Wahabi theory which does away with all tribal distinctions. But Napoleon was finally defeated by British coalition, while Ibn Saud escaped complete subordination to Britain by granting oil concessions to Americans.

AN ENTERPRISING and tenacious American oilman, Max Thornburg, representing before the war, the California-Arabian Oil Co., and who, during the war, served as petroleum adviser of the State Department, secured the concession for the Saudi Arabian oil fields, whose reserves are conservatively estimated at one billion barrels. It is mainly thanks to Max Thornburg, who previously obtained the oil concession in the islands of Bahrein (on Saudi Arabia's eastern borders), that American capital succeeded in controlling 24 per cent of Near Eastern oil. (Seventy-six per cent of the total oil output in the Near East is controlled by Britain.) The Near Eastern oil reserves, estimated at 15½ billion barrels, are bigger than those of Europe and South America combined (13 billions), and are comparable only with the oil reserves of the United States (20 million barrels).

The exploitation of American oil concessions in Saudi Arabia is now about to take an upswing as a result of the tremendous oil transaction announced a fortnight ago. The American oil giants—Standard of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum—will acquire 30 and 10 per cent, respectively, of the Saudi Arabian oil concessions owned by the Arabian-American Oil Co. Furthermore, American oil firms will acquire large quantities of Iranian crude oil from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Two enormous pipe lines, to be built with American capital, will bring oil from Saudi Arabia, from Bahrein and from Iran, to the Mediterranean. Thus, the general and genuine American interest in the maintenance of peace in the Mediterranean and in the Near East, will be strengthened by our direct interest in keeping the Mediterranean open for the transportation of American-produced oil from the American-owned oil fields in the Near East. And the Mediterranean cannot be kept open unless there is peace and order in both Italy and Greece.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

The GOP Shies at Swallow-Tails

By Drew Pearson

NEBRASKA'S irrepressible Senator Kenneth Wherry takes his job as Republican whip more seriously since the GOP victory in November.

With the exception of swallow-tailed Senator Clyde Hoey of North Carolina, almost no Senator ever wears a frock coat. However, when GOP Senators met privately the day before Congress opened, Wherry raised the question of what they should wear at the first session.

Said the former Nebraska undertaker:

"It has been suggested that it might be well for Republicans to appear in morning clothes. I'm not suggesting it, but I think we ought to hear if there are any other proposals."

"What!" exploded Senator Vandenberg, nearly swallowing his cigar.

"I was just raising the question," countered Wherry, weakly. "I have no particular desire myself, but it has been suggested to me that we wear morning clothes."

This was too much for Senator Charles Tobey of New Hampshire.

"How does the Senator from Nebraska spell morning'?" he asked the former undertaker, "M-O-U-R-N-I-N-G?"

When the laughter subsided, Vandenberg closed the discussion by announcing flatly: "Business suits."

How 2 States Run 48

IF THE West thought it got a raw deal at being excluded from the GOP chairmanships in the Senate, it should study the Republican organization of House committees.

Under plans worked out behind the closed doors of the House GOP Committee on Committees, two States will control about half of the 19 standing committees—Michigan and New Jersey. Michigan will have five chairmanships and New Jersey at least four. Here's the line-up:

Michigan—Representative Fred Bradley, Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Representative Clare Hoffman, Expenditures; Representative Jesse Wolcott, Banking and Currency; Representative Earle Michener, Judiciary; Representative George Dondero, Public Works.

New Jersey—Representative Charles Eaton, Foreign Affairs; Representative Charles Wolverton, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Un-Americanism; Representative Fred Hartley, Labor.

This means that two States will be in a position to dominate legislation for the entire 48, because committee chairmen are all-powerful in pigeonholing legislation or clearing it for House action.

It also means there is a shocking need for overhauling of the Reorganization Act to place greater emphasis on sectional representation in picking committee chairmen. The above nine were chosen strictly on the basis of seniority.

The lopsided result is brought into even sharper focus when you consider that while a relatively small State, New Jersey, is granted four chairmanships (Jerseyites were euchring for a fifth as this was written), New York, with the largest delegation in Congress, will have only two—Representative John Taber, Appropriations, and Representative Ham Andrews, Armed Forces.

The Far West will have only one, Representative Dick Welch of California, Public Lands.

Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and other sizable States will not be represented by a single committee chairman.

Temperamental Tax Tamperer

MOST bewildered man on Capitol Hill when it comes to taxes has been Chairman Harold Knutson of the House Ways and Means Committee.

First he got GOP leaders irked by promising large income tax cuts which they think they won't be able to produce. And because of growing complaints that a straight 20 per cent cut would save thousands for big taxpayers but less than a dollar a month for the man earning $2500 a year, Knutson changed his bill to provide for only a 10.5 per cent cut for the upper brackets and 20 per cent for the lower brackets.

Congressional colleagues gasped, however, when Knutson drew the line between big incomes and small incomes at $300,000.

For several weeks Knutson managed to dodge questions about whether he would cut the excise taxs on liquor, jewelry, furs, movie admissions, etc. Two weeks ago he finally told newsmen that excise taxes were the last thing he would take up, implying that the high war rates would be kept indefinitely.

One day later President Truman announced the official end of hostilities, which meant that excise taxes automatically would go back to their peacetime rates in July. Knutson then said he would do nothing about excise taxes, and stuck to his story even when it was pointed out that the advance knowledge of tax reduction would make prospective buyers of luxuries defer their purchases until July.

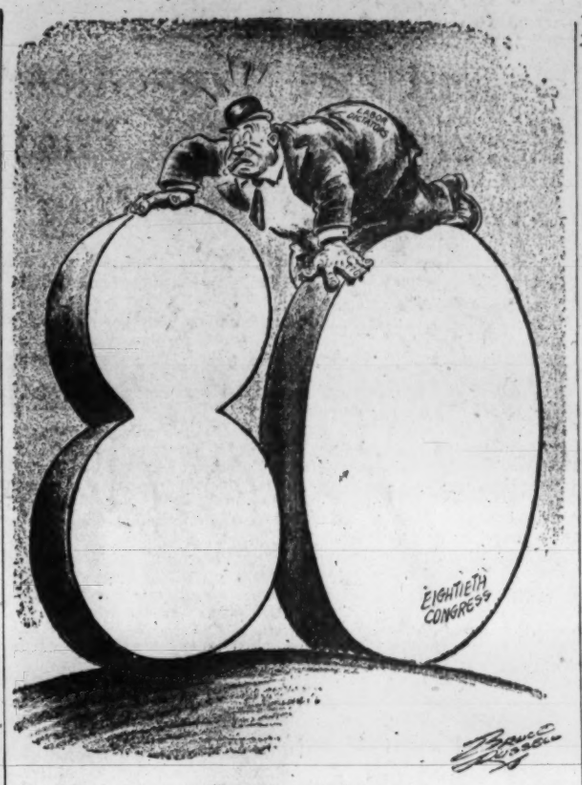
A few days later Knutson changed his position again. He said he would support a move to knock down the excise rates at once. Then President Truman, in his State of the Union message, asked Congress to keep the wartime excise rates for another year.

Once again the Minnesota bachelor found himself out on a limb. But not for long. One day later, Knutson, cornered by a long-faced handbag manufacturer, said he was ready to introduce a bill calling for extension of the wartime rates for another year.

Note—Not only is Knutson ready to follow the President on the excise taxes, but he is about ready to push for extension of present income taxes for another year, despite his much ballyhooed bill for lower income taxes.

Capital Chaff

MEMBERS of the Senate Press Gallery propose raising funds for a gift for Senate Majority Leader Wallace White of Maine. They propose a rear-view mirror so White can catch his signals more easily from Senator Bob Taft of Ohio, the real GOP Senatorial boss, who sits behind. . . . The feud within the Ohio delegation in the House was not helped when Representative Tom Jenkins beat out Representative Clarence Brown for Ohio's seat on the GOP Committee on Committees. The vote was 9-8. . . . California's recently retired Attorney General Bob Kenny will be invited to Nuernberg to try the German teachers who beat and killed thousands of slave laborers' children. . . . The Polish government, convinced that the United States is playing "atomic diplomacy," has sent an atomic scientist, Prof. Ignace Zlotowski, as its new Minister to Washington. Zlotowski studied radiology under Madame Curie in Paris, knows as much about A-bombs as some American scientists.



WOT! NO LOOPHOLES?

. . . Russell, in the Los Angeles Times

Leo Wolman

'Punitive' a Misnomer

THE President's labor proposals are disappointing. They are disappointing because they are plainly inadequate to deal with the most serious of our labor problems and because they seem unfair to legislative proposals which go beyond the bare outline of a program which the President has elected to support at this moment.

It certainly would not appear to do the legitimate cause of labor any good or to further a constructive program of labor legislation to describe many of the suggested amendments to existing law as punitive or vindictive legislation aimed to punish a few labor leaders.

The task of the President and Congress is to deal with the labor issues which have been revealed by the experience of the past 15 years. In that period the Amrican public has received a liberal education in labor relations. This country has been afforded the evolution of the process of collective bargaining and to weigh its virtues and defects. Out of this brief but rich experience, there have emerged problems which must somehow become the subject of public policy and public action.

The Evolution of Force

ONE such problem is the widespread use of force and intimidation in organizing, in operating a union, in the practice of labor relations.

The rise of force on the scale on which it has come to be employed in this country is due to a variety of specific causes, all of which grow out of our total labor policy. It has been a feature of this policy that it has consistently condoned excesses committed by organized labor.

The Federal Government was inclined to wink at the law-breaking involved in the sit-down strikes. The Wagner Act has been so administered by its board as to remove all of the legitimate and necessary risks of striking. The Norris-LaGuardia Act has put a premium on force and violence in the management of strikes. Above all the spirit which has animated the labor administrative agencies of this epoch has made it clear to union leaders that no price was too high to pay for the complete unionization of American industry.

Any Altruism Is Accidental

A NATURAL and inevitable outcome of this method of creating a labor movement was the establishment of a series of powerful national labor monopolies covering the most important of our economic activities. These monopolies are essentially private affairs. If they act in the public interest it is by accident. No one can question their power or their readiness to use it.

So far this power is uncurbed either in the provisions of law or in judicial decisions. To assume that such power in such hands will be used with restraint and discretion is to fly in the face of the long experience of history and our own full records of recent years.

These problems cannot be safely evaded. It is neither punitive nor vindictive to attack these problems for the public good and for the good of men and women who work for a living. It is in the democratic tradition that men should be free to organize and bargain collectively. But it is not in the democratic tradition that the Government combine with organized labor to force the unionization of labor and to establish a new form of national monopoly.

Matter of Fact

G-2 Ready to Fight for Its Life

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

A HOT battle on the future of the American secret intelligence effort is shaping up behind the scenes. The Central Intelligence Group, headed by Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, is fighting for an effective centralized intelligence effort, while the War Department's intelligence section, G-2, has its knife out for the Central Intelligence Group. When Congress gets around to considering legislation on the subject, tempers can be expected to reach the boiling point.

What the fight is all about can perhaps be best examined in terms of an incident which took place in a South American country during the war. The central figure was the embassy military attache, a pleasant fellow, who enjoyed bridge and dancing, spoke no Spanish and had no experience whatsoever in intelligence work. His life was agreeable enough until Washington began to make it miserable with strong demands to deliver some intelligence. The officer was therefore delighted when a plausible native approached him and offered to pass on hot tips at $20 a throw.

One of the first items thus sold was to the effect that a dozen pro-Axis Spaniards had been planted as sabotage agents in certain key American defense plants. Joyfully the officer flashed this news back to the Pentagon. The FBI assigned its best men, and upwards of a quarter of a million dollars, to the case, with absolutely no results. Finally the embassy was asked to check the source.

Over the protests of the attache, a couple of FBI men had a heart to heart talk with the native. A quarter of an hour later he was tearfully admitting that he had thought the whole thing up one sleepless night. He had no other regular source of income, and the tips came in handy.

Germans Guilty, Too

THE MORAL of this little tale is obvious. Secret intelligence is not a job for amateurs, however zealous and well-intentioned. Another moral can be found in a recent book by Sir Samuel Hoare, a former British secret service chief, on the German intelligence efforts in the war, or in the report of the Royal Commission on the Canadian spy case.

Both the Germans during the war, and the Russians now, have used duplicating and competing intelligence nets. The German nets constantly showed each other up, and, as the Canadian report makes clear, the Russian military intelligence net and the NKVD net are always getting into each others' false whiskers.

A third moral is available from the American experience during the war. Because competing intelligence systems consistenly clasped the information which they collected to their respective bosoms, valuable information repeatedly failed to reach the place where it would do the most good.

It is with these three morals in mind that a bill has now been drawn up and is being studied by the President's legal aide, Clark Clifford. It proposes an American intelligence system which is permanent and, professional, in which the entire intelligence effort is responsive to one authority and which will end compartmentalization.

No Ladies' Aid

THE INTENTION is to build an intelligence system based broadly on the model of the remarkably successful British Secret Intelligence Service. It is distinctly the intention to avoid the kind of intelligence system this country had before the war, when the lady secretaries in the Army's G-2, because they alone were permanently assigned, completely dominated the organization.

The British model will not be slavishly imitated. Indeed, it cannot be. British SIS is able to operate independently because it has important investments in a number of British industries, and it can thus operate on a secret income. Since the United States Treasury is unlikely to buy the American organization a controlling interest in Standard Oil, some other way to conceal the intelligence budget must be found.

Again, there is no intention of allowing the American organization the same independence and power which the British enjoy and occasionally abuse. The American organization will be firmly under the control not only of the President but of the departments of State, War and Navy.

First Round Fired

YET, WITH this qualification, it is recognized that the British centralization of authority in large part accounts for the effectiveness of their intelligence work. If a British military, naval or air attache attempts to invade the field of secret intelligence to set up a net of his own, he is immediately and smartly slapped down.

A similar recognition of authority is essential for an effective American secret service. But it will not be achieved without a struggle. In the recent House Military Affairs report, written by a former G-2 Colonel, G-2 has already joined battle. When the proposed legislation comes up before the House, G-2 can be expected to bring up its heaviest guns.

It is to be hoped that these guns will be spiked. For nothing is more obvious in the present sad state of the world than the need for a professional American intelligence service. And nothing is more obvious than that the military men in the Pentagon, whatever else their virtues, cannot supply it.

Mark Sullivan

The Labor Burden's Off Truman

IT IS NOT surprising that many in Congress are a little dismayed as that body approaches the actual writing of labor legislation and slowly recognizes the scope of the job. It is not enough that Congress pass some legislation about labor; it must legislate comprehensively, it must face the labor problem as a whole.

This was brought about by a little-recognized effect of President Truman's termination of his war powers. No longer will seizure of a plant be a remedy for a strike. The broad war powers under which President Roosevelt took that course several times will now be ended.

It is no longer tenable for Congress to complain about the President's handling of a strike or about his attitude toward the labor problem generally. It would be no wonder if Mr. Truman smiled—he was giving up power, but he was also relieving himself of responsibility.

Sidetrack's Worn Out

GONE also is another justification for avoidance or delay. No longer is it possible to dispose of the labor problem by referring it to a committee for hearings. That way was already overworked.

President Truman made use of it last summer when, in vetoing the Case measure, he proposed that Congress set up a joint committee to study the labor problem. Every member of Congress knew that the problem had been studied by committee after committee, over a period of some seven years; that literally millions of words were already on record.

Almost equally out of credit as an escape from legislating about labor is another suggestion made in some quarters, though not seriously entertained by many within Congress. This is to put the whole problem up to a Nation-wide conference of leaders of labor and industry. That way was taken by President Roosevelt in 1941 and again by President Truman in 1945.

The reason no such conference can do what is necessary is obvious. No group of leaders speaking for labor, and no group speaking for management, can make commitments binding upon the whole of what they purport to represent. Always there will be some or many who will not accept recommendations.

The notion of all industry agreeing voluntarily within itself, and all labor agreeing voluntarily within itself—and then the two agreeing with each other—is a dream. The only dependable answer is law, which only Congress can bring about.

Can't Be Piecemeal

THERE are few in Congress who entertain any notion of avoiding labor legislation; the number is confined to the handful who reflect the narrow position taken by some labor leaders, which is to resist any labor legislation whatever.

But there are many in Congress who fail to realize that the legislation must cover the labor problem as a whole. This is shown by the scores of bills that have been proposed. Nearly all deal with single aspects of the problem—the closed shop, mass picketing, legal obligation of unions to abide by contracts, unionizing of foremen.

But the leaders who are in a position of special responsibility for labor legislation know that it must embrace the problem as a whole. There is a beginning and partial framework in the Case bill; but to complete a rounded and coherent labor charter is a prodigious job.

The Gallup Poll

'Raise' Vote Strong, But Modest

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Because of the rise in the cost of living there is widespread pressure among manual workers in general, and labor union members in particular, for pay boosts.

Half of the manual worker group, and about six out of every 10 union members polled by the Institute, say they think factory workers should have another round of wage increases.

Moreover, the CIO-indorsed theory that pay boosts can be granted without increasing prices has apparently taken hold in the minds of millions.

However, management can find comfort in the fact that the average worker's idea of a fair wage increase is considerably less than the amount which such CIO leaders as Walter Reuther demanded at the time of the first postwar round of increases a year ago.

The auto workers just a year ago were out on strike for a 30 per cent boost. Today the typical American worker throughout the country who has an opinion on the issue thinks a 10 per cent wage increase for factory workers would be about right.

The latest survey of public sentiment on the wage-price front was conducted by the Institute on a number of issues, as follows.

1. Many unions of factory workers are going to ask for a pay increase within the next month or two. Do you think these factory workers should get more pay?

The vote by occupational groups and for the Nation as a whole is shown below.

	Yes	No	No op.
Farmers	19%	71%	10%
Prof. & Bus.	31	56	13
White Collar	37	48	15
Manual Workers	50	37	13
Union members only	59	30	11
TOTAL USA	38	49	13

The vote on the question is broken down here to show how thinking splits among those who think prices and wages must go up together and among those who think wages can be boosted without increasing prices:

	Favor Wage In-crease	Oppose Wage In-crease	Un-dec.
Those who think prices must rise if wages do	21%	68%	11%
Those who think wages can be increased without affecting prices	57	32	11

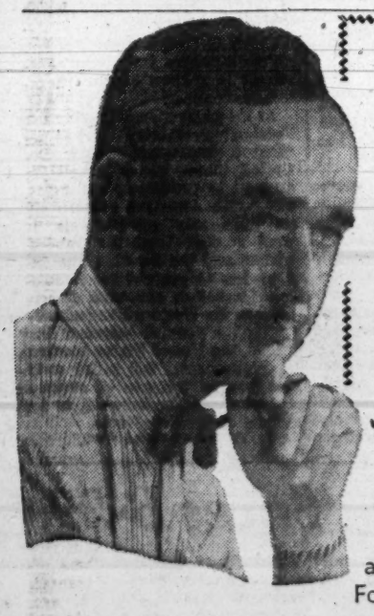
The next question dealt with an issue raised by Robert Nathan, CIO economist, in his recent report on wages and prices.

2. Do you think pay increases could be given by most factories without increasing the prices of the goods they make?

The national vote:

Yes	47%
No	40
No opinion	13

In the manual worker group the affirmative vote was especially high—55 per cent said "yes," while only 30 voted "no" and 15 per cent expressed no opinion.



Meet . . .

GEORGE WUNDER

who now draws

Terry and The Pirates

George Wunder is a former Associated Press artist. During the war he became familiar with the general locale of Terry's adventures while serving with Army Air Forces Intelligence. While preparing maps and charts he flew over the strategic areas of the East.

The continuity of the strip has not been broken, but this brilliant artist and writer has introduced new characters, among them Ermine Toy, a luscious miss of mystery and intrigue. Another lass, soon to be introduced is Lhassa, a gorgeous giant of a woman, a fascinating female colossus of far-off Tibet.

Follow TERRY every day in . . .

The Washington Post

Red Expects Germany Will Nick Poland

By Daniel De Luce

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP).—Wilhelm Pieck, 71-year-old dean of German Communists, predicts that Allied peace negotiators will make minor changes—for Germany's benefit—in the present frontier with Poland.

But the leader of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party complained that the "vast majority" of his countrymen still lacked consciousness of Germany's war guilt and cautioned that the peace terms would be "severe."

Pieck insisted a German peace treaty should be signed by a central government in which all political parties are represented," because "all must share the burden." He said he "firmly believed" that Communists and Social Democrats would unite soon in western Germany on the same pattern that he had helped introduce in the eastern zone.

He smiled when asked what kind of constitution Germany would require.

"Naturally," he said, "I think the Soviet constitution is the best—where else exists a Socialist constitution in the world? But we are not trying to plant the Soviet system in Germany, where circumstances are different. The Socialist Unity Party has drafted a model constitution. It urges a plebicite for Germans in all zones to choose the constitution and government they require.

"All of us desire revision of the eastern border with Poland," Pieck said, "but I do not believe there can be considerable changes because Polish resettlement has been developed so far. We hope, for instance, for Swinemuende, the land at the mouth of the Oder. But we know there is no hope for return of a city like Breslau, where many Poles have moved in."

The economic fusion of the United States and British zones, with its three-year plan for independent recovery, was described by Pieck as "threatening the economic enslavement of the German people."

Atom Pleads the Navy Case Against Merger

By James M. Minifie

TOWARD the end of World War II the top fighting men of all services and nations were aware that the standard weapons they were then using had been made obsolete by four revolutionary developments.

The Allies had given a shattering demonstration of the importance of nuclear energy as an explosive by dropping two bombs over Japan. They had also indicated some of the possibilities of electronics by their success in developing radar and proximity fuses.

Germany gave a foretaste of the potentialities of guided missiles with V-1 and V-2, which were so impressive that the victorious Allies scrambled for models of the weapons and for the scientists who developed them. Nuclear energy had not been used as a propellant by the time hostilities ended, but its significance was clearly enough realized by the top command.

The public was horrified by the dreadful novelty of the atom bomb but for the most part lacked the detailed information which would have revealed that the other three developments had almost equal power to revolutionize warfare. Public opinion sought not unnaturally to find assurance that there would be no more wars. This ideal has been vividly in the public conscience after every major conflict.

5 Years' Grace

HEAVY economics have hit our armed services after all our previous great wars. Congress will be tempted to repeat the theme now. But it could be disastrous, whether the research appropriations were cut directly or whether Congress sought to economize by throwing the Navy into an ill-considered merger with the Army in a single Department of Common Defense.

Because at this moment the Navy stands on the threshold of changes so fundamental that in the next five years its appearance, equipment, methods and tactics may have altered out of all recognition. Only if it retains direct access to Congress and to the President can it be sure that its needs for complete overhaul will be understood.

The Super-Submarine

TO TAKE only the four major developments mentioned above: nuclear explosives, nuclear power, electronics and guided missiles. What will the ideal warship look like which incorporated the latest refinements of these discoveries in the light of the atom-bomb tests at Bikini?

The results of these tests have not been completely evaluated. But enough is known to say flatly that the vessels which withstood the Bikini blasts most successfully were submerged submarines. So much for the type.

Toward the end of the war the Germans produced submarines of new hydrodynamic shape equipped with the "schnorkel" breathing device which enabled them to use their Diesels under water. They could dispense with electric drive and heavy storage batteries. They made better than 20 knots submerged. Our own made 9 knots. Crews showed no ill effects from voyages of 70 days without coming to the surface.

Into such a ship introduce an atomic-energy propulsion unit. The length of time before they are available depends on intensity of development. Five years is a reasonable period if they are pushed a little.

Global Warship

ON PRESENT technique the weight could be roughly the same as a Diesel unit. Not only could electric engines and batteries be dispensed with, but there would be no fuel oil needed—hundreds of tons in weight and tremendous bulk saved. On this single factor, therefore, the vessel's capacity—for cargo, munitions or men—is greatly increased and its range becomes world-wide, since there will be no need to return to refuel. Its range, in fact, is limited only by the provisions it can carry.

It can be seen that the extension of such a vessel's size and speed could be only a question of developing known factors.

A submarine carrying large numbers of troops, equipment and planes, with submerged speeds equal to the best present surface speeds, capable of moving in quickly to occupy areas blasted with atomic bombs delivered by guided missiles—this is by no means a fantastic picture of the fleets of the future. Until we have assured security through the United Nations we must be prepared with vessels of this order.

This super-submarine, far from fantastic, is conservative. Preliminary research suggests staggering possibilities of advances in strength of metals after further investigation into the lattice structure of metallic crystals. Our present treatment of metals is not much removed from that of the Moorish smiths who turned out fine steel blades in Damascus nearly a thousand years ago. Learning how to prevent imperfections in the lattice structure of crystals would strengthen the product by a factor of between 100 and 1000. With such a product a 30-ton weight could be lifted with a wire one sixteenth of an inch thick.

Apply this factor to the strength of materials used in the hypothetical submarines mentioned earlier, and the conservatism of the concept becomes apparent.

Multiplication of Power

EQUALLY astonishing possibilities lie before the researcher into super-conductivity, or what one might call "free-wheeling electricity." Investigations into the properties at very low temperatures of tin, mercury, columbium nitride and solutions of metallic sodium in liquid ammonia indicate that we may have essentially resistance-free materials some day in a fairly convenient form. Incidentally, basic mathematical research by Bose and Einstein predicted the phenomena of superconductivity some years prior to its discovery.

If a superconductor can be developed for everyday use it would mean that every existing source of electric power and transmission would have its potential increased about 15 times. TVA and Niagara Falls would turn out 15 times as much power.

One of the phenomena being investigated is the "deep sound channel," a layer in the ocean so efficient for the transmission of sound that the noise of the explosion of four pounds of dynamite was detected 3000 miles away. This discovery is now entering the development phase as a channel of communications for submarines and for surface vessels in distress, with stations in the Hawaiian Islands and on the California coast.

Jet-Propelled Vessels

ANOTHER line of investigation is in jet turbines for ship propulsion. One experimental installation has shown a fuel economy of 0.47 pounds of Diesel oil a horsepower an hour. An even lower rate, about 0.32 pound a horsepower-hour, is in the offing. At this rate gas turbines compete with Diesel-engine economy. Further progress into this very promising field depends on more research into high-temperature metal alloys and into combustion rates, although these are already 50 to 80 times those of the best steam boilers.

This brief, highly condensed list shows what vast realms await research and development. They must be pressed forward if this country is to retain its leadership not only in military defense but in civilian industry, for almost all these projects are of direct interest to industry. From this angle alone the 2 per cent of its budget which the Navy is devoting to research will not be money wasted.

The Navy believes very strongly that research is more vital now than ever before. It is also more expensive, so costly, indeed, that most of it must be publicly financed. The Navy also believes itself to be one of the best channels for public research by reason of its experience and because of the public utility of many of its own applications.

It also believes, and passionately this time, that the public interest, the Navy and research, too, would suffer from fusion of the Navy with other fighting services whose interest in research is less universal and whose experience in applying it is more restricted.

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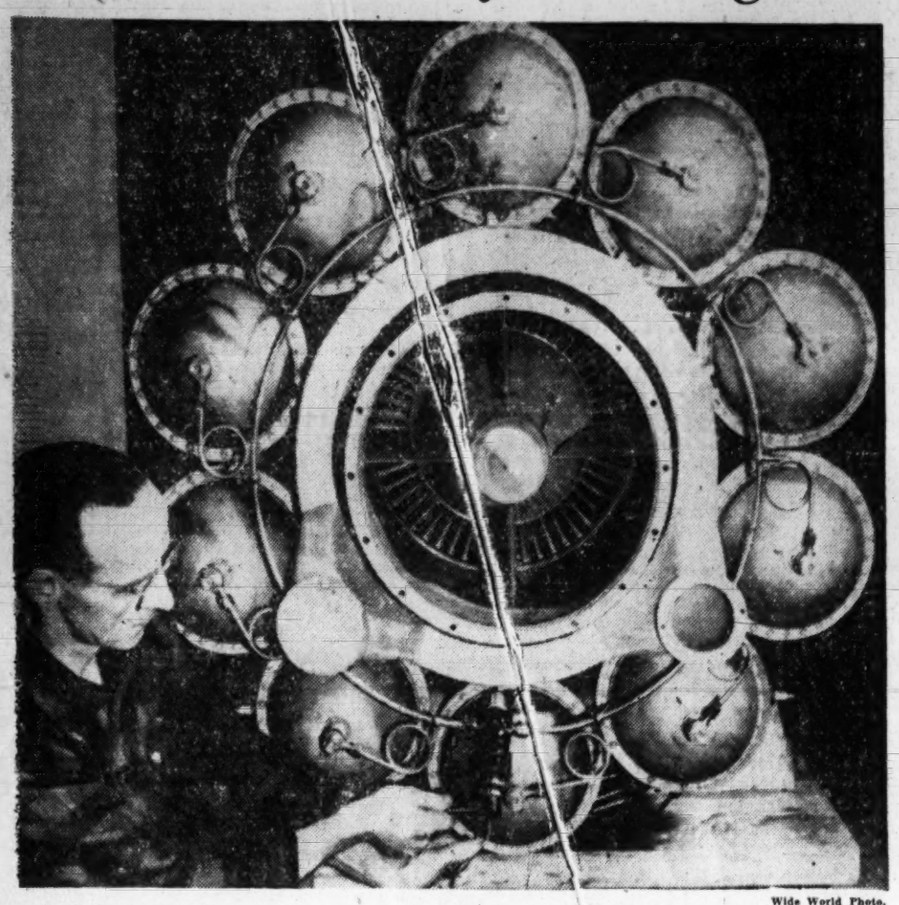
Emergency Power in 'Dead' Air

An Extra 'Kick' for Jet Fighters



Wide World Photo.

THE EXHAUST CONE of a jet engine has been removed to show the turbine which revolves more than 10,000 times a minute in 1500-degree heat. Kerosene burns fiercely in compressed air in the combustion chambers which ring the turbine

By James J. Strebig

FAST as they are, jet fighters and bombers are going to have an extra kick in the tail pipe for emergencies.

The super-power arrangement, known as "jet augmentation," will be for use during brief periods such as take-offs, pulling up from a "wave-off" in an attempted carrier landing or in getting away from an enemy attack.

The same sort of thing, when used by conventionally powered planes, is known as "water injection."

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is working on jet augmentation at its Cleveland laboratory. The project involves these three types:

1. Water injection. A mixture of water and alcohol is sprayed into the air inlets just ahead of the compressor. This cools the air, increasing the density and permitting a larger volume to be handled. In addition, more fuel can be burned because the air is colder.

2. "Bleed-off." About five times as much air as can be used is taken into a jet engine. The extra air is needed to keep temperatures within the limits of the metal alloys used in the engine. In bleed-off, much of this extra air is drawn out just ahead of the fuel nozzles and led into an auxiliary combustion chamber, where fuel is mixed with it and ignited.

The resulting gases are directed into the tail pipe to provide additional thrust. Meanwhile, water is injected into the main combustion chamber, where it becomes steam. This steam not only acts as a coolant, but also provides volume and mass for the turbine.

3. Tail pipe burning. In this type, extra fuel is injected into the stream of hot gases (about 1200 degrees Fahrenheit) after they have passed through the turbine wheel and are headed for the ejection nozzle. The gases consist of burned fuel and unused air. The extra fuel sprayed into the tail pipe is burned with the unused air and increases thrust. A major problem here is to slow the gases to a velocity where the air can be used.

The objective of jet augmentation is simply to use as much as possible of the air pulled into the engine.

Used in Speed Try

WATER injection already has been used in flight by a P-80 Shooting Star modified to try for a new world speed record at Muroc, Calif. The plane didn't make it, but the trouble was believed to lie in the redesigned air ducts.

Power increases with water injection are around 20 per cent. Increases are expected to be several times as much with the other two types. Water injection was used first because it is relatively simple to install. However, it has encountered a serious problem when applied to axial flow turbo-jet engines such as the TG-180 or J-35 used in the P-84 Thunderjet.

The centrifugal engine used in the P-80 throws the air off the ends of the blades as the wheel revolves thousands of times a minute. The water-alcohol spray thus is mixed fairly evenly with the air as it is compressed and sent to the combustion chamber.

In the axial flow jet engine, the air is compressed in stages by a series of blades along a rotor and pushed almost straight back.

These blades whirl at even faster speeds than the centrifugal compressor. The water-alcohol mixture, being heavier than air, is thrown outward instead of mixing evenly, and cools the compressor casing.

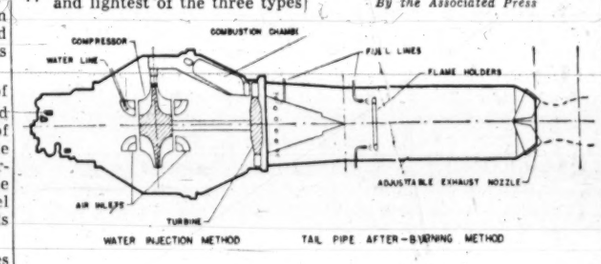
In the engine of a P-84 readied for a world speed record try, this cooling contracted the casing so that tips of compressor blades dug into it. A method of distributing the cooling vapor more evenly is being sought by General Electric engineers who designed the engine.

Weight Is Negligible

WATER injection is the simplest and lightest of the three types of augmentation. However, the extra weight of the other types is regarded as small when compared with the additional thrust possible. All three types have been tested extensively at the NACA laboratory.

Bleed-off is the most complicated of the three and costs most in weight because of the water which must be carried. Tail pipe burning is both simpler and less expensive in weight, while having attractive possibilities for use of all the air forced into the engine.

By the Associated Press



TURBO-JET THRUST AUGMENTATION

Cells Are 'Suicide-Proof'

Hess, Other Top Nazis Face Virtual 'Solitary'

By Richard Kasischke

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP).—A regimen of virtually solitary confinement is being prepared at Berlin's Spandau Prison for Rudolf Hess and the six other major Nazi war criminals sentenced to imprisonment at Nuernberg.

In big, bleak, chill Spandau they will be alone with their guards, selected from the four occupying powers. Things will be so arranged that, except for occasional outdoor exercise in the jail courtyard, there will be no necessity for them to leave their single cell block.

A prison official, describing these arrangements, said: "To go to chapel services, to go to the hospital or to take a bath—all that's needed is a short walk within the cell block."

Lifers Must Live

THE cell block is being made, as far as possible, suicide-proof. In the sparsely furnished cells there is no glass. Precautions have been taken in toilet construction. Even the chairs, at the suggestion of a German workman, have been altered.

Spandau has a big top-floor chapel, but a double cell will serve that purpose for the seven.

"It simplifies things," said an official, "that all the seven are Lutherans. We have an application from a Norwegian Lutheran pastor in Berlin who wants the job to 'do missionary work.' Perhaps we'll accept him."

No Germans will be employed behind the walls of Spandau when the Nazi prisoners are transferred there. To reduce the need for Allied guard personnel, an outer security system will use towers.

Relatively Heavy

MAJ. WALTER GIESE, American director of the prison, is receiving an increasing volume of fan mail.

"A lot of it is crank stuff," said Giese, "but I figure I might as well get used to that on this job."

Giese, a huge man of 53, formerly was in charge of German prisoner of war camps in the United States. His parents were born in Pomerania, and he speaks and reads German.

"That accounts for a lot of my mail," he said. "Why, I've got three German Gieses on my neck already—namesakes here writing to learn if they are related to me."

Another letter writer, Giese said, virtually threatened to commit suicide if Giese didn't supply him with food packages from America.

Still others write complaining that the Nazi criminals may have "too good" accommodations in Spandau and suggesting that imprisonment for them is a waste of personnel and money.

Former 'Guests'

SOME former prisoners of war who were in camps Giese commanded and since have been released to return to Germany, also have written him, seeking to ascertain his identity and report on their present status.

"When Hess and Doenitz and the other boys get here, maybe in a year they will be forgotten men," Giese said. "But I rather think it will be the other way around and I anticipate the mailman will continue to bring us a pack—me and my colleagues in the quadripartite administration of Spandau Jail.

"So I guess I'll save all my letters. They'll make a very interesting collection in a few years."

Yank Seaman Found Aiding Java Rebels

BATAVIA, Java (AP).—Return of peace to Indonesia has brought with it confirmation of long-prevalent rumors that a mysterious American was working with the republican revolutionaries at their Djogjakarta capital.

He's Bill Roberts, 30, a globe-trotting adventurer who says his home is "somewhere in Nevada."

Roberts is blond, of medium height, speaks with a Western drawl and says he's spent the last seven months with the Indonesians "because I sympathized with their cause."

He came to Java as an American merchant seaman. Roberts declines to volunteer further details, but Indonesian coworkers say he served with the Canadian army as a machine gunner before the United States entered the war.

He had been working on propaganda broadcasts in a cosmopolitan company which includes an Arab, an Indian, a Spaniard and "Soerabaja Sue," plump, red-haired and middle-aged Occidental who once owned a Bali resort hotel. She may be American, too—at various times she has told correspondents she was from Hollywood.

Streicher's Error Was in Geography

Centralia, Ill. (AP).—A strange anecdote of the last days of a Nazi war criminal was received by Mrs. Robert E. Copeland from her sergeant-husband, who was a member of the guard at the Nuernberg trial.

Julius Streicher spent his final days studying English, Copeland wrote, and the sergeant asked him why? Streicher replied:

"This is obviously the language we will speak in Heaven."

Loopholes for Old Buildings

Recent Fire Tragedies Merely Underline That Laws Need 'Predating'

By Saul Pett

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—America has been learning about fires the hard way for a long time.

Too often, complain the experts, a building with known hazards burns down with severe loss, the public cries for investigations, the expert comes in wearily and says "I told you so," and then the same thing happens elsewhere, maybe a month, maybe a year later.

Fire chiefs and underwriters agree there was nothing new about the factors responsible for the flashlike spread at the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta, which took 119 lives.

For years, say these authorities, they've been warning against open staircases and elevator shafts, which funnel flames from floor to floor, and thin doors and open transoms which help combustible toxic gases ooze into rooms.

It happened in Atlanta. It happened in the LaSalle Hotel fire in Chicago last June. The tuition fee for that refresher course in fire hazards was 61 lives.

The Boston Lesson

THE same experts argued the obvious for a long time—that if people in public places are going to escape fires they need ways of getting out. When the Cocoanut Grove night club in Boston went up in smoke on a December night in 1942, panicky customers piled up in front of the only usable exit—a revolving door. Cost of that lesson: 492 lives.

Every major fire has added weight to that "ounce of prevention," some by teaching a new lesson, others by repeating an old one.

In the last six months, the death toll from hotel fires was more than a fourth of the 789 hotel fire deaths recorded in the United States and Canada since 1858.

This recent series of fires touched off new preventive legislation. New York is considering an ordinance which would require hotels to keep a fire warden on duty at all times. In Detroit, owners of multiple dwellings of more than two stories were ordered to install fireproof doors at each stairway landing. Chicago authorities told hotels they must put walls and doors on stairways and elevator shafts that will retard fire for one hour.

Our Hose Didn't Fit

THE movement for municipal regulations over building construction was shot forward by the Chicago fire of 1871, at a cost of 250 lives and 168 million dollars in property. Standardization of firefighting equipment began as a result of the Baltimore fire of 1904. Fire engines raced in from Washington and Philadelphia only to stand idle because their hose couplings didn't fit Baltimore hydrants.

Many old schools were altered and new ones built differently because 175 children died in a school fire at Collingwood, Ohio, in 1908. The use of nitrocellulose film was drastically reduced and safety film came into general use because 129 doctors and patients died in the Cleveland clinic fire of 1929 from the flames and fumes of burning X-ray film.

The Hartford circus fire of 1944, with 164 dead and many hundreds injured, sent city leaders over the country into their statute files. Many found they had no fire-control supervision over circuses, tent shows and carnivals.

Courts Blamed

MORE than 70 cities have adopted the building code recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which represents some 200 capital stock fire insurance companies. But, says the board, more than 200 other cities still need to adopt it.

Of the 70, all but New York have failed to make its provisions retroactive — to cover buildings constructed before the code became law.

The code outlaws such hazards as open staircases and elevator shafts and thin, nonresistant doors. Atlanta adopted the code in 1943, but failed to make it retroactive. Fire Marshal Harry Phillips told reporters at least four fifths of Atlanta's buildings fail to comply in some way with the code.

This is an old complaint to the International Association of Fire Chiefs, whose committee on building hazards was drawing up a report in Chicago on the day the Winecoff burned. Said an association spokesman:

"Much of the trouble lies in the courts. In many cities there are ample housing and fire prevention regulations on the statutes which, if followed, would end many of the hazards.

"But the courts have held that to enforce all the measures necessary to fire-safe hotels built before the ordinances were inaugurated, would amount to confiscation of the properties without due process of law."

Sound the Alarm!

ASIDE from structural deficiencies nothing shortens the temper of firemen more than a delayed alarm.

"Investigation of many fatal hotel fires," said the association, "shows conclusively that the alarms to fire departments have been delayed while hotel personnel 'investigated' or attempted themselves to control the fire.

"... In almost any city, fire-fighting units of some strength can under normal conditions be on the scene of any downtown fire within two or three minutes."

"But," concludes the association with a suggestion of teeth-gnashing over the obvious, "it is necessary to get the alarm in, in the first place."

Wide World Photo

J. H. Arnold of the National Board of Fire Underwriters inspects one of the fireproof doors which close off stairs in New York's Hotel St. Moritz

'Executed' Prisoner Third in Footrace

Amsterdam, (AP).—Little more than a year after his body was riddled with 12 bullets by a Buchenwald firing squad, Joe Bouwens placed third in a 3000-meter race in the little town of Alphen.

The Dutch athlete, a political prisoner in the German horror camp, survived an execution and a guard secretly took Bouwens to a hospital instead of the crematorium.

Old Chinatown Bows to Progress

L. A. Kicking Last Gong Around

Wide World Photo.

A CORNER OF OLD CHINATOWN, photographed from the intersection of Sunset blvd. and Los Angeles st.

By Herbert D. Wilhoit

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP).—Progress has doomed virtually all that remains of old Chinatown, one of Los Angeles' most historic sections.

The city in November filed condemnation proceedings against 22 parcels of property in an area which once was the home and market place of 7000 Orientals, scene of tong wars and tourist attraction.

The city plans to make the property, about a square block, into a park as a more scenic approach to the Union Station. Everyone who has arrived in Los Angeles by train will recall that while the station's surroundings are colorful, they are not exactly scenic.

Blot on Sunset

THE area is bounded by Los Angeles and Alameda sts., Sunset blvd. and Ferguson alley, the latter a quaint, narrow, one-block street.

Dingy little stores, crooked passageways, barber shops and hamburger stands now occupy most of the property. In the area, however, is Jerry's Joynt, a well known tourist spot, and such shops as Hong Fat's, the F. See On Co. and the Soochow Restaurant.

Here, too, is what is left of the Lugo House, built about 1835 as the town house for the wealthy, land-owning Lugo family, one of the first in Los Angeles. It traces back to Don Vicente Lugo, who around 1809 received from the King of Spain a land grant reportedly stretching from San Diego to Santa Barbara. The house was given as the first site of St. Vincent's College, forerunner of Loyola University of Los Angeles. It now houses the Hip Sing Tong, Chinese fraternal organization.

Tourist Eye-Poppers

PICTURESQUE Orientalism has practically disappeared, but 50 years ago Chinatown was a flourishing community supporting three temples, its own telephone exchange, a weekly newspaper, the Sun Jung Wua Theater, fortune tellers predicting winning lottery numbers, singing girls, five tongs with their hachet men, festivals and feasts, firecrackers popping at New Year's, and tourist guides taking visitors to sinister looking opium dens, some of them synthetically arranged for the rubberneck trade.

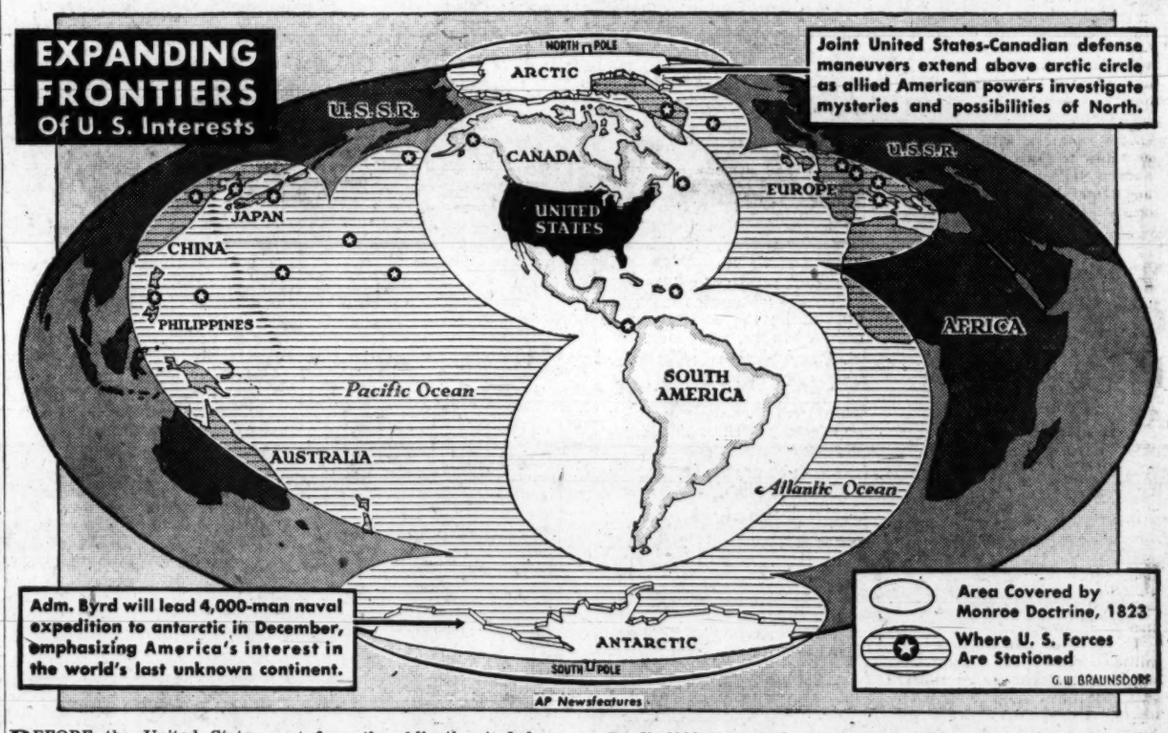
The "Night of Terror" riot October 24, 1871, was historical. Tong men fought over a kidnaped woman that night. A white man, assisting police who were trying to stop the shooting, was killed. A mob formed, and looted and burned Chinatown. Eight Chinese were hanged. Nineteen persons died before the riot was quelled.

The population had dwindled to 2062 Chinese in 1920, and when the city decided to build the Union Station in 1933 Chinatown had to move. A modern Chinatown of chow mein restaurants and night spots came into being west and north, but a handful of Orientals clung to the old site.

Now most of the 22 property owners have been served. The city is having independent appraisals made preparatory to offers to buy the parcels. If these are refused the condemnation cases will be tried in Superior Court.

President Monroe Would Gasp

'... Bounded on the North by the North Star'



BEFORE the United States entered the recent war it was hotly debated whether in any sense the Nation's "frontier" was on the Rhine, and Congress refused appropriations for strengthening Guam because, as one Representative said, the island would be "a dagger pointed at Japan's throat."

Today the United States has avowed interests that extend over most of the globe. These range from the obligation to help garrison conquered Germany and Japan to tenuous commitments and State Department policies such as that which bolster Turkey in her dispute with Russia over who shall control the Dardanelles.

At present frontiers of United States interests seem to include embattled China on the Asiatic mainland in the west and much of the Mediterranean basin in the east.

Canada Allied

THOSE frontiers were unmistakably extended beyond the Arctic Circle by joint United States-Canadian military maneuvers which, it has been announced, will continue for an undetermined length of time. In a military sense, the North Pole has become an American boundary.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's 4000-man naval expedition is conducting tests in the frozen Antarctic. If Antarctica proves to be as rich in minerals, possibly including uranium, as scientists suspect it is, the United States is almost certain to claim its share of that continent's resources. In any event, the old expression "from pole to pole" already has assumed reality.

The world, embarked on a course aiming at an entirely new unity, finds itself divided into three great spheres of influence. The oldest is the British Commonwealth of Nations, with its various satellite, quasi-independent countries. Newly enlarged is the Russian sphere, confined to a contiguous collection of states and former states in Europe and Asia. Also enlarged, and not so clearly defined, is an American world area which currently embraces the two great oceans and land that might be considered essential to defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Monroe Led

IT WAS in 1823 that the youthful United States asserted its first interest in regions beyond its immediate boundaries.

At the suggestion of the British Foreign Secretary, President Monroe announced that the United States would regard an attempt by Spain to recover her lost South American colonies as an "unfriendly" act. But Monroe went further than the British wished and the doctrine became a pledge to prevent all foreign interference or extension of colonjes in the Western Hemisphere.

After the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States acquired the Philippines, 7000 miles away. That was an instance of overseas expansion not fundamental to the security of the New World.

By the Associated Press

Largest Radar Runs Shipping At Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, (AP).—With the world's largest radar set, having a screen more than 10 feet square and costing $120,000, the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board plans to make the Mersey and the Port of Liverpool the most up-to-date radar-equipped area in the British Isles and possibly in the world.

Working under Capt. H. V. Hart, the board's marine surveyor, a team of experts is aiming to utilize radar to plot the movements of all vessels in the 14 miles of sea channels from Liverpool to the bar.

The radar screen to be installed in a tower at Liverpool's Gladstone Dock will be the "eyes" that scan 30 miles into Liverpool bay to control the shipping in and around the port.

Captain Hart said, "In a fog we shall be able to pass accurate knowledge to pilots of the disposition of all ships and obstructions in their vicinity. By means of our shore-based radar towers we can actually give the pilots bearings and distances of other ships in relation to their own vessels. Identification reflecting mirrors on the navigation markers will enable us to keep track of buoys displaced by gales."

Hart said radar also would be used to enable salvage vessels to proceed in any weather to casualties in need of assistance.

'Technicolor' Cocoon Saves B-29s

By Frances Music

THE ARMY Air Forces announced today that 1500 B-29s now in danger of destruction or serious damage from exposure will be saved by a new storage process.

The AAF said that recent experiments have made it possible to preserve the giant planes stored out of doors by spraying on them an air-tight covering. The new storage process was termed "cocooning."

The Superfortresses, worth about $750,000 each, were said to have been grounded by a limited budget, personnel reductions and reduced flying operations.

Only Replacements

THE announcement said:

"Now in storage status at various Army Air Forces bases, the big Superfortresses are in danger of being destroyed or seriously damaged by heat, cold or other factors of the elements.

"Loss of this strategic reserve in very heavy type aircraft would cripple present operating units since it comprises the only available essential replacements."

The huge planes were destined to become spare parts unless a maintenance program was installed. It was feared this would be expensive. The AAF said that the new process costs little.

It was pointed out that a B-29 is so heavy and so large that it must be stored out of doors and must be processed to prevent rust and corrosion from exposure.

The new process, developed at Warner-Robins Field, near Macon, Ga., involves envelopment of the plane in an airtight case seven times stronger than rawhide. It is designed to keep out harmful moisture for about 10 years.

Engines Removed

THE process was described as follows:

Radios, bomb-bay tanks, life rafts and other equipment which can be turned readily into stock rooms are stripped from each Superfortress. The engines are removed, treated for storage and preserved separate from the plane.

After a thorough cleaning the B-29 is ready for the "cocoon," which comprises five coats of a special plastic.

Each coat is sprayed on in a different color to enable the workers to tell when the Superfortress has been entirely covered, so as to prevent any leaks. Open spaces and ports are bridged over with synthetic cobwebs which are then sprayed with a solid coat of plastic.

The fourth coat of the sealer has an asphalt base which excludes practically all moisture. The final coat is an aluminum color, chosen for its reflective value to prevent excessive heat in the interior from the rays of the sun.

The AAF said that de-cocooning of the planes will require enough time to reclean and tune up the four big engines and refit the ship with those parts which have been removed.

By International News Service

77 Offices Aiding Business

Don't Build a Grocery Next Door to a Garage, New Service Advises

By Rowland Evans, jr.

A streamlined, reorganized Commerce Department stands ready to solve some of the problems and answer most of the questions of American business, both great and small.

Congress voted the department a special appropriation of $4,750,000 for the 12 months ending July 1, 1947. This money was to set up 77 field offices in principal cities.

Today the 77 offices are doing business. All but two States have at least one.

The offices are part of the reorganization program planned by former Secretary Henry Wallace and completed by his successor, Averell Harriman.

The old Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that part of the department most closely associated with American business, has been broken up into seven basic divisions. The Office of Field Service is one of these.

The others are are: Office of International Trade; Office of Domestic Commerce; Office of Small Business; Office of Information; Office of Technical Service, and Office of Business Economics.

Outside Sources

THESE seven offices place at the disposal of any interested person statistical and factual data on foreign and domestic commerce and industry. The information outlets are the 77 field offices, to which the Washington headquarters sends a continual flow of facts and figures.

"What is the Chilean import duty on American razor blades?" or "What are the duty and import regulations in Mexico on electric popcorn poppers?" are queries which Commerce field offices can and do answer.

The statistics and data which Commerce supplies aren't always compiled by the department itself. For example, the State Department has access to countless data on foreign industry and commerce which the average American can't get hold of. But it regularly hands over to the Commerce Department summaries of foreign industry and commerce activity.

The Commerce Department in turn makes the information available to its field offices.

Booklets Aid Veterans

THE Offices of Small Business, Technical Service and Domestic Commerce are probably used by the public more than other branches of Commerce.

These primarily assist small business owners and would-be owners. Surveys of all kinds of retail outfits are offered to the public in the form of little booklets. Many young veterans eager to put their wartime savings into businesses o their own get invaluable statistic and facts.

The booklets, with such title as "How to Own and Operate a Service Station," or "How to Own and Operate a Bakery Shop," cost a few pennies. Help in com-piling them comes not only from case histories in Commerce Department files but also from successful private retail establishments.

The Office of Small Business goes into intricate detail when advising prospective small business owners. It points out, for instance, that a grocery store should not be placed next to a parking lot or garage—that housewives don't like to have to walk across driveways or entrances to garages when doing their shopping.

The department is careful not to conduct its own surveys when private enterprise can supply the facts.

Export Problem Solved

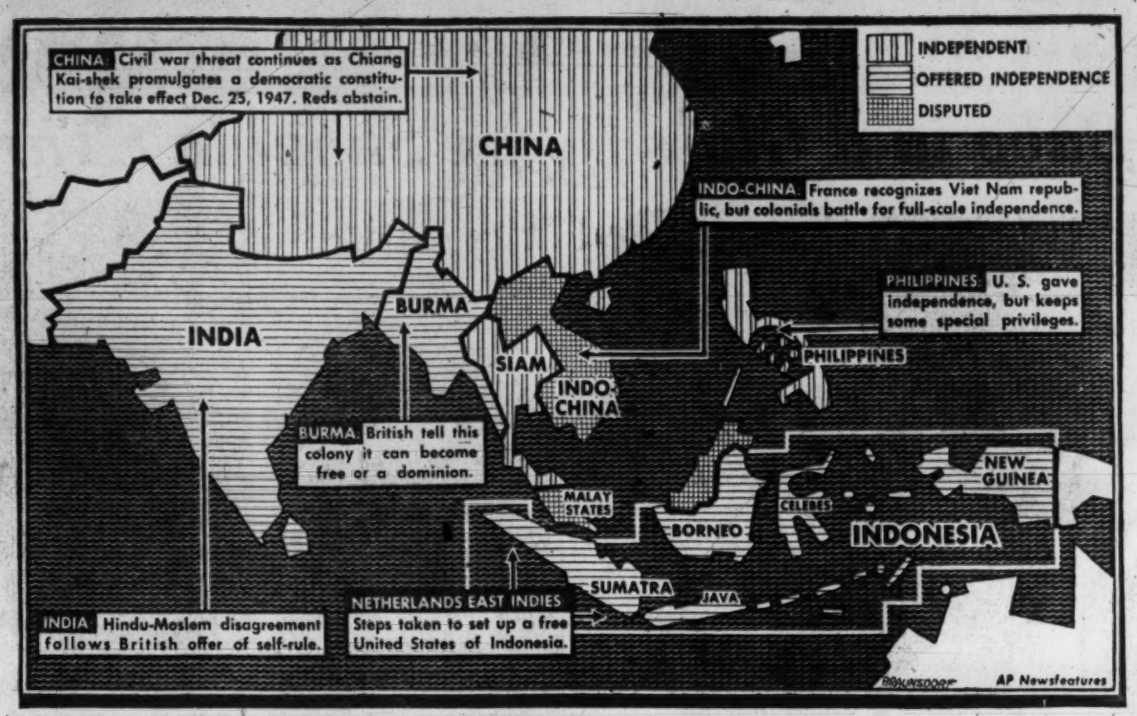
A PROBLEM typical of those the department copes with every day was this one:

A manufacturer had greatly expanded his output during the war. After the war he found he was producing more than he could get rid of in the United States. So he asked the department whether there was any chance of exporting his surplus.

He had to know the foreign markets offering the best prospects, competitive conditions abroad, tariff rates, whether his product was under export control and countless other pieces of information. The department's nearest field office had only to refer to its mass of reference material to answer most of the questions.

One way Commerce hopes to get information to the public is through a new reference library service. Field offices now receive all Government-published commerce material and private trade directories and manuals, standard business reference books and the like.

By the Associated Press


CHINA: Civil war threat continues as Chiang Kai-shek promulgates a democratic constitution to take effect Dec. 25, 1947. Reds abstain.
CHINA
INDEPENDENT
OFFERED INDEPENDENCE
DISPUTED
INDO-CHINA: France recognizes Viet Nam republic, but colonials battle for full-scale independence.
PHILIPPINES: U. S. gave independence, but keeps some special privileges.
PHILIPPINES
INDIA
BURMA
SIAM
INDO-CHINA
BURMA: British tell this colony it can become free or a dominion.
NEW GUINEA
MALAY STATES
CELEBES
BORNEO
INDONESIA
SUMATRA
JAVA
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
Steps taken to set up a free United States of Indonesia.
INDIA: Hindu-Moslem disagreement follows British offer of self-rule.
AP Newsfeatures

Colonies of East Revising Kipling's Lyrics

By Robert N. Cool

WHEN Rudyard Kipling, Britain's great imperialist poet, penned his "Ballad of East and West" in the latter days of the 19th century, he could hardly have foreseen that a generation later the Eastern colonies would themselves become "strong men"—demanding and getting their independence.

Yet within recent weeks dogged imperialist Winston Churchill has risen in the House of Commons to protest an offer of outright freedom to Burma. The poet who celebrated the "Road to Mandalay" and urged his countrymen to "take up the White Man's burden" found a posthumous voice in the former Prime Minister whose father helped annex Burma in 1866.

But Britain's Labor government is unequivocal in its offer of absolute freedom or dominion status to the land of pagodas and rubies. Last March it made the same proposal to India, once the brightest gem in Queen Victoria's imperial crown.

Whatever the results of these moves, and currently the path to freedom does not seem smooth, observers have noted a great change coming over the map of southern Asia—the fabled, dependent East of song and story.

U. N. Swelled the Tide

THIS rich colonial region, largely dominated by European powers since the 17th century, seems well on the road to self-rule and an equal status in the world's councils. Nationalist movements had been active there for many years, but World War II gave an impetus to rebellion and at the same time helped discredit the idea of racial domination. The United Nations advocated the drift toward independence.

China, long held in commercial thrall by Western merchants and adventurers, began to throw off its shackles early in this century. The recent war promised to end the last vestiges of foreign domination. Armed with a new constitution, the Chinese now seek control of the British crown colony of Hongkong.

On July 4, 1945, the United States granted independence to the Philippines, though the islands are still torn by a peasant revolt against the Roxas regime and the United States retains some important military and commercial privileges.

Last fall, Dutch and Indonesian negotiators reached an agreement for an independent United States of Indonesia which ended a year-long rebellion in the Netherlands East Indies. The Indonesians are expected to retain ties to the Dutch royal family.

Lately, the chief trouble spot has become French Indo-China, where embattled Annamese—representing most of the colonies' 19 million inhabitants—are resisting efforts of the French to reassert control lost in the war. France has had to come to terms to the extent of recognizing the Viet-Nam republic in northern Indo-China, but this hasn't satisfied the Annamese.

Malays Dislike Plan

ON A PEACEFUL level, independence moves are influencing British proposals for the future of the small but rich Malay States. Recently Britain discarded a plan for a "Freedom of Malaya" which would have more self-rule while retaining British control of defense and external affairs. A newly-formed Pan-Malayan trade council has already opposed the plan.

The scheme apparently would keep Singapore as a separate crown colony.

While these recent moves point most of the East Indies toward a new autonomy, formerly-independent Sarawak, in northern Borneo, has been knocking at the door of Empire. At least its white Rajah, allegedly backed by his people, sought to make it a crown colony. But Anthony Brooke, who was in line to succeed to the throne, protested that the family domain should continue as such. He was barred by Britain from visiting the troubled principality.

By the Associated Press

Bunting Assails 'Factionalism'

New NAM Head, Friend Of Labor, Says Public Interest Comes First

By John L. Springer

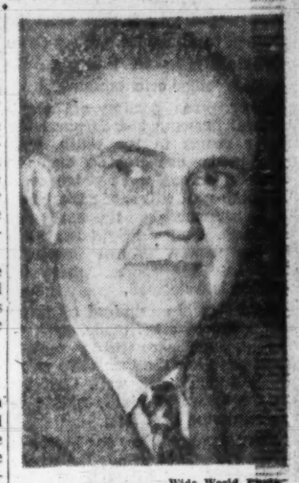
NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—The new president of the National Association of Manufacturers says America's No. 1 need is national unity.

Earl Bunting, who came from an Illinois crossroads with less than a high school education to become a spokesman for the country's industries at 53, insists both management and labor must realize that the public interest should come ahead of either of them.

He says that in his year as head of the NAM he intends to preach the gospel of employer and employee working together.

"In the past the country has been split into too many factions," Bunting said in his first exclusive interview since his election. "Stockholders, labor and management have to take all out of the same pot, and it is my feeling that for more to be taken out of that one pot the only answer is greater productivity.

"That may seem like a trite statement, but it can't be repeated enough. In fact, that same point is stressed in issue after issue by the monthly review of the AFL."



Wide World Photo
EARL BUNTING
... His text is cooperation

Follows Own Counsel

TALL and ruddy-faced, with a plain manner of speaking and a ready smile, Bunting's attitude toward labor is friendly. Since becoming president of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. in 1941, he says he has been faced with only one work stoppage and that, he concedes, was management's own fault.

Bunting hired the staunch New Dealer, former OPA Administrator Leon Henderson, as a radio commentator when Henderson was in great disfavor with many industrialists and conservative Congressmen. His election at the recent NAM annual meeting, which also saw adoption of what was regarded as a more "moderate" labor policy, led to comments that the NAM was being "liberalized." Bunting says, however, that the association's policy has not changed.

"The abrupt swing of the voters in the November elections was so far to the right that it makes the NAM look almost leftist," he explains.

His Grub Stake

FOR AS long as he can remember Bunting has been interested in "buying and selling." His father ran a crossroads store at Berryville, Ill., about 100 miles east of St. Louis, and it was there that Earl, the youngest of seven children, got his introduction to business.

He attended public and private schools nearby and at 17 took his first job—as a "stake artist" for an engineer, sharpening and driving stakes for routine survey work.

The family soon moved to Oregon, however, and by the time Earl was 20 he was a partner in an architectural firm at Lagrande.

He went into the printing business when he discovered the need for a millwork catalogue to fit Western woods. Visiting sawmills to sell the catalogue, he picked up enough orders to launch his own industrial engineering and marketing firm in 1922.

During the depression he opened a Washington office, and a job he did for the O'Sullivan Co. in 1934 led to his election as a director in 1938. Two years later he became general manager, and took the presidency in 1941.

Rates Grievances High

OUT OF HIS own experience with unions, Bunting says that wages and hours often are the simplest of all labor matters to settle. He says much trouble is caused when employes lack a feeling of security in their jobs, and he thinks the proper handling of employes' grievances is one of industry's most important needs.

He thinks incentives also are necessary. "In our plant, we have incentives all the way through," he says. "Even the janitors have incentives. After all, it's the incentives that boost production and make money for all of us."

Bunting will continue as head of the O'Sullivan Co. for the year he leads the NAM, but he says he doesn't know where he will get the time he needs. He plans to tour the country for the NAM, making a considerable number of speeches at regional meetings.

He is proud of his golf game and likes to watch the horses run, but he shakes his head when he thinks of the fate of these hobbies under the strain of two big jobs.

Tough Sergeants Learn Home-Cooking

Mother No Mess, But Vice Versa

VEGETABLE SOUP needs vegetables, Chef George Mardikian tells Staff Sergt. Roman Parenes of Los Angeles at left, as Mess Sergt. Phillippe Dafoya of Los Angeles looks on. Then the chef gives some pointers about cooling and preserving foods in the cold storage room

By Richard A. O'Regan

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 11 (AP).—The jolly, 235-pound chef took off his apron, rolled down his shirtsleeves, adjusted his bright red tie and beamed at the tough young mess sergeant:

"Remember, son, you gotta be a mother. All you fellows gotta be mothers."

George Mardikian, famed San Francisco restaurateur, left the gaping sergeant pondering his new maternal responsibilities and turned to the white-clad German cooks in the big GI mess in Frankfurt.

"All you Germans, you too gotta be mothers," he said.

The Germans looked somewhat startled at the outstanding American chef who has "joined" the Army for three months to jazz up soldiers' meals.

"Well, what I mean," explained Mardikian, "is that the American soldier likes his mother's cooking. He doesn't want whitewash soup. When you make vegetable soup, don't make creamed soup with one bean in it."

Mardikian, creator of delicacies for 52 national palates and 1700 delegates to the San Francisco United Nations conference, rolled up his sleeves again, found a big white hat and set about showing the German cooks how to make plain, old vegetable soup.

Too Much Sauerkraut

BRIG. GEN. MILTON O. BOONE, Army's quartermaster in Europe, brought Mardikian to Germany because, said the general, "the soldier, in peacetime at least, has a right to eat well-prepared meals. Mardikian is helping us reform our cooking."

Mardikian was irritated by the German cooks, who now do most of the work GIs used to do in Army messes. He said he was having a rough time teaching them to cook the American way. As for the mess sergeant, Mardikian said the soldier had "imagination that needs only flattery."

"By Jove!" exclaimed the owner of San Francisco's Omar Khayyam restaurant, "before I go home I am going to see to it that the Army respects its kitchen men and gives them incentive.

"Before I leave Germany," declared the 46-year-old master chef, "I'm going to make every mess sergeant and every mess officer proud of his job. Maybe another stripe for the sergeants, maybe another bar for the officers. Maybe just a bigger hat will pep up the Army messes.

BEEF STEW is more than "slum mulligan," Chef Mardikian tells Sergeant Dafoya. Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone and a German cook in white are interested to hear his criticism

"The Army is in competition with every mother who has a son in Germany. Every nostalgic GI thinks of home when he eats and I'm sure the Army won't stop—and I won't stop—until the American soldier gets the best-prepared food in the world," Mardikian added.

KP a 'Privilege

TAKING time out from showing a German cook how to make an "interesting" meal out of canned stew, Mardikian said that since he had been in Germany he had achieved these things:

He had the Army's promise that every mess would be supervised by a sergeant or officer who was "really interested in preparing a good meal." As it was, he said, 40 per cent of mess sergeants and mess officers "regard their jobs as punishment."

With his cooperation, the Army had set up a huge cook school for both Americans and Germans.

He had won the assistance of the highest-ranking officers in Germany.

The Army was improving kitchens, supplies and distribution on his recommendations.

He was revising many Army menus, trying to get "color appeal" and imagination into the preparation of old Army dishes.

He had visited more than 100 messes in all the major troop centers of the American occupation zone, doing "more walking than I have done in 10 years."

Payment in Pounds

GENERAL BOONE, also of San Francisco, said that in virtually every mess Mardikian had visited, the big, grinning chef had put on an apron, stood over the stoves giving advice to Americans and Germans alike and tasted the food.

"This food-tasting isn't helping me any," Mardikian said. "I'm supposed to be losing weight."

"But," he added, "I feel that in a small way I am helping pay back Uncle Sam all he has done for me."

Mardikian entered the United States in 1922 a "penniless Armenian." Now he is one of the wealthiest chefs in the country.

'Brown Coal' Clew to South Polar Riches

ANTARCTICA, the 1947 goal of expeditions from the United States, Britain, Norway and Russia, is believed to hold valuable mineral resources.

That is the viewpoint of scientists who read geologic history from the seams of comparatively worthless brown coal found by Shackleton 400 miles from the South Pole, and from the chunks of petrified wood brought back by Lincoln Ellsworth.

These signs indicate that—100 million years ago—Antarctica had a climate favoring vegetation such as the United States has today. A mere 30,000 years ago, North America was covered, as Antarctica now is, with an ice cap hundreds of feet thick.

Shackleton, Amundsen, Scott, Byrd, Ellsworth and other twentieth century explorers have viewed nearly two million of Antarctica's estimated 5,250,000 square miles, says the National Geographic Society. They have mapped the South Pole itself and virtually the full 14,000-mile perimeter of the frozen land mass.

Explorers have found it colder than the Arctic, and swept by gales and blinding snowstorms.

Antarctica as a whole is higher than any other continent, probably averaging 6000 feet in altitude. Many of the charted peaks tower higher than Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in the United States. The plateau at the South Pole is 8500 feet above sea level.

Maps listing Antarctic explorations show no less than nine nations with claims to parts of the vast frozen area. They range from Amundsen's 1911 claim in behalf of Norway for an area with a radius of 110 miles from the South Pole itself, to a pinpoint on the Ross ice shelf claimed by Shirase for Japan in 1912. The other interested nations, besides the United States and Britain, are Australia, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia.

Regaining Sight By Use of Sulfa

By the Associated Press

Many aged American reservation Indians, so nearly blind that they have had to be led by the hand, have regained enough eyesight to become self-reliant, by using sulfanilamide for trachoma.

Dr. Fred Loe, Carson City, Nev., says that this eye disease has been reduced among American Indians from about 26 per cent of all on reservations to 3 per cent by the sulfa drugs.

In nearly 20 per cent of trachoma cases, blindness comes from prolonged duration. Until the sulfas there was no cure for the disease, which affects the eyelids.

U. S. Aviation Devices Will Police World

By James J. Strebig

American planes have already been picked to carry the flag of nearly every nation active in air transport. Now 28 nations have decided to recommend American air navigation methods as world standards, too.

These methods cover instrument (or "blind") approach and landing systems; very high frequency (VHF) radio ranges, which make up the orderly highways in the skies; long range (LORAN) navigation for crossing oceans and deserts, and high-discrimination radar for directing traffic on airport runways and taxiways.

Some of the systems are not yet in general use by United States airlines, the military services having taken over all available developments after Pearl Harbor. But all of it is being installed or readied for use on the Nation's 40,000 miles of airways.

Won at Montreal

The recommendation for world use was made at Montreal at a session of the radio technical division of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, which had spent three months viewing demonstrations in England, Canada and the United States.

The recommendations are not exclusively for American methods. Some of them permit continued use of other types while new developments are being investigated. LORAN, installed all over the world by the Army Air Forces and the Navy, is to be the primary long-range device, but the British "Gee" system will continue in use pending a final decision on a standard.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration developed much of the equipment recommended for adoption, in particular the instrument landing system (ILS) and the VHF short-range navigation system and radio distance measuring device.

Awaiting Federal Funds

The CAA already has the VHF ranges on 7000 miles of airways and will complete the job as Congress makes funds available.

Plane - ground communications also are being converted to VHF which is more dependable in bad weather than present low frequency systems. VHF has shorter range, however, and it will require three VHF installations to replace two low frequency range stations.

The VHF system is readily convertible to a navigation method which permits a pilot to pick any heading instead of flying along fixed two-way paths. It permits navigation by eye rather than by ear, which is generally accepted as easier for the pilot.

The ultimate development of the ILS system envisioned both by CAA and PICAO is an automatic landing device whereby the pilot can simply be a monitor and leave the actual landing to an electronic machine just as he now does while in level flight. One airline (United) already has begun installing such equipment.

The eventual result of PICAO's activities will be a uniform navigational system all over the world, with pilots of all countries at home on the skyways wherever they fly.

By the Associated Press

Pepper Gluts Indies While World Wants

PANGKILPINANG, Bangka Island (AP).—While the world's housewives have been scrambling to purchase even a pinch of pepper, Chinese merchants on this East Indies spice island are worrying over how to dispose of 10,000 tons of the precious condiment.

Pepper smugglers — postwar counterparts of America's prohibition era rum runners—illegally carry on a lucrative trade between Bangka and Singapore. To date they barely have dented Bangka's huge stock of white Muntok pepper.

The stumbling block to bringing Banka's pepper to the world's tables is that legal exports still are controlled by the Netherlands Indies government. Busy with the revolution in Java and Sumatra, it has concentrated its activities upon the export of tin. Bangka is the world's richest single source of that much-needed metal.

A copy of the New Yorker magazine which somehow reached this remote island contained an item that only about 3000 tons of pepper remain in the entire United States—"barely enough for one light sneeze per capita." Pepper growers received that news at a time when they were debating whether to replant their estates. Only 100,000 of their 12,000,000 pepper plants survived the Japanese occupation.

Should the Bangka pepper planters decide to revive the industry, at least four years would be needed to get into large-scale production. They say that means new pepper shortages once present wartime stockpiles have been marketed.

It's Figured by Weight

In China, Currency's Truly Excess Baggage

By Christopher Rand

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11.—According to local newspaper reports, a new rule is in effect on railways entering and leaving Shanghai—passengers may not carry more than 10 catties of currency apiece. A catty is a measure of weight, the equivalent of 1 1/3 American pounds.

The Shanghai Evening Post, an English-language newspaper, took exception to the rule in an editorial stating that a passenger starting out with only 10 catties of bills might go broke and have to wash dishes to pay for his food.

There is no doubt that lugging currency about is one of the greatest nuisances of life in China these days. The prices are so high, and the money so nearly worthless, that it is hard to get enough into your pockets each morning to meet the day's demands.

Disfigures a Tux

THE largest denomination in a Chinese note at present is $2000, which is roughly equal to 30 American cents. This means, for instance, that a Shanghai playboy who wants to invite a few friends to dinner at a night club must start out with 200 or 300 bills in his pockets. This is about the same bulk as a half dozen packs of playing cards and naturally ruins his appearance.

The business of counting Chinese money is an onerous task that many refuse to undertake. The money is generally handled in folded wads of $10,000 (about $1.50 American) each. These wads pass from person to person without being counted. It is generally assumed that nobody would be such a skinflint as to short-change his neighbor by a mere one or two thousand Chinese dollars.

The bulk and awkwardness of China's inflated currency is more than just a nuisance for individual citizens. It is a definite hindrance to all business transactions.

There are at least two things the Chinese government could do about it. One would be to issue bills in higher demoninations—say of $10,000 rather than the present $2000. This would follow a course that has been belatedly taken throughout the Chinese inflation. The government has always been reluctant to issue larger bills because of the fear of decreasing public confidence in the currency. Therefore it has always waited until the situation was almost intolerable. It has reached that point now.

No $1.98 Sales

THE present range of Chinese currency is extremely limited. The lowest denomination bill is $100, but this is rapidly disappearing from use. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get change for a $500 bill, and for all practical purposes these are becoming the lowest in circulation. Therefore, the working ratio between the top and bottom in Chinese currency can be said to be about 4 to 1. If the usual American currency is regarded as running from the $100 bill down to 1 cent, it can be seen that the ratio in the United States is 10,000 to 1.

The other solution open to the Chinese government is to wipe out the present currency and introduce a new one. It seems generally agreed that this will be done eventually, but experts point out two conditions that are necessary.

One is that the Chinese government must have its budget balanced to a point where it no longer has to resort to the printing press to make up its deficits. This process would ruin any new currency the same way it ruined the old one. The stage is not in sight at present.

The other condition is that the government must be able to introduce new currency into all parts of the country at once, taking up the different regional currencies that still exist. It cannot do this now because the Chinese Communist Party is using its own currency in large areas that the central government in no wise controls.

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Ben Franklin Gift Is Gown

... the cap, hood, gown, rest is a bust

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—A cap, gown and hood from St. Andrews University in Scotland, similar to those worn by Benjamin Franklin when he was awarded an LL.D. in 1759, have arrived in the United States for presentation to the University of Pennsylvania.

J. Henry Smythe, jr., of the Sons of the American Revolution, who arranged for the gift from St. Andrews, says the presentation will be made January 18, founder's day at the University of Pennsylvania. Each year on the Saturday nearest his January 17 birthday, Franklin is honored as the university founder.

Smythe arranged for the cap and gown to be photographed on a Houdon bust of Franklin at the University of Pennsylvania Club.

Architects Envision Drastic Changes In Residence Design

By Conrad P. Harness

A MILLION AND A QUARTER new dwellings will be needed each year, say housing experts. The situation is a challenge without precedent in American building history.

Architects who specialize in homes foresee drastic changes in architectural trends. New homes must incorporate new features designed to pay their own way in living comfort.

Alexander M. Richter, local architect, warns new homes must be planned to fit the lot, not set down haphazardly as in the past. He terms it "solar orientation."

Floor plans coming off architectural drawing boards place the major rooms to the south, with much wider use of glass than before. Wide roof eaves which overhang the wall will shade the interior in summer when the sun is hot and high. When ole Sol takes a dip in the winter, it can penetrate deep into the rooms, where its warmth is welcomed.

Heat loss is minimized by using new types of glass plane, such as Thermopane, hermatically sealed. Such glass has the insulative value of an 8-inch brick wall. Curtains can be drawn at night, adding to the minimum heat loss.

More window space for homes is in the offing. It brings the whole outdoors right into the house. It also tends to enlarge space and even small rooms seem unconfined.

There is a definite trend away from the formal dining room, says Richter. Current construction prices allow for no "dead space." Rooms which are not used in every day living are eliminated in today's plans. Instead, a dinette or combination living-dining room is produced. The latter can be made separate by a curtain partition if desired.

The compartmentalized bathroom is another postwar product. Family groups have expressed the need of a bathroom in which the toilet, bath and wash bowl are in separate areas. Such an arrangement allows simultaneous use of all three items in private.

Built-in furniture is another item which architects keep in mind when drawing plans. A dresser, desk or dressing table set in the wall makes a big contribution to living.

In one house plan, Richter sketched in a large window sill in the children's room. The extension served as a desk. Built in underneath were drawers for storage use.

Indirect lighting is coming into widespread use, said Richter. There is a decided departure from the conventional overhead light which casts a large shadow. Fluorescent lighting is the scientific approach to good lighting, Richter added. More electrical outlets are being provided than before.

Radiant and baseboard heating are the two departures from conventional heating system. Widespread use of radiant heating, in ceilings, sidewalls, or flooring, is expected in the future.

One liability of such heating is the long time it takes to cool. It is not well adapted to areas which have sudden hot and cold snaps. The concrete slab in which water pipes are laid often takes three hours or longer to produce a big temperature change.

Richter predicted widespread use of heating units built in fireplaces to distribute heat. He said such a unit cuts down construction time and serves to heat the major portion of the house in temperate weather.

The architect was enthusiastic over the future use of glass. He pointed out its psychological as well as practical value. The small householder escapes claustrophobia by way of exterior glass walls, a luxury denied his ancestor. Large sheets of glass are a comparatively recent invention, and the open plan became feasible only with the introduction of central heating.

Touching on current subdivision projects in the local area, Richter stated that haphazard development of large residential areas in the old "square block" system would be disastrous today.

Street patterns must be planned so through traffic is discouraged and streets are used by the individual community members only. By use of circles, or cul-de-sacs, streets can be safe playgrounds for children, said Richter.

The well-planned house of the future will not only have a good interior arrangement, declared Richter, but a good relationship to streets, services, schools, shopping and recreation.

Quotation Marks

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.
—BACON—*Essays*

Old Houses mended,
Cost little less than new,
Before they're ended.
—COLLEY CIBBER—*Prologue to the Double Gallant*

Ah, to build, to build!
That is the noblest of the arts.
—LONGFELLOW — *Michael Angelo*

He that has a house to put his head in has a good head-piece
KING LEAR

December Permits Pass Nov. High

December construction permits for the District sailed along at even keel, topping November totals by approximately $1000. Last month's permits were estimated a $2,385,339 compared with November's $2,384,375.

The Southeast won the lion's share of proposed construction, with $847,500 in estimated projects. The Northeast had $164,000 with $298,000 for the Northwest.

A summary of building activity during the month showed 85 brick homes erected, 9 homes razed, 21 apartments under way. In the number of new housing units, the Southeast led with 212, with 33 set for the Northeast, 10 for the Northwest and none for the Southwest.

Permits were approved for five garages, two gas stations, ten sheds, six stores, and repairs to residential and commercial properties amounting to $17,155, according to reports rendered to the District Engineer Commissioner by District Building Inspector Robert Davis.

Babe in a Glass House Shouldn't Throw Rattle

"It may be healthy, but I've got my OWN opinion of this coop"

With little John in full view at all times in his own private climate, Mom and Pop can relax. If the little shaver wants to exercise his lungs, his crib is almost sound-proof. With the constant 84-degree temperature and controlled humidity, a diaper is all the clothing Johnny needs

Johnny's Crib Is Germ-Free, Sound-Proof

PEOPLE in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. It follows that John Gray, jr., will have to be careful not to throw his rattle. For little John lives in a glass house all his own.

John is now about three months old. Since his birth he has dwelt in a glass box that looks something like the showcase used in stores to display goods. But John's case is much more elaborate. In the first place it is temperature-controlled, humidity-controlled and dirt-free, with built-in air filter. The 84-degree temperature is maintained at all times. If there is any deviation, an alarm bell gives warning to John's parents.

THE GLASS BOX idea came to John's dad, John Gray, sr., after he had read a magazine article on child care written by Prof. B. F. Skinner of Indiana University. An engineer at the Airborne Instruments Laboratory in Mineola, Mr. Gray set to work and built the glass box for junior.

Because the box is partially sound-proofed, little John can have his daily bellowing session without putting too much of a strain on the family nerves. There are no worries about baby catching cold, because visitors can't pass on their germs, if any, to the baby through the glass. Nor can the baby be subjected to draughts. Neither is there the fear of smothering. For there are no bed covers.

LITTLE JOHN sleeps on a firm plastic sheet that covers the bottom of the case. This sheet is easily cleansed. There is indirect lighting in the box and the baby is visible to the parents at all times. The Grays, whose home is in Sea Cliff, Long Island, are enthusiastic about their showcase baby. Only time will tell if the unique methods of upbringing will do much to keep at bay the ills that flesh, especially baby flesh, is heir to.

By International News Service

The glass crib is heated with two 150-watt brooder heaters ingeniously installed and each controlled by its own thermostat. Mr. Gray is making adjustments in the heating plant here

No More Foreign-Born Birds

Our Postwar Canaries Trill 'Yankee Doodle'

By George Tucker

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—The canary-importing business is on the skids. It is being frozen out by domestic breeders who expect to raise about a million songsters this year.

Before the war nearly a million birds annually were imported from Germany, Britain and other European countries. Since VJ-Day about 15,000 have been brought in.

This does not mean that the bird industry has declined in dollar value. Dealers claim that the sales of canaries, finches and other species preferred by Americans, plus cost of cages, feed and care, shapes up as a 50-million-dollar a year industry.

But it's character has changed. Nine of every ten birds sold in the United States are home grown. Dealers say this is all for best. Domestic birds are sturdier and do not have to become acclimated after long sea voyages. Their mortality rate is lower.

Nearly 500 years ago a trading ship put into the Canary Islands for supplies. Its crew began trapping little green birds which were present by the thousands. They called them canaries.

This Yellow Yorkshire shipped over from England before canary immigration fell off. Most of our songsters are now home-grown

Later the ship ran into a storm off Elba. Some thoughtful crew members ran down into the hold and freed the birds. They flew to Elba, hopped to the Italian mainland and eventually spread throughout Europe.

Before World War I, all canaries in the United States were imported. They sold on arrival for about $18 a dozen. The war created a shipping shortage and the price of foreign canaries jumped to $150 a dozen.

With the Second World War and a most drastic shipping shortage, importing ceased altogether. Today California is estimated to have 50,000 breeders.

But canaries are bred in every State. They are an important pin-money occupation with farmers. Doctors say their care is valuable as occupational therapy for nervous people and for prison inmates who are shut away from the world. So they are raised in penitentiaries and in hospitals.

In addition to their sturdier qualities, domestic canaries have the advantage of a 20 per cent tariff against imported birds.

16-Year Span

TODAY a prime male songster (only about one female in a thousand sings) retails at around $18. His life expectancy is 5-years, but with proper care he will live much longer. Some have lived to 16 years.

What is the No. 1 killer of songbirds? Overkindness. "You put a piece of sour apple in a cage and and you've got a dead bird. You can't give 'em luxuries. You gotta be careful," Bernard Schacker, New York birdman said.

Contrary to belief, high or low temperatures seldom harm canaries. They thrive at 30 degrees or 90 degress. "But guard against sudden drops and sudden rises. It's the change that's fatal," Shacker said.

Roller's a Sinatra

TODAY canaries bear little resemblance to their wild brothers found on the Canary Islands 500 years ago. Cross-breeding of hundreds of species have produced many types of which the most popular with Americans are the "chopper" and the "roller."

"The chopper gets his name from the way he chops up a song. He opens his mouth wide and he sings loud. He breaks that song into little sharp stabs. The roller—he keeps his mouth shut. He's more conservative. He moans it out, sweet and low," Will Gerber, New York importer, explained.

Holiday Spin Was Fun, But

How Wonderful to Be Back in the Old Rut!

By Fred Sailor Harvey

THERE IS A lot of irresponsible talk about the shame of "getting into a rut." It's time to challenge that attitude!

On an icy road, if there's a more comfortable place to be than a good, deep rut—it must be inside by the fire.

Towns, of course, offer a wider choice of ruts to get into.

Most of us like to get our vehicle out of the rut once in a while and spin around on the ice just for the hell of it. But it grows nerve-wracking in time and it is a relief to steady back into the good, old maligned road-groove so you can take a quick compass reading and determine approximately where you're headed.

During the holidays most of us gave a 10-day imitation of a whirling dervish. Now we are cudding down into the rut of established routine, thankful that the madhouse didn't continue forever.

Possibly the children are an exception. Just before school reopened the wailing began: "Gee, only three days more. I wish we could start vacation over again!"

Later there was whispering in corners and sudden trips outside, with only vague answers to questions about where they were going. A few words picked up here and there were disurbing:

"We've got to build it deep so they can never find us."

"It'll be awful dark in there and we must remember the flashlights."

"Everyone must ask for an extra big sack of lunch that day—we might want to stay all night."

A bit of snooping revealed that a deep tunnel of baled hay was under construction in the hay loft, with a dark secret room at the end. On the AWFUL MONDAY a select group of neighborhood kids planned to by-pass the school bus and gather in the tunnel to spend a riotous day crouched in the blackness.

Like so many dark plots, without the incentive of opposition it folded under its own weight and on Monday morning the kids went whooping and shouting to the bus as if they could hardly wait to get back into the familiar rut.

The Candy Problem

SOME DAY someone will invent nonadhesive Christmas candy and crush-proof chocolates. Ordinarily, candy is no problem around the house. It is bought, hidden, doled out and eaten on a fast schedule.

Even on Christmas Day the unusual supply is well cared for. Each child carries his or her bags and boxes to a private hideout—under the writing desk, behind the sofa and under card tables which collapse with great regularity. There they bury their sweets, like squirrels, under mounds of tissue paper and boxes.

A week later, what a difference! Well-sucked and half-chewed pieces of candy have spread into unbelievable spots all over the house. There isn't a single chair cushion without a candy cane stuck to the bottom. Rugs sparkle with lemon and peppermint drops. Put your hand behind a picture frame and you'll come out with a wad of bubble gum or a melted candy bar. You squash a thick chocolate marshmallow between your bare toes on the way to the bathroom.

Underfoot Hazards

WHILE THE candy is a nuisance, other things are a greater danger. Marbles, toy trains and lead soldiers, on stairs and in doorways, can throw the most careful person. It's astonishing how often you land in a doll buggy.

In bad weather, airplanes must be flown in the house, and who can be sure that no one is coming before tossing the winning shot in a game of darts?

Regular hours for bed and meals were abandoned early in the holiday. Little snacks between periodic gorgings and cat naps at all hours of the day and night slowly put everyone into a state of chronic indigestion and uncertain temper—especially adults.

Mother Nature has put tough shells on armadillos to protect them from enemies; she helps chameleons change color to match their environment. But no such provision for man—after years of radio she has left his eardrums a quivery mass of raw nerves.

Five women and children are about to be scalped on the second floor, to the accompanient of Indian war cries and appropriate gun fire. Fifty thousand men and boys thunder out for a touchdown in the Wall-Paper Bowl of the living room. Symphonic Simon, the Boogie Woogie King, is curdling the milk in the kitchen while the linoleum slowly curls and cracks from the impact.

The whole season started out to be fun and, in retrospect, it was. But oh, the blessed relief of being back in the rut!

Nicotine Sprays Control Insects

Aphids, red spiders, scale insects and mealy bugs are four common insects that attack plants. Aphids can be destroyed by spraying with nicotine sulphate and soapy water.

Control red spider, which usually appears because of too dry an atmosphere, with a forceful stream of water against the undersides of leaves so the pests are washed off.

Mealy bugs, which form cottony masses at the base of plants and under the leaves, also can be controlled this way, or they can be removed with a toothpick. Soapy water on the leaves will kill scale insects.

Vets Prove Fast Guys With a Buck on Loans

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A 99.8 per cent perfect record of paying the monthly installments on their home loans is the performance of veterans who have borrowed in the past two years from savings and loan associations.

Only 83 out of 159 savings and loan institutions have reported any veteran borrowers as much as 90 days behind in their payments.

SOMETHING new in rakes is this broom-type aluminum model which weighs only one pound. The rust-proof rake head is of one-piece construction, has no rivets, clamps or welds to loosen or break. It was designed to prevent clogging and tearing the lawn

Averaging $400

Half-Million Freezers Due in '47

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Although only 30,000 home freeze units were sold between 1938, when they were first put on the market, and 1945, an estimated total of 500,000 will be manufactured this year and this figure will not fill the demand, a freezer manufacturer said today.

George H. Smith, vice president of the deep freeze division of Motor Products Corp., North Chicago, Ill., told a news conference at the January furniture and home furnishings market that there is a current estimated demand for 800,000 home freeze units.

Prices will range from $9 to $58 a cubic foot, he said, with the average freezer of 10 cubic feet costing $400.

ANOTHER manufacturer of household appliances, Clarence G. Frantz, Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Apex Electrical Manufacturing Co., said that higher incomes and mass education have resulted in an unprecedented demand for washers, ironers and vacuum cleaners.

"It amounts to a new standard of living in America," he said. "Where a few years ago a young couple would start married life with a stove and an icebox, later on adding other appliances, nowadays they will hardly consider setting up housekeeping without a refrigerator, a stove and a vacuum cleaner, and many feel they need automatic ironers and other appliances as well."

Frantz predicted that 1947 would see a 50 per cent increase over 1946 in production of washers, ironers and vacuum cleaners.

Builders Hit Truman Public Housing Plan

THE Nation's organized home builders, 12,000 strong, are ready to build promptly all the housing called for by President Truman in his State of the Union message, but they deplore any public housing program, Joseph Meyerhoff, president of the National Association of Home Builders, declared today.

Meyerhoff warned: "If we are to build the houses now that we need today, we can't dabble with long-range socialization of housing."

"If materials and labor are available, we can build all the housing the Nation needs," he declared.

Meyerhoff asked for Government aid in financing rental housing for veterans and other moderate cost housing.

The building group agreed with President Truman that 1947 "can be the biggest home construction year in history if materials come through."

The association said 630,000 new permanent homes and apartments were placed under construction in the first 11 months of 1946, the largest number in any full year since 1928. It was stated that nearly 400,000 permanent units were completed by private builders in the 11-month period.

100% Increase

6 Billion Brick Output in '46 Cracks Record

PRODUCTION of brick and tile exceeded six billion brick equivalents during 1946, an increase of 100 per cent over 1945, Roy A. Shipley, president of the Structural Clay Products Institute, announced today.

"The year's output was the greatest since 1939, and shortages had virtually disappeared by the end of the year," Shipley said.

"Production in 1947 will meet all demands. In fact, manufacturers may have to curtail their output early in the year to prevent a serious oversupply unless restrictions on nonhousing construction are raised considerably.

"New modular sizes of both brick and tile will appear on the market in quantity during 1947 and will lower building costs. The economies will occur principally in on-site construction, where there will be savings of both labor and materials.

"Brick and tile have been used to an unprecedented extent in home building during 1946, and the demand for residential construction is expected to increase further in 1947 if the rate of home building lives up to present expectations. About half of all new permanent type homes erected in 1946 are believed to have been built of masonry construction.

"Local shortages of skilled masons are being met successfully, as they materialize, with the aid of apprentice training programs. Last year new apprentices went into training in 233 communities."

Government Completes 91,000 Housing Units

A total of 91,000 temporary dormitory and family accommodations for veterans were completed at Federal expense in 1946, it was announced today by Commissioner Dillon S. Myer of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Myer estimated present funds will provide for 178,000 more housing units for veterans.

Go Easy With The Heat!

House Plants' Glow Depends on Thermostat

By Alfred Putz

SOME of our house plants show no appreciable resentment to the high temperature maintained in our living rooms, although they are much better off if kept cooler. Others, on the other hand, are much more sensitive to heat.

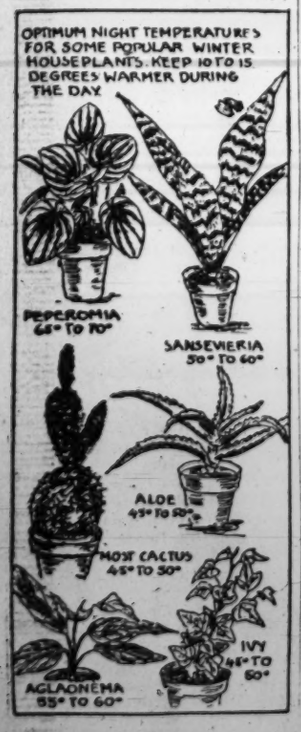
As a general rule, they suffer less if atmospheric moisture is fairly high, because it reduces the loss of moisture through the leaves. Unfortunately, most plants begin to suffer just as the occupants of a room begin to feel comfortable.

Those who can set aside a well-lighted spare room where the temperature can be controlled to suit various kinds of plants are likely to be more successful with their efforts.

Most amateur gardeners do not realize that the commercial tropical house calls for a night temperature of from 60 to 69 dgerees. The rise in day temperature may be from 10 to 15 degrees above that.

The warm greenhouse is regulated for a night temperature of 55 to 60 degrees; that of the medium house 42 to 45 degrees; and the cool house 35 to 42 degrees.

Upon entering any of these houses the visitor seldom realizes just how cool they are, because every effort is made to maintain a high degree of atmospheric moisture by wetting down the paths and keeping wet the material on which the pots rest.


OPTIMUM NIGHT TEMPERATURES FOR SOME POPULAR WINTER HOUSEPLANTS. KEEP 10 TO 15 DEGREES WARMER DURING THE DAY
PEPEROMIA 65° TO 70°
SANSEVIERIA 50° TO 60°
ALOE 45° TO 50°
MOSS CACTUS 45° TO 50°
IVY 45° TO 50°
AGLAONEMA 55° TO 60°

Temperature Checking

THERE is no way of even approaching this degree of humidity in the home. If it could be done, the wallpaper soon would break loose, curtains and upholstery would mold and chairs, tables and other wooden furniture would swell.

A happy medium must, therefore, be chosen so far as humidity is concerned, and for a check on the temperature several good thermometers should be placed near the plants. The temperature close to windows invariably is several degrees below that of the center of the room unless a radiator is just below them.

Plants which prefer a night temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees, with 10 degrees more during the day, include, croton, tradescantia, blooming gloxinias, forcing lilies, amaryllis, anthurium, iracaena goldiana and massangeana, peperomia and saintpaulia. Poinsettias are best kept as close to 65 degrees at night as possible.

In the group which prefers from 60 to 65 degrees at night are pandanus, hyacinths in bloom, tulips in bloom, tuberous-rooted begonias, adiantum farleyense, alocasia, aglaonema, cibotium, platycereum, cissus adenopodes, ixora and euphorbia fulgens.

Requirements Differ

FIVE degrees less, or 55 or 60, are best for aralia, ardisia, rex begonia, bulbs while in bud, callas in bud and bloom, chrysanthemums in bloom, echeveria.

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Store Implements Carefully

Garden Tools Need Intelligent Care

GOOD garden tools deserve intelligent care to lengthen their usefullness and to insure their perfect performance. Even the best implement is bound to prove disappointing unless it is kept in good working order.

Nuts and screws on lawn mowers, wheelbarrows, garden carts and the like may need tightening. Exert just enough force to insure a firm hold, but beware of excess strain to prevent damage to threads or the wood. Where screws will no longer hold in the wood fill the hole with plastic wood to which has been added a few strands of fine steel wool.

Unless you really know how to sharpen pruning knives, shears and saws, place them in the hand of an expert, because of the irreparable damage that may be done to them by amateurs.

Of these the pruning knife is the easiest to sharpen. With a fine carborundum and a hard Arkansas oil stone a razorlike edge may be obtained if the right procedure is followed. Draw the blade, edge forward, across the stone at a 10 or 20 degree angle, starting at the base and finishing the stroke at the tip.

Rest the edge lightly on the stone and tilt it downward just enough to take hold of the surface. After each stroke turn the knife over to prevent rounding the edge.

Cleaning all metal surfaces with emery paper to restore them to their original brightness is important for spades, hoes, tines or forks, cultivator teeth and all metal parts which travel through the soil. When perfectly clean wipe them with an oily rag.

Wooden parts will give longer service if thoroughly cleaned of dirt and given a coat of good paint.

The garden hose needs special attention. Be sure it is well drained before it is rolled up. Keep it in a dry, cool and dim place because heat and light are hard on rubber.

The handy gardener will take apart the sprayer and clean all parts thoroughly of spray residue, which often is especially corrosive. Never put lubricating oil on the leather washers.

If they show indications of becoming brittle rub with a little neatsfoot oil on a small rag. An excess of this oil is likely to soften the leather too much, preventing the proper seal of the pump.

Also check over your stock of plant sprays and dusts, seeing to it that they are properly protected for the winter. Make sure they are plainly labeled. AP.

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1947

Senators' Wives Trade In 'First Lady' Titles

By Marjorie Binford Woods

STAR billing among new senatorial members goes to several distinguished former Governors and their "First Ladies", now taking up residence in Washington.

Accustomed as they are to sumptuous living in palatial Governors' Mansions, they all consider themselves lucky to have wheedled doll-sized apartments, or hotel rooms, while being initiated into this new phase of public life.

It's nice to have big servant-staffed homes with swimming pools, basement bars and herb gardens, they all say. But they don't expect such wonders in Washington.

"Standing room only" is all they ask, and the majority appear to be content to remain for the winter within the four walls where they first unpacked upon arrival. Not even the prospect of acquiring dishwater hands in cubby-hole kitchens seems to dismay the distaff side.

"It's going to be a lark—like playing house— to live in small quarters again," smiles attractive, dark-haired Mrs. John William Bricker, as she proudly shows guests through their three-room, kitchenette apartment at the Mayflower.

Though it's difficult to imagine 6 foot, bulk-framed sports-loving Senator Bricker in anythi- less than a country club sized house, so far h- registers no complaints.

"We're keeping our house in Columbus open ar plan to fly back on weekends whenever possibl to be with our son and my mother, who are livin there," Mrs. Bricker explained.

Well seasoned in hostessing for affairs of state, after presiding over Ohio's Governor's mansion for three terms, already this wise wife has sized up the entertaining situation to a T. For dinners, too large for dinette serving, Mrs. B. has her eye on a certain private dining room at the Mayflower. Breakfasts and dinners for two, she plans to cook and serve herself. When 16-year-old Jack, the Brickers' adopted son, somes visiting from Columbus Academy, "it's easy enough to put up a cot and still have plenty of room," she pointed out.

There's an easygoing, Middle Western openness and charm about the Brickers that makes one comfortable. Their conversation is quiet, but both laugh easily. A spirit of cameraderie is easily apparent between the Brickers, married 27 years. Their romance dates back to college days when young Bricker returned to Ohio State Law School after serving as a chaplain in World War I. There, he found Harriet Day, a few years younger, as an undergraduate liberal arts student. Their first trip to Washington together was made in 1921 when Bricker was admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court. Now that they're living in this "city beautiful", they intend to tour all spots of interest.

All-American Family

ATYPICAL "All-American" family, the Connecticut Baldwins find no difficulty in making themselves "at home" wherever they are.

At the end of "Bilbo Day", former Governor Raymond E. Baldwin returned to his modest-sized (temporarily loaned) Shoreham apartment to find his three college student sons, daughter-in-law and Mrs. Baldwin, sr., all waiting to welcome "dad"—after gallery-witnessing his installation as the sole new Senator of the Eightieth Congress.

Said he, as his wife helped him remove his overcoat, "With portal to portal pay, I've spent a good 12-hour day."

Not too "spent" for family fun, however, he proceeded to wallop son Raymond, jr., in a cribbage game, their favorite indoor sport. "It's a hangover from my early Navy days," the Senator remarked.

This handsome, strapping World War I veteran—an advocate of a "friendly government"—is the soul of geniality. Soft-spoken, sparkling-eyed Mrs. Baldwin is his charming counterpart.

Though a little out of practice in performing as "chief cook and bottle washer", after her role as Governor's Lady, she expects to preside over the kitchenette stove on frequent occasions when her husband tires of "eating out." As an outside interest she already has made inquiry concerning writing courses offered at the universities here.

The Baldwins will maintain their permanent home in Stratford, Conn., the year 'round, as a vacation rendezvous for their bubbling family. Their two older boys are back from war duty and all are attending colleges in the East.

Where the Heart Is

"HOME is wherever my hat and my wife are," declares Pennsylvania's popular 67-year-old Governor Edward Martin, who resigned last week to begin his six-year senatorial term.

His hat now hangs in a one-bedroom apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel, and his wife is joyous over trading a 14-servant-staffed mansion for hotel-serviced housekeeping rooms.

"Life in Washington promises to be more like a vacation than anything we've known for a long time," both the Senator and his pep-charged wife proclaim.

A log-cabin born lawyer whose real career for 45 years has been soldiering, Martin grew up with Pennsylvania's "Iron Division"; became a major general by working his way up through the ranks.

After soldiering together for 38 years of married life, the Martins feel that they can "pitch camp" anywhere and enjoy it. From among their souvenirs and house furnishings, hastily stored in the Indiantown Gap "summer mansion" after they recently vacated the Governor's mansion in Harrisburg, Mrs. Martin plans to select "a few things to make their apartment more homey," she says. Among them will be a collection of Currier and Ives prints treasured by the Senator, and pitchers which she has received from many countries to add to her favored collection.

Mrs. Martin has soft, graying hair and a bird-like alertness, is a fascinating conversationalist, full of expressions. Her white-haired husband, tall and straight as a ram-rod, speaks pure American. As a horseback rider who established a record in Pennsylvania for riding 300 times during his last term as Governor, the Senator intends to take to Rock Creek bridle paths when time permits.

With vividness the Martins recall how they walked the 898 steps to the top of the Washington Monument, when on their honeymoon here years ago. Peering through the fence at the White House, on the same trip, they little dreamed of ever living in close proximity to such a mansion.

Keeping the home fires burning in Washington, Pa., are the Martins' daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Beall Wylie Murphy, and their former GI son, Edward.

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Underwood & Underwood Photos

SENATORIALLY "at home at the Shoreham" Connecticut's former Governor Raymond E. Baldwin gathers his family about him for a cribbage game. Left to right are Raymond, jr., Williams College freshman; Tyler, Kent School junior; the Senator's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lucian Baldwin, student at Connecticut College; her husband, Lucian Baldwin, senior at Wesleyan University, and Senator Baldwin. Note: The Senator is winning

SENATOR and Mrs. John Bricker call a Mayflower apartment "home" in Washington. Mrs. Bricker is chief cook

PINK azaleas from Minnesota friends welcomed Senator and Mrs. Edward J. Thye to their furnished apartment at the Broadmoor, upon their arrival last week. Rooms with a woodland view of Rock Creek Park promise to keep the Thyes satisfied with their doll-sized quarters after enjoying spacious Governor's quarters at the St. Paul Hotel during the Thye governorship administration

HAVING soldiered together for 38 years, the Edward Martins of Pennsylvania go into a Washington huddle at their Wardman Park apartment. "Home is where my hat and my wife are," says the former Governor, now a new Senator

LOOKING for "a home in Washington" is a big job, even for a Senator. Here Senator and Mrs. Herbert O'Conor are left stranded at the Senate Office Building on the "look-out". The former Governor from Maryland and his family now live in Baltimore, soon will be house-hunting in Washington

Down Virginia Way

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laird, of Marshall are being congratulated on the arrival of a daughter born at Physician Hospital, Warrenton, during the Christmas holidays. They have named the baby Mary Fitzhugh for her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Edward C. Turner, who was the former Miss Mary Fitzhugh Foster of The Plains.

Of interest here are the announcements received from Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Turner Joy, of the marriage of his sister, Mary Frances Joy Courts, to Archibald Magill Smith, January 4 at New Orleans. Mr. Smith is from Virginia, although he has lived in New Orleans for a number of years. He has a place near The Plains, where he comes for a part of every summer.

Mrs. Thomas Glascock entertained at a dinner dance at her home, Bolling Brook, near Upperville, a few evenings ago in honor of her daughters, Miss Lulu Glascock and Miss Mary Howe Glascock, who were at home from school for the holiday vacation. Many members of the younger set danced until a late hour at the delightful party. The Misses Glas-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Annapolis Welcomes New Governor, Family

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11.—The new year has brought important changes to Annapolis society. Maryland's new Governor, William Preston Lane, jr., of Hagerstown, Mrs. Lane and their two daughters have taken up residence in the Executive Mansion. Inaugural ceremonies for Governor Lane were held Wednesday, although he took over his official duties five days ahead of time, having been elected by the Legislature to fill out the term of former Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, who resigned January 3 to take his seat in the United States Senate as the junior Senator from Maryland. The O'Conors have moved to their new home in Baltimore.

The inaugural brought many visitors from all parts of the State, and parties and "get-togethers" were the order of the day.

Stringfellow Barr, who resigned as president of St. John's College to found a similar institution at Pittsfield, Mass., under a Mellon fund grant, is expected to leave in a few weeks with Mrs. Barr to begin his new assignment.

Prof. John S. Kieffer, a member of the faculty of St. John's since 1929, has taken over as acting president of the college. Professor Kieffer, a graduate of Harvard University, has been a member of the board of governors and visitors of St. John's since 1943. John Neustadt is acting dean at the college.

Capt. Albert Konigsberg, USN, of New York, has reported for duty at the Naval Academy as head of the supply department, relieving Capt. Charles L. Austin.

Captain Konigsberg is a member of the Naval Academy class of 1930 and during the war served aboard the USS Augusta.

Prof. and Mrs. Charles H. Rawlins, jr., entertained informally on January 3 in honor of their daughter, Delavan, whose marriage to Ensign A. M. Bowen, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowen of Newman, Ga., took place the following day in the Naval Academy Chapel. They also gave a supper for about 25 guests after the wedding rehearsal.

Engagements Announced

Capt. George H. Burnham, USNR, and Mrs. Burnham have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Joan Allison Burnham, of Baltimore and New York, to Francis Mansfield McGlannan, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. McGlannan of Catonsville. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mosby Magruder announce the engagement of Mrs. Magruder's daughter, Barbara Ann Vieth, to William Hartman Harder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earle Shadle Harder. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Theodore Gordon Ellyson recently announced the engagement of her daughter, Helen Ellyson Tyler, to Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Abercrombie 3d, USN. Mrs. Tyler is the daughter of the late Comdr. Theodore Gordon Ellyson, USN. The prospective bridegroom is a son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James E. Morrissette of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and was graduated from Yale in 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. David Baker Singleton of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Singleton, jr., at the Naval Academy, had their twin daughters christened on Sunday in the Presbyterian Church here. The children were named Janet Woods and Gail McInnis Singleton. The Rev. Everett B. McBee officiated.

Griffens Entertain

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Griffen were hosts at an informal holiday party Monday evening, when they celebrated their twelfth wedding anniversary.

The Nathaniel M. Terrys, jr., combined a holiday party with Mr. Terry's birthday Saturday, 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. at their home, entertaining approximately 150 guests.

Col. James Gibson Taylor, USA (retired), and Mrs. Taylor held their annual "open house" Wednesday, with many out-of-town guests among those present.

Miss Camilla Hopkins Howard, debutante daughter of Mrs. C. Hopkins Thomas of Wardour and Baltimore, was guest of honor at a tea dance held Thursday at the Sheraton Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore. The party was given by Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. William Morsell

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Miss Frances Glennon To Be Bride

Lieut. Comdr. Harrison Randolph Glennon, USN (Ret.), and Mrs. Glennon, Forest Hills, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Reading Glennon, to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Bennett, USMC, son of Mrs. Mary Miller Bennett, Belle Vernon, Pa., and Henry Andrew Bennett, Orlando, Fla.

Miss Glennon was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1945 and is a member of Chi Omega sorority. She is associated with Time, Inc., in New York City. The granddaughter of Mrs. James Henry Glennon of Washington and the late Rear Admiral Glennon, she is the sponsor of the USS Glennon, DD840, named for the admiral.

A graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1939, Lieutenant Colonel Bennett served with the Fourth Marines in China before the war, and in the Pacific theater during the war. He is now attending the Amphibious Warfare School in Quantico, Va.

Capt., Mrs. Kenneth Hurd Announce Birth of Son

Receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on January 5 at Georgetown Hospital are Capt. Kenneth C. Hurd, USN, and Mrs. Hurd. Mrs. Hurd is the former Cornelia McEwan, whose ancestor, Nivian Beall, was a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses from Prince Georges County and was the original owner and founder of Dumbarton Oaks.

TRICKS FOR TEENS

By Nancy Pepper

No wonder smart designers keep their eyes and ears on you. You start the fads that turn into best selling fashions. We'll put the blame on you (not on "Mame" this time) for lots of new tricks and trends.

PATCHED PAIRS—A manufacturer of boys' sports jackets latched on to the fad of Steadies wearing matched patches on their jeans and sweaters, so he now hangs a little tag on each jacket with twin patches of the fabric of which the jacket is made. Instructions tell the wearer to sew one of the patches on his own slacks and give the other to his Gal Pal.

KILROY WAS HERE, TOO—Didn't take long for our teen fashion designers to meet up with your elusive friend, Kilroy. After all, you can't look at a blank wall without finding his trademark these days. So, very soon, you'll have some cute cotton dresses with "Kilroy Was Here" written out with colorful embroidery across yoke and hemline. And, right now, you can get 'kerchiefs that tell he wore long woolen underwear, "To Itch His Own!"

CLUB STUFF

One of our reader-correspondents writes us about the new clubs that are starting up in high schools everywhere—some of them to take the places of banned sororities and fraternities. For instance, a group of boys get together and decide on a name and colors for their club. First step is to order special jackets made up in club colors with club letters embroidered on the backs. On the fronts they have their own names embroidered. Girls, on the other hand, usually select heavy, oversize sweaters for their club uniform, with the club initials embroidered on the left side of the front. The meaning of the letters is, of course, kept a deep, dark secret. Your guess is as good as anybody's!

Oh, Brother!

'Tis the night before Sunday,
And all through the meal,
Not a phone bell is ringing,
For me it's No Deal.
Though the family must know
Of my lonely plight,
Trust dear Junior to crow
"What—no date tonight?"

Jabberwocky and Jive

SLIGHT EXAGGERATIONS—The latest fad is talking in Italics. When something is just mildly amusing you're apt to exclaim, "How Utterly Hilarious" or "How Slightly Hysterical." When you're a little peeved about something, you're apt to moan in a Bette Davis voice, "Mad Grief!" When you don't believe a Tall Story someone is telling, you no longer resort to something simple, like "Oh, Yer Fadder's Moustache!"—you raise your eyebrows and drawl, "How too, too Fantastic." We think it's all too Utterly Utter!

WORDS WITHOUT MUSIC—So many new songs have worked their way into your Jokabularies. For instance, when you ask about someone who isn't around at the moment, you're liable to get the information that "South America Took Him Away." If you say something corny, trust some not-so-innocent bystander to state that "Folks Are Dumb Where You Come From," and when you're all dressed up to make a killing, don't be surprised to have your man-of-the moment exclaim, "How Cute Can You Be?" Then, of course, you know that "Rumors Are Flying" whenever two or more teens get together for a cat-chat.

NEW WOLF CALLS—The latest is "Cr-r-runch!" when an Able Grable or Gable go by. Also, one of our Scouts reports that impressionable Kilroys are apt to cry "Embargo" when something Trim, Neat, and Terrific goes by in a tuck-in sweater and pegged skirt. Spell it backwards as three separate words and let us know what you get.

Well, as the little dog said when he stepped on the sandpaper, "RUFF, RUFF!"

For Glama Drama

New term coming up in school: New Year already in the groove—so, what about a new y-o-u to start things off with a bang? Any one of these new glamour tricks should be a step in the right direction.

NEW SPECS APPEAL—Local opticians are advertising a new service in lots of high school papers. They will dye your glasses for you in any color and stud them with rhinestones. Now, there's a way to put a new light in your eyes—and in his, too!

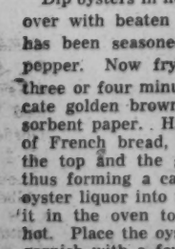
CAMPUS CHEESECAKE—Practically every girl is wearing white Roberts these days, and some of the Hepper Hedy's are using leg make-up for a real suntan contrast. Get out that bottle you were saving for next summer and try it.

TAILS YOU WIN—The latest Glamour Trick is to wear a cluster of ermine fur tails in your hair with your formal. Or pin them to the shoulder of your black date dress. Or twist separate tails into bowknots for your black ballets. Nothing like ermine to make you a Teen Queen!

Where do you think they found Kilroy, heh? In the Gas Tank with Ethyl!

Look Out, Ahead!

Now's the time your winter wardrobe looks just about as exciting to you as an old corn flake—and twice as soggy! You're starting to see some lush new fashions in your favorite Teen department, but how can you tell which to buy? The answer to that (and you can have it for $63.50) is—"read this column."



BACK TALK—Try on one of the new peplum suits and you'll see why they're going to be so popular. We think they're so becoming that we've picked one for the front cover of the pre-Easter issue of Calling All Girls!

CUT-AWAY—Even your classic style suit should have the new cut-away front to the jacket. It's one of the features that make 1947 suits look so new, and 1946 so Passe. (Your favorite word ever since Tex Benecke set it to music for you.)

BRIEFLY SPEAKING—Your new Easter coat should be one of those short, short "Sugar Coats," either boxy or flared. You'll wear it over a pencil slim skirt as a suit or over your new print dress in the Easter parade. Later it goes over slacks and summer formals. Don't say we didn't warn you.

Open Season for Mermaids

FUNCTIONAL, TOO! . . . This strapless charmer is made of silver lame, lined in jersey, with inner wired bra to make it "swimmable"

MODERN MERMAID . . . She's wearing a completely functional swim suit of gold, violet and chartreuse striped metallic fabric

BEAUTY ON THE BEACH . . . Another metallic swim suit with bra top and streamlined shorts—for real swimming. By Rose Marie Reid

By Dorothy Roe

Rose Marie Reid, who grew up in Vancouver, B. C., spent her early youth fuming about the clumsy, impractical bathing suits she had to wear. She resented the fact that she had to choose between the sternly practical models which gave freedom of action in the water but looked awful on the beach, or the fussy "dressmaker" suits which were designed for dry-land swimmers only.

Being a young woman of action, Rose Marie decided to do something about it—and did. Today she has one of the most important swim-suit factories in Canada, and has just branched out with California headquarters. The suits she turns out are as functional as all get-out, but they would make any mermaid turn green with envy (unless mermaids are already green).

For 1947, Rose Marie is ready to startle the public with metal lame swim suits which fit the figure like the skin, yet are skillfully draped and cut so as to provide the ultimate in flattery. She uses elasticized gold, silver and brocaded lames for effects of sheer beauty—and there are no encumbering skirts, frills or ruffles to cut down your form in the water.

Rose Marie looks like a bathing beauty herself—especially when wearing one of her own creations—and she is bringing up her three children, Bruce, Sharon and Carole, to be water babies, too. Says she:

"Thank goodness they won't have to wear those horror suits of the '30s!"

Short and Sweet

Favorites with all age groups are the jaunty, wrist-length gloves included in a well known collection just arrived from France. Made of doeskin-finished lambskin, they are hand-sewn and washable. The colors are black, brown, white and beige

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Refrigerator Wrappers

To keep foods in the refrigerator from drying out, wrap them in aluminum foil. It's moisture, odor and lightproof, fits snugly over bowls with just a slight pressure of the hands, and conforms to any odd shapes or sizes.

Jiffy Gingerbread

For guests who drop in unexpectedly keep a bowl of gingerbread batter in the refrigerator. You can use the ready-mix variety. Then just scoop out some, pour into pan, pop into the oven and you'll have a treat ready in a jiffy.

Club Events Of Interest To Leesburg

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 11.—Mme. Jean Chatel of Washington was the guest speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Woman's Club of Loudoun, which was held Saturday evening at the Leesburg Inn. The meeting was under the auspices of the international relations committee of the club. The chairman, Mrs. J. Stewart Smith, introduced the speaker. Mme. Chatel, an American, had the distinction of being appointed American Attache to the Louve Museum in Paris. With her husband, she conducted underground operations against the Germans from their own chateau grounds. She acted as interpreter for a unit of the Army in the Vosges Mountains near the front and on returning to Paris acted as liaison between civilian personnel and a section of the Army. She spoke to the group on reciprocal trade agreement and educational and cultural relations between nations.

Group singing at the dinner meeting was led by Roscoe B. Rhoads, with Mrs. Ben Bridges at the piano. Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge, president of the Woman's Club, presided at the meeting.

Section B, Woman's Auxiliary of St. James Episcopal Church, will hold its annual Valentine tea, Saturday afternoon, February 8, at Mrs. W. F. Rust's town house. Co-chairmen for the tea will be Mrs. David N. Rust, jr., and Mrs. Thomas M. Fendall. The plans were made at a meeting of the organization which was held on Friday afternoon at the home of the Misses Davis. The speaker for the meeting was Mrs. Raymond F. Tartiere of Middleburg, who has recently returned from a tour of France made in the interest of the child adoption program of American Aid to France. The new president, Mrs. Van Iden Zeiler, presided at the meeting.

Visitors in Leesburg

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McClintock, jr., of Flushing, N. Y., have been the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Josephus Carr. Miss Verlie Hollandsworth, student nurse at Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hollandsworth. Miss Anne Smoot of Washington has been the guests of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Smoot. Miss Etta Davis of Evington, Va., has arrived to spend some time with her sisters, the Misses Davis.

Mrs. Louis P. King, who was the guest of Miss Janney during the holidays, returned on Monday to her position at St. Ann's School, Charlottesville. She was accompanied by Miss Anna Cobb, who went from there to Stuart Hall, Staunton, where she is a student. Jack Wells has returned to Denison University, Ohio, after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wells.

Mrs. Harry P. Gibson returned home on Monday from St. Joseph, Mich., where she spent Christmas with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Howell, and her granddaughter, Jean Lee Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wendell Kline have returned from their wedding trip and are now at their home, Rockledge, near Leesburg. Mrs. Kline, before her marriage, was Miss Lois H. Clemens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian H. Clemens of Leesburg.

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Dior Will Open His Own Style House in Paris

By Lucie Noel

Paris, Jan. 11.—When I told Christian Dior, rising star of the Paris Couture firmament, that the fashion world on both sides of the Atlantic is looking to the opening of his new house as the coming season's major event he replied that he wished there was less hum of excitement in connection with it.

"I do not intend to do anything sensational," he said. "Personally, I am against all exaggeration in fashion. I believe in simplicity and restraint and consider that cut and silhouette are the important features of a well-made dress. Next comes color. I disapprove of excessive trimming which detracts from line—you will see that my embroideries are part of the fabric."

Clothes Will Be Chic

His spacious premises, still in the hands of the house painters, carpenters and plumbers, when finished will afford the "anonymous" background Dior considers right for clothes which will be chic enough to be worn at the Ritz to lunch, tea or dinner. Salons, fitting rooms and workrooms occupying three floors of a sumptuous residence at 30 Avenue Montaigne are being redecorated in neutral tones. Only the "Boutique," which will carry weekend outfits and summer and sports novelties, will strike a gay note, and here we may expect Dior to have his fling.

The birth of a new couturier is always exciting. Christian Dior has earned his stripes as a designer of note, connected until very recently with a leading house. His pending opening will mark his independent advent on the Paris horizon. His collection, consisting of 100 models, will cover clothes for every occasion, with emphasis on afternoon and evening dresses and ensembles.

"I love plain weaves and plain black and navy, but of course there will be prints, too, and colors," he said. "I do not like the dress and coat for spring. My dresses will have little coats, boleros or wraps, but they will be very wearable. A dress should be designed to be worn; mine will be, and I will try and avoid the dress that remains on the peg. Wearability is the main thing, and elegance should be inconspicuous."

How He Creates Models

To my questions as to how Dior creates his models, he divulged the following: "First I make a number of sketches, mainly to fix onto paper the various ideas which come into my mind. I next eliminate those sketches that are inadequate, and then I work with fabrics and frequently apply them directly on the model. Collections are large, because we have to design for various types of women, and we must also do justice to the efforts of the fabric houses. The fabric itself can suggest a new drape or novel cut, but as I have already said, a good dress should be independent of trimming.

"The shop downstairs, 'my weekend Boutique,' will carry country clothes, blouses, shoes, bags, gloves—everything that the hurried shopper may need to pick up in a hurry on her way to the seashore or country or the mountains."

Mary Haworth's Mail

Reader Says: For Pete's Sake Stop Calling Attention to Psychiatry, Phooey to It, and Give Us Common Sense Advice, as in Old Days

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: For Pete's sake stop reading books on psychiatry and mother-rule and get back to the common sense answers you used to give us in the old days. Your column of December 23 was the last straw.

This was the case of a foreign-born mother whose two sons, now in the twenties, have taken to scorning parental authority and staying out all hours of the night since the younger boy came home from the Army 18 months ago and induced his older brother—formerly a model son—to join him in running wild.

You say to this mother, "The situation means that your sons are struggling blindly to become men, no longer puppets on your apron strings. They are showing the ill effects of too much mother-rule in early years." Etc., etc. Then, "This type of inward struggle on the part of sons in revolt against mother-bossing often leads to alcoholism, homosexuality, or other forms of waywardness." Etc., etc.

Recent Column Draws a Laugh

THAT gives me a laugh! When boys or young men stay out every night until 3 a. m. on the average—as she says they do—they are "raising Old Ned." And when they reject Mom's advice, that's perfectly normal. It's pretty evident that her bossing, as you call it, is having no effect whatever. As for driving them to alcoholism, homosexuality, etc.—phooey. More likely they are out with somebody's spoiled and wayward daughters.

What this Mom should do is start charging her sons a good stiff price for their room and board; and if they don't like it, tell them to get out and find somebody else to sponge on.

Perhaps one in 10 of your cases needs, or would be helped by, a good psychiatrist. But to judge by your recent counsel, it seems equally probable that you are so befuddled by psychiatric lore that you can't see the forest for the trees. I can't make up my mind whether to send this kick to you or your editor, but I'll bet he is thinking just as I do. P. P.

Reader's Back Up Against Learning

DEAR P. P.: "Where ignorance is bliss, 'twere folly to be wise." Such, I infer, is your latent attitude towards learning, which has its laborious and disturbing aspects. Some such emotional reaction to the struggle involved in achieving mental progress underlies your disgruntlement at my attempts to interest people in seeking ever more self-help knowledge.

You hazard the guess that perhaps one in 10 of my petitioners stands in need of psychiatric help. But I'd put the figure much higher than that, nearer 70 per cent of the total, after screening my mail, only a fraction of which appears in print, and I'm always ready to give "normalcy" a hearing, since a columnist likes variety of subject quite as much as the reader.

Also, I'm sure that the whole community isn't writing me letters,—and I'd have to hear from that many people, if cross-section humanity were to pass in review here.

Reasons Why We Stress Psychiatry

TO INDICATE the rising tide of neurotic disorders in the human family, may I quote from a recent article by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service:

"One out of every 10 Americans who reads these words will sooner or later need the help of a psychiatrist. And one out of every 20 will spend some part of his life in a mental hospital. These are the hard facts of America's mental health today. . . .

"When we went to war, we drew, presumably, upon the fittest members of our society to do the fighting job. Yet, according to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, 1,767,000 draftees were rejected for mental and personality disorders. And in spite of Selective Service screening, about 40 per cent of all men given medical discharges were declared unfit for service because of some mental or emotional disorder."

Is that enough to show which way the wind blows? Now, a further word of explanation for my recent shift to more emphasis upon psychiatric counsel: In "the old days," to which you refer, I had more column space at my disposal than since the war-made newsprint squeeze. Hence, I could do a more substantial job of analysis and exposition in yesteryear. Now, when confronted with a critical, complicated case, conscience compels me to refer the plaintiff to someone who can give him lengthier treatment. See? M. H.

By Alice Brooks

Cute and cuddly, that's what these toys are! Easy fun for you to make from scraps of material. Make many for a tiny menagerie.

Sew two pieces together, leave the edges unbound and add the ears. Sized for baby-hands. Pattern 7281 has transfer of eight toys; directions.

Send 15 cents in coins for this pattern to Washington Post, Household Arts, Dept. 259 W. 14th st., New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly NAME, ADDRESS and PATTERN NUMBER.

"Soaping" dulls hair—
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Yes; even finest soaps and soap shampoos hide the natural lustre of your hair with dulling soap film

- Halo contains no soap. Made with a new patented ingredient it cannot leave dull soap film!
- Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it, leaves it shimmering with glorious highlights.
- Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, even in hardest water. Leaves hair sweet, clean, naturally radiant and lustrous!
- Needs no lemon or vinegar after-rinse. Halo rinses away, quickly and completely!
- Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic!
- Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!

HALO REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY OF YOUR HAIR!

From Old New Orleans

It is well known that singers like to eat, and Tom Scott, ballad singer, is no exception. He collects recipes—and he even cooks them himself.

Tom Scott is a composer, as well as a singer, and has been working on an opera which centers about New Orleans. While he was in that city famous for its food Tom collected some fine recipes which he shares with us here. The first is a delicacy which parents bring home in the small hours, when they've been to a party. They waken the children and everybody eats this treat.

'LA MEDIATRICE'
(For Four)

2 dozen oysters
2 egg yolks, beaten
Salt and pepper
Fat
1 loaf French bread
Flour

Dip oysters in flour. Brush them over with beaten egg yolk, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Now fry in hot fat for three or four minutes, until a delicate golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Have ready a loaf of French bread, having removed the top and the soft inside part, thus forming a case. Put a little oyster liquor into this case and set it in the oven to get thoroughly hot. Place the oysters in the loaf, garnish with a few slices of gherkins, cover with the lid, and serve very hot.

Here's another recipe Tom Scott collected in New Orleans:

COURTBOUILLON A LA CREOLE

2 pounds fish, sliced
1 large onion
1 pound tomatoes
1 clove garlic
Few sprigs chopped parsley
1 sprig marjoram
1 bay leaf
Juice of ½ lemon
Dash of allspice
Butter or lard
½ cup claret
Salt
Cayenne
Fried potatoes

Melt the butter or lard in a deep frying pan and, when hot, add the onion, finely chopped, and fry until brown. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon of flour, mix well, and brown. Add the chopped tomatoes, garlic, herbs and allspice, and season with salt and cayenne. Mix well, and add the lemon juice, the claret, and sufficient hot water to thin the sauce. It should be somewhat thin at this stage. Simmer gently for about ten minutes. Add the slices of fish and simmer until the fish is tender. The time varies with the quality of the fish and the thickness of the slices. Turbot, in half-inch steaks, takes about 20 to 25 minutes. The sauce should not be too thick. It should be of the consistency of thin cream. To serve, put the slices of fish on a hot dish, pour the sauce over them, and garnish with potatoes, cut in cubes and fried in butter to a light golden color.

Singer Tom Scott enjoys a favorite New Orleans dish

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THE first official party at the Italian Embassy since its reopening after the war was held in honor of Alcida Gasperi, Italian premier. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cox and Capt. Granville Conway (center) of the Maritime Commission

OUTSTANDING among the guests at the Italian Embassy, was Mme. Bertalsen, wife of the Counselor of the Danish Legation. With her is Mr. Bertelsen and Comdr. James J. Monney, at right

EASILY identified in a throng is Mrs. M. O. A. Baig, wife of the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy, who always wears her native sari. Here she is in a gathering of 2000, with Mr. Baig talking to Mrs. Harry Andrews, wife of the South African Minister

Town Talk—

By Eva Hinton

POSTHOLIDAY NOTES: Now that the youth and beauty of Washington has gone back to school and college, a calm has settled over the Capital broken only by a gentle collective sigh from weary parents, and a slight breeze stirred up by the inrush of Republicans!

From the college sector comes the report: "Gaiety survived with no casualties; many hearts bent but none seriously broken."

Badly cracked was the heart of a Princeton stalwart who sent camellias to the object of his admiration. His is the time of life when *subtlety* is most important! So, as he peeled off what seemed to him a king's ramsom to pay for the blossoms, he said casually and with great sophistication, "No card!"

He spent the rest of his vacation nervously sending scouts to the home of his beloved. The word came back that the camellias arrived looking divine but addressed to the young lady's mother, who turned them over to her daughter saying, "There's no card, but they must be for you, dear!" The daughter replied that the flowers were lovely but that anyone sending them without a card was "a perfect pill!"

The swain has returned to Princeton still undecided whether to reveal himself as the "perfect pill" or just to take it all as a lesson that subtlety doesn't pay!

THE teen-age group seemed to be more cynical and less romantic! They talked constantly about school, criticized their mothers' hats, and were commonsense and practical even about raiding the icebox! One hopeful was heard to remark as he led such a raid, "Let's eat what's oldest in the icebox!"

Another lad commented on his mother's most cherished hat, a bit of frippery bought for a wedding in the family. "Of course you can get away with anything, Mom, but that hat really looks like a built-in weather station!"

Twelve-year-old misses brought their mothers up with a start when they demanded and got long dresses to wear to Mrs. Shippen's holiday dance for their age-group. Investigation disclosed that the long frocks were de rigeur not so much for teaching the misses how to swish them gracefully as for the fact that trailing skirts inspire better behavior in their gallant young partners. Better than what behavior?

EVA EAVESDROPS on a teen-age miss gazing at the youth in a football sweater who was carrying her books home from school. "I'd like to marry a man like you who can do everything but spell!"

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S special advisor, Clark Clifford, and Mrs. Clifford, came to meet the Premier of Italy, along with hundreds of members from diplomatic, official and resident society at the reception given by the Italian Ambassador and Signora Tarchiani

REPRESENTING France at the reception for Premier de Gasperi were the Ambassador and Mme. Bonnet

Harris-Ewing Photos

SENATOR HOMER FERGUSON stops the line for a moment for a special word with the hostess, Signora Tarchiani, and the Premier Signor de Gasperi. The visitor left on Thursday for a visit in Chicago

Rings on Their Fingers

Lyon—Muelhause

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lyon announced the engagement of their daughter, Mildred Carolyn, to Dr. Carl Oliver Muelhause, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Muelhause, Washington. A June wedding is planned.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Lambda Theta, Alpha Lambda Delta and Delta Zeta. Miss Lyon is an alumna of Columbia University and George Washington University, where she is now instructing. Dr. Muelhause, who served as an ensign in the Navy during the war, is a graduate of the University of Virginia and the University of Illinois. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Alpha, and is now doing research at the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago.

Rogers—Garver

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Rogers of Chevy Chase announce the engagement of their daughter, Nancy Sibley, to Reed Eldon Garver, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond D. Garver, also of Chevy Chase. A late summer wedding is planned.

Both Miss Rogers and Mr. Garver attended Woodrow Wilson High School. A graduate of Oberlin College, Miss Rogers is working for a Masters degress at George Washington University. Mr. Garver served as a first lieutenant in the Army during the war and spent 19 months in the ETO. He attended the University at Shrivenham, England, and is now a senior at the University of Michigan.

West—Forrest

Mrs. G. L. Porrini, New York City, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ernestine West, to Marshall Forrest, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Forrest, Winnetka, Ill.

Miss West is the daughter of Alvin E. West, Great Neck, N. Y., formerly of Washington, and the granddaughter of Mrs. Emil West and of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee Baumgarten, all of Washington. An alumna of the Dalton School, she is a student at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Forrest, who attended Princeton and Northwestern Universities, will be graduated in June.

Jenkins—Kerr

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Jenkins, Indian Head, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Barbara, to Capt. Charles Kerr, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Kerr of Minnesota.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Crim—Bell

Mr. and Mrs. Heber H. Crim, Salem, Ind., announce the engagement of Mr. Crim's daughter, Miss Kathryn Etta Crim, to Robert Keith Bell, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Harry L. Bell, Washington.

The wedding will take place in March from the University of Chicago Law School. He served as a captain in the Army for four years.

Giampetroni—Colella

A June wedding is planned by Miss Yolanda Theresa Giampetroni, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Giampetroni, Washington, announce her engagement to Dominic Colella, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Colella, Waldorf, Md.

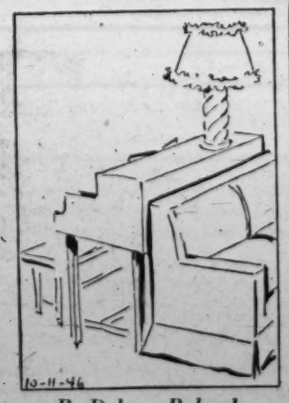
A graduate of the Immaculate Conception Academy, Miss Giampetroni attended George Washington University and is now employed in the Department of Labor. Mr. Colella served three years in the ETO with the Army after his graduation from La Plata High School, La Plata, Md., and will resume his studies at Bliss Electrical School.

Silverman—Hurwitz

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Silverman, Washington, formerly of Worcester, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Harlan Earl Hurwitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan W. Hurwitz, Worcester. No date has been set for the wedding.

A member of Chi Delta Sorority, Miss Silverman was graduated from McKinley Tech High School and attended Wilson Teachers College. Mr. Hurwitz served in the armed forces during the war and is attending George Washington School of Business.

It's About Time



By Dolores Boland

It's about time to keep an open mind concerning furniture arrangements. For example, if you possess a small spinet piano do not feel it must be placed against a wall. Try it back of that small sofa by the fireplace.

ANOTHER Prime Minister—Jose Vicente Trujillo from Ecuador—was the occasion for a reception at the Ecuadorian Embassy on Wednesday. An early guest was Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg who was greeted by the Ambassador, Francisco Yllescas, who arrived in Washington a few weeks ago

Hessler Photos

SECRETARY of the Treasury, John Snyder, was among the guests at the reception given by the Ecuadorian Ambassador and Senora de Yllescas. He is pictured greeting the Ecuador Foreign Minister and his bride, the former Miss Maria Luisa Wellensiek of Pomona, Calif. They were married last month in Pomona

Greenberg—Bartow

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Z. Greenberg announce the engagement of their daughter, Shirley Ruth, to Norman H. Bartow, son of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Bartow, Washington. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. Bartow is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and George Washington University Law School. After five years' service in the armed forces, he has resumed his law practice here.

Stanton—Harris

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Stanton, Rutherford, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Joan Elizabeth, to Ensign James Letrick Harris, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harris, California, Pa.

Miss Stanton is a senior at Hood College. Ensign Harris attended Pennsylvania State College and the United States Naval Academy. After sea duty in the Pacific, he is now stationed at Yorktown, Va.

Miss Seigle and Sam Stavisky Wed

Married New Year's Eve were **Miss Bernice Ruth Seigle**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Seigle, Brooklyn, N. Y., and **Sam Stavisky**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stavisky of Chelsea, Mass. Rabbi Solomon Metz officiated.

Accompanying them in the ceremony were Alfred E. Lewis and Lieut. Col. George Juskalian, USA. The bride, a graduate of New York University, is an executive of Interstate Stores, Inc., in New York. Mr. Stavisky, veterans' reporter of The Washington Post, is a graduate of Boston University and a veteran of three years' service as a Marine Corps combat correspondent.

After a honeymoon in Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. Stavisky will reside in Washington.

Imrie—Muther

The engagement of Lieut. Comdr. Mary Louise Imrie, WAVES, on duty in the Office of Chief of Naval Operations here, is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McDonald Imrie, Rumford, R. I.

Her fiance, Stephen Louis Muther, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Muther, Boston, Mass., is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Imrie was graduated from Simmons College.

MAID SERVICE—A nurse is grooming little Margaret Bailey here. This child was born when England was the Luftwaffe's "target for tonight." As a consequence she is the victim of a nervous ailment that is not uncommon among babies of her age group throughout blitzed Britain

APPEAL—And here is a closeup of Margaret in her crib. She is a pretty child with appealing eyes that hold a trace of sadness in their depths. Physicians believe that with the proper care and feeding, these war babies can be won to full health

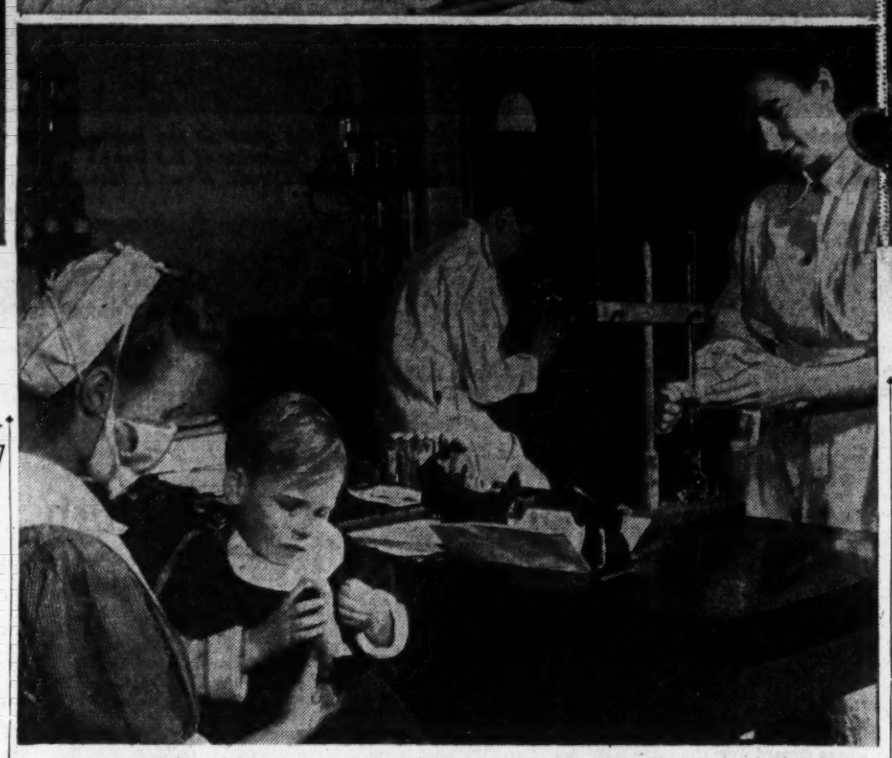
BUILDING YOUNG BRITAIN

One of the most pressing problems in Britain today is that of caring for its babies. Those who were born during the war, in the midst of fire and blitz, and those who have been born since, show, in an alarming number of cases, the effects of terror and lack of proper food endured by them and their mothers in the war-torn land.

Britain is tackling the problem methodically and with every ounce of scientific knowledge at her command. Many hospitals, like the Duchess of York's in Manchester, are devoted solely to the rehabilitation and rebuilding of the small bodies that will form the next generation of Britons.

The Duchess of York's Hospital for babies opened its doors on the day World War I started in 1914. It began with 12 cots and not very much modern equipment. Today it has 86 cots and the most modern equipment yet developed by science for the care of babies. This equipment includes X-ray laboratories; ultra-violet ray equipment; operating rooms; special dietary laboratories, where each individual formula for each child is separately bottled; a special room for sterilization of feeding utensils and a room where mother's milk is kept in storage. Babies are thoroughly examined on admittance. This examination includes a blood test. In one case, a very rare case of malaria was detected in an infant through a blood test. It was never determined how the baby contracted malaria in England.

The above photos take you for a tour of the Duchess of York's Hospital and show you what is being done to counteract the effects of war and its four horsemen on the innocents.



FLASHBACK—Here is one of the reasons that Britain's baby hospitals are working so hard today. Photo at top center was made in the children's ward of a London hospital after it is bombed by the Luftwaffe. All the windows of the hospital were blown out and many of the little patients were casualties. The nurse is at one of the boarded up windows while another nurse comforts some of the youngsters

INTERLUDE—While technician Lane is examining the blood sample at the microscope in background at the research laboratory, the little patient is content on the lap of a nurse. There are toys to keep youngsters amused during this waiting period. They may keep any toy they set their hearts on

PLAYTIME—Saddest thing in the world is a laughless child. Every effort is made to see that the children at the Duchess of York's are happy. This "Mickey Mouse" rocker is one of the favorite toys of the tots, whose young lives up to now haven't had much in them to provoke laughter

Learn Your Capacity For Work and Play—Then Stay Within It

By Ida Jean Kain

"FATIGUE DUTY," in soldier parlance, is work done aside from military duties, something distasteful and irritating. And that is a good description of the cause of fatigue in general. It's brought on by something we chafe under, or fret and stew over, or strain to do.

I get so many "tired" letters . . . "I'm so tired, is there some way to decrease my fatigue as I lose 50 excess pounds?" Another . . . "I'm tired all the time, no wonder I can't gain." Or, "Don't suggest exercise! I'm just too tired!"

So I interviewed Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles, eminent psychiatrist and an authority on this chronic common ailment. He explained that a sense of buoyant well-being is a sign that the energy in our cells is hitting 100. But we are not all born with a nervous system so perfectly biologically endowed, and each of us has a capacity limit. In his excellent book "Don't Be Afraid," which tells how to get rid of fatigue and fear, he compares people to bridges with different capacity loads.

Water Over a Dam

It is of the utmost importance that we know our own capacity for mental peace and contentment depend on our staying within our own margin of safety. If we deplete our nerve cell energy—through worry, anxiety, overwork or overplay—faster than we can build back, trouble brews. One of the first symptoms of lowered nerve cell energy is irritability.

Dr. Cowles compares the irritability of the nerve cell to water flowing over a dam. A dam operates to keep too much water from flowing over. The nerve cell is the dam, the water he compares to our impulses, or feelings. When nerve cell energy is low, ordinary sensations that would normally be unnoticed overflow our psychic threshold into our minds, and worry us.

"But what lowers our nerve cell energy?" I inquired. Different things for different people . . . worry, strain, suspense, anxiety, fear and intense emotions.

Different Kinds of Rest

The human body, Dr. Cowles says, is capable of adjusting itself to considerable wear and tear, but not without adequate rest. However, as he explains carefully in his book, rest for one is not the same as rest for another. Then sedentary worker who needs rest from strain can benefit from physical activity.

The homemaker often needs rest from the monotonous routine. Regardless of what type of work we do, we all benefit from getting into different mental patterns, all minds are better for stretching. Many of us tend to work with our emotions, not our heads. We do not make haste slowly enough. We fume inwardly. All these are costly of energy, and we tear ourselves down faster than we build up. "Let your head save your emotions," is Dr. Cowles' motto.

He graphically shows that we are given 20 units of nerve cell energy for wear and tear . . . lowered close to the 80 mark, we feel restless, irritable and apprehensive. Then we can get into a state of inability to concentrate or to sleep well. Further down comes the field of melancholia and fear complexes. The root of all is fatigue. Only if we learn to work, play and live within our individual capacity load can we have mental peace. Or call it serenity—it's the zest for living that everyone wants.

Down Virginia Way

Continued from Page 1

cock left this weekend to resume their studies.

Mr. and Mrs. William Slaughter entertained a number of friends at their annual reception held recently at their home at The Plains.

Miss Nancy Hall of Middleburg has returned to Garrison Forest School, Maryland, after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington Hall, at Faygate.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Elkins of Washington were recent guests of his uncle, William F. Hitt, at his home near Middleburg.

Paul Mellon, and his daughter, Miss Cathie Mellon, and his son, Tim Mellon, left their Virginia home, Oak Springs, near Upperville, on Monday for his house at Hobe Sound, Fla., where they will spend the winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McConnell, have as visitors at their home, Green Pastures, Middleburg, their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Good of Hampton, Iowa, and their children Pamela and Bettina. They have also had as visitors their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wagner of Baltimore and their sons Robert McConnell, jr., and Richard McConnell.

Mrs. Walter McK. Jones has closed her home, Ayreshire, near Upperville, and left for Puerto Rico, where she is spending the winter on her plantation, Hacienda Limon. Mrs. Jones will return to Virginia early in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison, who have been spending six weeks in New York with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. N. Holmes Morison, and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Poyntz Tyler, are now in Baltimore visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Southgate Morison. Mr. and Mrs. Morison are expected back at their home, Welbourne, near Middleburg, next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Hayes of New York are visiting her mother, Mrs. James McMann, at her home near Middleburg.

Mark Hardin, who has been spending his vacation with his father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Scott Hardin, at Newstead, near Upperville, returns this week to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He was the guest of honor at a dinner-dance given by his grandmother, Mrs. B. Lauriston Rico, at her home on Connecticut ave., a few evenings ago. Dr. and Mrs. B. Lauriston Hardin, jr., also gave a dinner party in honor of Mark Hardin at their Washington home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. H. Powell of New York and her daughter, Miss Eileen Fahnestock have been spending a week at the Middleburg Inn and enjoying attending meets of different fox hunts in the neighborhood.

Richard Carter has returned to Middleburg from a two weeks visit to his mother, Mrs. J. Armistead Carter, in Norfolk.

John A. C. Keith has returned to Norfolk after a visit with his mother. Mr. Keith is a master at Norfolk Academy.

For Vacationers Going South

COOL AND BRIGHT for Southern life is this dress of rayon mesh printed with Indian motifs in broad horizontal bands. The skirt is pleated all around, the high-necked bodice buttons to the waist. At right: A pure silk print afternoon dress in tones of beige, pink and black has airy cap sleeves, a moulded midriff and front-draped skirt

The Ideal Man

Iris Votes for Powell Type—Pleasant, Gallant, With a Sense of Humor

By Iris Ashley Knowles

CONSIDER the trouble women go to in order to please men! Think of the lovely little teenage butterfly who goes to work on herself for her first big dance. By the time she floats down the stairs, there are hours of beautifying labor behind her, and a fairly stupefying perfume emanating from the lobe of each pink ear. All this for some youth who may or may not have washed his own ears for the occasion.

Look at the ladies who are not so young, but who hold time at bay by endless grooming, while their male counterparts are content merely to shave their whiskers, and rely on their personal charms and a check book to get by.

Because such a lot of men get away with this, because a man expects to be liked for himself without adornment, it is interesting to ask: What kind of man does a woman really like?

Some mistaken writers have wondered whether the ideal complement to a woman's emotional needs would not be a husband, a lover, a friend and a son. This is hardly practical. Aside from the moral values, she would never have time to go to the hairdresser, let alone keep a job or take part in social welfare. So she looks around hopefully for one character to fill the bill.

Leaving out those who team up for other reasons, let's just concentrate on those who do so from choice. And let's pretend they are fairly intelligent.

Do women like very good-looking men? As a passing fancy, yes; as a permanency, not often. A good-looking man has generally traded on that fact all his life. He seldom has much humor. He is likely to attract other women, and a wife can never be sure of the extent of his reaction. And 9 times out of 10 he obviously admires himself so much that it seems sheer waste to add to his appreciation. A man who is pleasant looking, but not everybody's cup of tea, is much more attractive.

Women are fascinated by esthetes and monks. A man who prefers business or golf to female society is something of a bore to the ladies, nor are they prepared to vie with a ticker tape. But a male who achieves such intellectual superiority over the whole social scheme of life that he can ignore women . . . Ah! there's a challenge. But aside from the "Drole Stories" of Balzac, or the romance in "The Garden of Allah," monks are apt to remain monks. And esthetes finally become boring, except to their own kind.

WHAT then do women like? The answer is quite surprising. Do you remember William Powell in "The Thin Man?" There was a man, bug-eyed, slight of chin and with no lion's mane for hair. A fellow with the outward-seeming physique of a drinking straw. The more mature-minded females in the audience loved him, simply because he was representing the kind of husband any woman would like to possess.

He was human and he was fun. He didn't especially long to get his neck broken, but was enough of a man to risk it at times. He was no coward in a tight corner. Physically, he treated his wife as if maybe a woman was not so strong as a man; and therefore a little gallantry was not out of place. If memory serves me, on one occasion he also spanked her (if you are not a William Powell, this could be a grave error). But mentally, he treated her not only as an equal but as if she had a mind capable at times of superior judgment. And most of all he found gaiety and laughter in everyday life. How a woman loves a man who can make her laugh! He also made love to her in a friendly, everyday sort of way.

Of course, this kind of man couldn't operate on his own; but women like a man who is fun, and it is a large part of feminine nature to be responsive.

It is food for thought that there seems to be a lot more laughter in a second marriage. And the reason is often wistfully simple: That a woman has been a little late in discovering just what kind of a man it is that she really likes.

Annapolis Welcomes Governor

Continued from Page 1

Hopkins, grandmother of Miss Howard.

Mrs. James R. Ogden has returned to the home of her mother, Mrs. William J. King, after spending some time with her husband, Commander Ogden, in Norfolk. Commander Ogden is navigating officer of the carrier, Philippine Sea, which sailed January 3 for the Antarctic to meet the advance section of the South Pole expedition.

Another in the winter series of Annapolis cotillions was held Friday night in the ballroom at Carvel Hall. Mrs. William H. Duvall was in charge.

Dr. and Mrs. William J. French entertained at a small cocktail party Friday afternoon at their home in honor of Miss Janet Brown, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Ford K. Brown, who was home from Wellesley.

No Lacework

Thorough and frequent use of the vacuum cleaner in every fold, crack and crevice which might harbor moths is a good way to keep them from making lacework out of favorite woolens.

'First Ladies' Now Senate Wives

Continued from Page 1

View of the Country

ACCUSTOMED to the wooded farmlands of Minnesota, Senator and Mrs. Edward J. Thye (pronounced Thi) feel grateful that they can live in the midst of a city, yet have a view of the country. From the sunroom windows of their pleasant seventh-floor Broadmoor apartment, nature spreads itself below in Rock Creek Park, and that's the principal selling point of their new dovecote, as they see it.

Making a home "away from home" is an accomplished art with the Senator's gracious, dark-eyed wife. Even before the Governor made a flying trip back to Minnesota last week to resign his second term post, his "missus" had been haunting the five-and-ten-cent stores for gaily colored oil cloth and chintzy patterned dishes to brighten up their apartment kitchenette.

In the absence of a Governor's Mansion, a magnificently spacious three-bathroomed apartment at the St. Paul Hotel served as the Thye's home before coming to Washington. Now that they are ensconced in a one-bedroom, one-bath apartment, they are determined to make it as comfortable as possible. Arriving by motor van, along with the Senator's secretary's furniture, soon will come big comfortable lounging chairs and other accoutrements for gracious living, to be added to the freshly decorated rooms.

Of Norwegian descent, friendly and distinctly "of the people" Senator Thye has a firm handshake. He is straight as an arrow, with the build of a 6-foot athlete, who at 50, carries no excess weight. He was married four years ago to the present Mrs. Thye (his first wife died in 1936). The Thyes personal interests are wrapped up in 21-year-old daughter, Jean, who is careering at Marshall Field's in Chicago, for a future master's degree in merchandising.

Home in Baltimore

TYPICALLY Maryland from the word "Go", former Governor Herbert R. O'Conor and his family, consisting of wife and five children, still call Baltimore "home."

"We'll soon be looking for a hotel apartment in Washington, however," declares this "chocolate-soda-drinking" Senator.

Number 12 Charlcote place, Baltimore, their rambling family home, is the O'Conors address. But this gracious, Southern-mannered couple know their way around Washington, where they have oldtime friends. Having resigned from the governorship of Maryland shortly before Christmas, there's been little time for home hunting in the Nation's Capital, so far.

The O'Conors' pride is in their children, Herbert, jr., 23, a former Army captain who served overseas (now married and studying law at Maryland University); 21-year-old Patricia, an outstanding "Who's Who" student at the College of Chestnut Hill; Eugene, 20, a Loyola student, recently released Navy ensign (from Pacific duty); James, 18, also a Loyola College student, and Robert, aged 10, who is enrolled at Mount Washington Country School.

Unpredictable, youthful-looking 50-year-old O'Conor when Governor once declared the Saturday after Christmas a legal holiday, but didn't specify the reason. His oldest son, Herbert, jr., then attending Loyola College, told the columnist of a college paper that if he ever made the honor roll he believed his father would declare a holiday. Several months after that he did make it and Governor-father lived up to all expectations!

For Odorless Jars

To remove odors from jars, pour a solution of water and dry mustard into them and let stand for several hours, or use a dilute chlorine solution, then rinse thoroughly in hot water.

Chicken Leftovers

A simple way to stretch that left-over chicken is to combine it with peas, green pepper, pimiento and white sauce. Serve piping hot over egg noodles.

'Bad Women'

MANY A STAR has won fame in "bad women" roles. This is how Jeanne Eagels looked in "Rain" on the stage

SADIE THOMPSON looked like this when played by Gloria Swanson in the old silent movie days

MADAME X was a famous role for Ruth Chatterton on the screen. Few have done a better job at portraying the depth to which women can be dragged

JOAN CRAWFORD WAS ANOTHER who profited from a Somerset Maugham story with a "bad woman"role. She played Sadie Thompson on the silver screen with Walter Catlett and William Gargan. Remember?

THE NEWEST STAR to benefit from the Maugham pen is Anne Baxter, who does an excellent characterization in "The Razor's Edge," now at Loew's Palace

Maisie Up on Metro-Policies

Big City Gals Tough —They Have to Be!

By John Crosby

SINCE girls on the radio are so singularly and surprisingly devoted to small towns, it is with relief, recognition and kinship that many of us metropolitan listeners turn to Maisie (WTOP, 10:30 p. m. Eastern standard time, Fridays). Maisie is anything but a small town. She's a babe from big cities with all the faults and virtues.

The American metropolis requires of its women toughness and adaptability as great as that of our pioneer forebears, its particularly demanding of its bachelor woman. She must be independent, tough, wise-cynical, sentimental—all at once. She should possess nerves of iron and the constitution of a longshoreman. It also helps if she is stunning, dresses like Mrs. Harrison Williams on $30 a week, and has at her disposal a ready fund of small talk, jokes, and, if possible, the latest ball scores.

ANN "MAISIE" SOTHERN
. . . no tender vine this!

She will find it convenient to have a speaking acquaintance with the best after-dark resorts, a stable of gentlemen friends to pick up checks and a stable of girl friends in whom to confide afterward. And, of course, she should also know shorthand and typing, be able to get along on two or three hours' sleep, handle middle-aged drunks in bars, have a working knowledge of streetcar and bus schedules and sufficient stamina to get on and off of them in rush hours.

The large American city is no place for tender vines with shallow roots. You have to be sturdy to survive.

All—and More

Maisie is all this. Her personality has been gradually developing in movies and on the radio for so many years that her origins are shrouded by antiquity. Ann Sothern has been playing the part for almost as many years as William Gillette played Sherlock Holmes. She sounds as if she could play Maisie in her sleep.

Maisie is the great American secretary and she talks, to swipe a phrase from George S. Kaufman, pure spearmint.

She employs one irreplaceable phrase which anyone who has ever done business by telephone in a large city must have heard hundreds of times. "Just what is it in reference to?" she will say guardedly. The phrase, to summarize it briefly, means: who are you, does the boss know you, are you important enough to be polite to, will this cost the boss money or will it earn him some, and don't for a moment think you are going to get the boss on the phone until I know all the answers!

Ever a Lady

But when she is backed into a corner, where logic and experience desert her, she'll resort without qualms to that all-feminine argument: "Terry, I'm a woman and a woman doesn't need to reason!"

When her girl friend does something unusually nice, she will wail in despair: "Oh, Ethel, you should not have done it," and at the same time will wonder just what ulterior motive Ethel had in mind.

Maisie is the soul of gentility. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," she will say to a couple of dubious characters contesting for her favors, "don't lose your tempers!" The words may not be exactly right but they are always ladylike. Like Don Marquis' Mehitabel, Maisie is always a lady even when her prose slips out from under her.

Maisie is pretty much the whole show but there are an assortment of other city characters. One is a dreamboat named Bill, who plays it straight, and consequently is no match for his girl friend.

Hailed by critics as the "newest and brightest wit to reach the network in years" when he brought his insane antics to the ABC network last year, HENRY MORGAN will undoubtedly arouse some enthusiasm locally when WMAL starts to carry his Wednesday program, beginning January 22, at 10:30 p. m.

Russia's Big Play of Year 'AllAmerican'

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP).—Russia's theater now is energetically moving forward. Responding to the Communist Party's drive to rid Soviet literature and art of tendencies toward "art for art's sake, writers already are turning out an increasing number of plays, films and books to reinforce the Communist outlook in the minds of the masses.

Based on Visit

Illustrative is a play by noted writer Konstantin M. Simonov.

The Russian theatrical world still is not wholly cleansed, however, of all that the Soviet regime considers undesirable.

Simonov's new play, "The Russian Question," promises to be one of the most widely discussed attractions in the Soviet capital's current season. The play is exclusively about Americans and is believed to be based on impressions Simonov got on a visit to the United States last spring.

All In One

The hero is a young journalist sent to Russia by his capitalistic, violently anti-Soviet editor to write a book answering 10 questions, all of which merge into one: Why do the Russians want war?

Smith returns, writes a book giving a negative answer to all 10 questions and dramatically breaks with his editor. He begins life anew in a resolve to discover whether "a man born an honest American can live an honest life in the land of his birth."

Playwrights discussing the play concluded unanimously that it "portrays truthfully the reigning mores among reactionary American publishers and journalists."

Studio Out On a Limb

Shoes All Came High In the Old Days, Too!

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 11 (AP).— Pearl White, serial queen, had one great love. Shoes. And what a headache it's giving Paramount's wardrobe department! Betty Hutton, who plays Pearl in the latter-day "Perils of Pauline," needs 30 different pairs. And since 1914 styles are a few years out of stock, the studio figures the average cost for hand-making them at $50 a copy.

Among the footwear which the cliff-hanging Pearl favored were a high buttoned variety with pencil-pointed toes, pumps with spats, Chinese slippers, gaiters, riding boots and fancy buckled evening slippers.

HUTTON

MRS. Helen Pidgeon of Los Angeles painted Linda Darnell's picture, as "Amber," on a silk scarf, sent it to her as a gift. A grateful Linda dispatched a studio car, brought Mrs. Pidgeon to the set as her guest.

KRISTINE MILLER, a blonde girl Hal Wallis found playing in a San Francisco little theater, thinks this movie making is all right. Her initial scene in "I Walk Alone" was a warm, cuddling one in which handsome Kirk Douglas kisses her four times. There were 11 retakes.

"My, my," breathed Kristine, "44 kisses. What a nice business!"

SCRAPS from the cutting room floor: The technical department at Warners received a request for two types of mist for "The Woman in White." One is to be "Morning Mist" and the other "Evening Mist." . . . Eleanor Parker has little to look forward to in 1947. When she was a little girl she wanted three things: to be a star, to buy her mother and dad a house, and to give her mom a fur coat for Christmas. The last came true last December 25. The Joel McCreas are having a last laugh now that movie stars are moving out to Simi Valley. A few years ago Joel paid $25 an acre for 3800 chunks of the good earth. The asking price is now $150 per . . . Jayne Meadows, young New York stage star now working for M-G-M, is writing the story of her childhood in China. Her studio has first choice on the yarn—for Elizabeth Taylor! . . . The Gary Coopers and Fred MacMurrays are far from pleased with Ginger Rogers' Christmas gift to Husband Jack Briggs. The gift: two rubber-band propelled toy planes which Jack flies from his garden. They invariably land in their prized flower beds. If Gary and Fred bought a couple of great Danes, their troubles would be over.

PARKER

A New Way to Stop, Not Start, a Rumor

Stars Hoping But Not 'Expecting'

By Ralph Dighton

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 11 (AP).— Desi Arnaz and his beautiful, wise-cracking, flame-tressed wife, Lucille Ball, have disclosed that they are "hoping" for a baby.

"Not expecting," cautions Lucy. "Just hoping."

They also hope that maybe, just maybe, a baby would stop some of the rumors that have been flying.

"We have our fights," says Lucy, "but we always get together again. If we were anybody else, you'd never hear about it."

Desi puts it this way: "It's a terrific thing, trying to mesh two careers."

Both Had Knocks

Both have had hard knocks. The reason Lucy married Desi: "Because he wanted a home so badly and, well, I just wanted to take care of him."

Desi hadn't had much of a home since high school. His father, Mayor of Santiago, Cuba, had his props knocked out from under him in the Cuban revolution. "We were millionaires," Desi remembers bitterly, "then one day we didn't have a cent."

Some years later, Cuba called Dr. Arnaz back. Then Desi, brilliant guitarist, introduced the conga in this country and started to recoup the family fortunes.

Life hasn't been all peaches and cream for Lucy, either. A former chorus girl, she battled every inch of the way up. Impulsive is a pretty good way to describe her.

"She's the kind of a girl," Desi says with dreamy, Cuban sincerity, "that you'd like to marry."

Then he laughs at himself. "So I did!"

DESI AND LUCILLE COOK UP PLENTY OF NEW IDEAS
. . . he wanted a home and she couldn't resist

Gossip From Gay White Way

MGM's Bright Moppet Gets Bid on Broadway

By Jack O'Brien

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Professional first nighters will have a comparatively easy time of it this week, following last week's quartet of first nights. Only new production listed is "Little A," by Hugh White, which opens Wednesday at the Henry Miller Theater. "Little A" deals with a weakling husband and his domineering wife. The cast includes Otto Kruger, Jessie Royce Landis, Wallis Clark, Ottilie Kruger (Otto's daughter), Frances Bavier, Harry Mehaffey and Robert Willey.

Margaret O'Brien, M-G-M's wonder moppet, is wanted for the lead in the new A. B. Shriffrin play, "Eleven Lives of Leo," which would go into production whenever the youngster could shake loose from Hollywood.

Not the least discouraged by the swift demise of their production of "Love Goes to Press," which became the year's first flop when it closed after four days, Producers Warren P. Munsell and Herman Bernstein promptly announced their next try will be with "Grand National Night," by Dorothy and Campbell Christie. Like their early year attempt, the Christies' comedy has been running successfully in London for almost a year.

Kean's Job Toughest

Jesse Lasky is here to cast the film version of "Miracle of the Bells," for which he wants several prominent Broadway actors . . . "Craig's Wife" is in rehearsal and will arrive here late in February . . . Jane Kean has the toughest act to follow of the season, replacing Betty Garrett, who scored the year's most notable musical triumph in "Call Me Mister." To note a coincidence, Jane's sister, Betty, is the star of the touring "Mister" troupe.

Ed "Archie" Gardner will attend to the definite details for his musical comedy, "Meet Me at Duffy's," during his current New York visit. He's writing the book with the help of his battery of gag guys and Hoagy (Stardust, Buttermilk Sky) Carmichael is writing the score.

The Garson Kanins—the missus is Ruth Gordon, actress-playwright—are this season's busiest Mr. and Mrs. team, theatrical division . . . Not only has each a play running on Broadway—Kanin's "Born Yesterday" still being one of the town's major smashes and Miss Gordon's "Years Ago" still doing nicely, too—but they have sold an original film script to Universal-International, which they will produce on their own as part of a two-picture deal.

They are also preparing to become members of the Playwrights' Company, joining such stellar dramatic folk as Elmer Rice, Robert Sherwood, Maxwell Anderson, Kurt Weill and others. Meanwhile, both husband and wife have new play ideas in mind.

WONDER CHILD O'BRIEN
. . . play date depends on her

John Golden's "Made in Heaven" closes after tonight's performance and goes to Chicago. It played 91 times since opening night, plus nine paid previews which gave it an even 100 performances, just enough to make it, technically, a "hit." With "The Playboy of the Western World" abandoning Broadway, its star, Burgess Meredith, returns to Hollywood to make "A Miracle Can Happen."

'Greatest' Sees Changes

"The Greatest of These," Max Wylie's play about present-day India, said to contain some highly controversial discussion, has caused a good many managerial changes since it first was announced as an Eddie Dowling presentation.

Dowling dropped it and later Richard Kollmar announced that he and Frank Satenstein would produce . . . Then Kollmar took a powder, Satenstein continuing his production interest in association with Edgar Luckenbach, jr., 21-year-old millionaire, heir to his father's shipping fortune, and Richard Krakeur . . . Eddie Dowling will stage the show, however, retaining that much of an official interest.

Meanwhile, Kollmar and Satenstein haven't busted up as a producing partnership for good. They have announced an untitled musical for the fall.

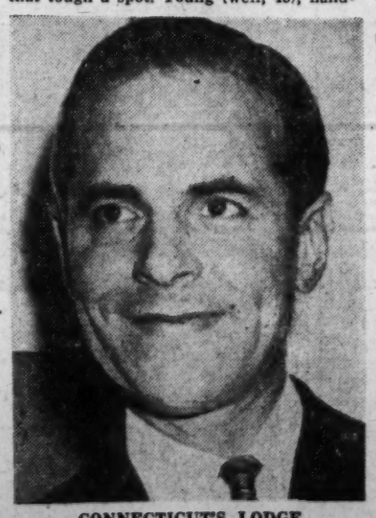
Lodge, Who Kissed Dietrich, Is Considered 'Bashful'

Actor-Turned-Congressman Won't Try to Steal Show

By Richard L. Coe

FOR a guy who smacked a silver spoon in babyhood and Marlene Dietrich's scarlet lips for Hollywood cameras, John Davis Lodge is becomingly bashful as a congressional freshman.

You almost feel sorry for him, he's in that tough a spot. Young (well, 43), handsome, possessed of an illustrious name, he's just succeeded Clare Boothe Luce to Connecticut's Fourth District seat in the House. Though Fairfield County appears to favor glamour, female or male, John Lodge wants to live down the glitter and just be a good public servant.



CONNECTICUT'S LODGE
. . . Fairfield County wants glamour

While that earnest ambition may be artful simplicity, we're inclined to believe him. He'd never struck us as a brilliant enough actor to be able to turn on the sincerity that seemed a part of him the other afternoon.

It's no "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" role he's playing, either. He has no great crusade on his mind, no theatric filibuster to spout. He's frankly feeling his way and has only the general aim of being the best Representative his district has ever had.

What switched him from make-believe to politics? The war.

"You know," he tells you, "just because the fighting is over our responsibilities haven't ended. Those years in the Navy taught me that. We have so many things to do and guard against in this country me must all take a part in the job. We certainly know that our private incentive system is the best so far devised, but that doesn't mean we can just sit down and let it alone. The Government has definite responsibilities, but we should never forget that the repository of power should lie in the people."

Follows Family Tradition

SUCH political wordage comes naturally to John Lodge. His brother is Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Their grandfather was the Senator Henry Cabot Lodge who opposed President Wilson on the League of Nations. In the family were five other Senators, one Secretary of State, two Secretaries of the Navy, two admirals and a Revolutionary War general.

While John doesn't talk about the rest of them (we dug them up in research), he does come to the defense of his grandfather.

"He was not against the League in principal. He opposed the plan on two specific counts," this grandson declares. "First, he didn't think there were enough teeth in the plan, no force to back up decisions. Second, he was against the British Empire's having five votes to this country's one. Those facts have never been clear in the public mind and if you look them up, you'll find what I say is correct.

"Not only was I overseas a good deal of the war, but I lived abroad for several years and can wholeheartedly give the United Nations my full and patient support."

Lodge's father was a poet ("the finest man our family produced") who died at 35 and John and the present Senator spent much of their boyhood with their grandfather in Washington. So he's perfectly at home here, although all those Lodges in one hotel must play havoc with the Wardman Park telephone girls.

This Is No New Career

ACTUALLY, the former actor has only gone back to the career he began after Harvard Law School, back in the '20's. After a few years with Paul Cravath's law firm in New York he'd set out his own shingle. "Fortunately," he recalls, "a lot of my friends got in trouble, so business was pretty good."

But Hollywood beckoned. Because he'd done amateur acting since Middlesex Prep and had a good-looking face with a 6 foot 2 frame, the lifelong yen to act finally won out.

For Paramount he made "The Woman Accused," "Murders in the Zoo" and "Under the Tonto Rim" in 1932 and then went on to Dietrich in "The Scarlet Empress" and Shirley Temple's daddy in "The Little Colonel." Between then and the war's beginning, he made 14 films in England, France, where he'd studied at University of Paris, and Italy, where he picked up the language that proved helpful in his recent campaign. The Democrats were opposing him with Col. Henry A. Mucci in the hopes of attracting Italian-American votes. But, tough on the colonel, he could speak no Italian, though Lodge, despite his Beacon Hill name, decidedly did.

He Played Here Twice

ON THE stage, Washington saw Lodge in two roles, the Shubert's grisly musical, "Night of Love," and Lillian Hellman's prize-winning "Watch on the Rhine." The former made him a singer—briefly—and the latter kept him busy until he went into uniform. Then came the Navy, Sicily, Salerno and finally the two and a half stripes of a lieutenant commander.

But it's the next two years that are on John Lodge's mind. He wants to make good. When we saw him, he was looking forward to his committee assignments with all the zest of a freshman waiting to be tapped by his chosen fraternity.

Alas, girls, he's married. To the similarly glamorous Francesca Braggiotti, whom he met while they were both in a French play of Harvard's Cercle Francais. Francesca, her brother Mario and her sister Gloria literally bristle with artistic talents, but nowadays Francesca has stopped acting and dancing to play mother to their two daughters, Beatrice, 16, and Lily, 8.

Even Lodge's "office mate" has glamour—Secretary (former Colonel) Raymond Watt. Watt, a veteran of the Connecticut Legislature and former judge probate of Stratford, has given up his own political ambitions to serve as the younger man's chief assistant. "He'll go far," smiles the former coast artillery officer.

But the freshman isn't talking too much. Just wants to find his spot. And some quick exercise to keep from acquiring a congressional paunch.

Even the Industry's Alarmed

It's Up to Hollywood To Ignore 'Legalizing' Of Drug Traffic Films

By Nelson B. Bell

"ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC must never be presented."

That was the precise and mandatory stipulation of the Motion Picture Production Code from the time of its drafting up to the meeting of the Board of the Motion Picture Association—the "Eric Johnston (nee Will Hays) Office"—in New York on last September 11.

On that occasion, "resolutions of amendment" were the order of the day.

JOHNSTON

One of the amendments adopted "with no pre-discussion outside the immediate parties at interest," was to the effect that "The illegal drug traffic must not be portrayed in such a way as to stimulate curiosity concerning the use of, or traffic in, such drugs; nor shall scenes be approved which show the use of illegal drugs, or their effects, in detail."

The Motion Picture Association should have known better.

There are, or should be, case histories in its files, eloquent in their declaration that no phase of the drug traffic may be relied upon for suitable material for acceptable screen entertainment.

The case of Wallace Reid, the most popular screen idol of his day, should have been example enough. Wally was the victim of a source of "relief" that was as pitiful as it was tragic. There were others whose cases were quite as poignant.

Wallace Reid and the rest of them were too young to die.

With Pardonable Pride . . .

ROBERT BRUSKIN of The Post reportorial staff was the first to perceive the iniquitous consequences of the Motion Picture Association's inexplicable lowering of the bars to one of society's most iniquitous threats.

On an early December Sunday, on the first page of this alert family journal, he sounded the warning that a cycle of "dope" films might well be in the offing as a result of the Motion Picture Association's dereliction of duty—and its action can be denominated in no other way.

That clarion cry—if you can do with one of the more honorable of the cliches—aroused a tumult of cooperative resentment that found most pertinent expression in a syndicated article by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, first published in the New York Post.

Dr. Poling had this to say:

"Are some motion-picture amendments a threat to the Production Code? Would they contribute to delinquency in America? This piece raises a serious question, adds a bit of information and awaits an answer.

"Everyday, garden variety American citizens of all faiths, who believe in the basic decencies of life and who are troubled because of a rising tide of indecencies, have a stake in these questions. Catholic, Jewish and Protestant leaders from coast to coast are discussing the matter with growing concern. Joseph Breen of Hollywood has their confidence, but is his position within the industry threatened?

Truly Unmentionable

"AT any rate, when the Motion Picture Herald goes into editorial action against 'dope compromise,' it is time for America to wake up. Martin Quigley, editor-in-chief, affirms that 'Softly, quietly, an arrangement to open the screen to pictures dealing with the traffic in dope was maneuvered through a meeting of the Motion Picture Association in New York.'

"Here is an invitation to physical and moral disaster for a multitude of people. I agree with Martin Quigley that dope is one of the few really unmentionables. I agree that there is absolutely no argument to be made for the 'moral lesson.'

"In the realm of narcotics the mere suggestion is the nudge to destruction. Addict, ex-addict and the addict-to-be are all reminded. This code amendment should be reconsidered and killed—immediately!"

In the same vein, Dr. Norman Gerstenfeld, rabbi of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, observed that "Those who have had to rescue an addict realize that the sane approach to this evil is not only to keep it away from the lives of people, except under strict medical control, but to keep it out of the thoughts of people so that the weak will not be attracted to it . . . For the motion picture to permit this step would be the most irresponsible kind of public pandering, the rottenest type of American statesmanship, in view of the world distribution of American pictures."

T-Men Might Help

IN WIDESPREAD consideration of this vital topic there have been suggestions of an isolated attempt or two to "corner the market" of source material. Of this I have no personal knowledge. Whether the Treasury Department has or not, I wouldn't know. If it has, the proper procedure would seem to be to scotch it.

If there be those who feel that this attitude has in it something antagonistic to the freedom of the press—which tacitly embraces freedom of the cinema and of the radio—it seems expedient to refer them to a later pronouncement by Mr. Quigley and his Motion Picture Herald, to wit:

"As for a 'denial to the screen of the traditional freedom of expression,' that is a flimsy piece of stubborn and ignorant sophistry. It is a demand for the privilege of 'going to hell in a hack.' Freedom is preserved by respect for the public welfare. It is destroyed by irresponsible and self-serving license."

There seems to be no definable "trend" in the direction of "dope" pictures from his remote view of Hollywood's distant horizon. I have no knowledge of any forthcoming picture dedicated to the ravages of a deadly social scourge.

The motion picture industry by now certainly must be less a "dope" than to perceive any sort of profit in dope.

New Ice Show Enlists Many Popular Stars

Eleanor Meister, one of the country's relatively few holders of the Gold Medal for figure skating and for several years popular with "Ice-Capades," will be one of the big-name stars appearing with "Ice-Cycles of 1947," which bows into Uline Arena February 1-9.

Miss Meister was an established favorite with "Ice-Capades," which is cooperating with the "Ice Follies" in sponsoring this production, but voluntarily accepted top billing with "Ice-Cycles" when it offered what she believes to be a short cut to stardom.

Eleanor is at her best in a "Dude Ranch" number in which she portrays the Girl of the Golden West, and features several colorful routines that are being well received everywhere she appears.

Other former "Ice-Capades" favorites now skating with "Ice-Cycles" include Robin Lee, one of the greatest male skaters of them all; Henry Lie, twice Norwegian figure-skating champion and a whirlwind on the silver blades, and Leo Loeb and Howard Sullivan, the popular comedy team.

Bud McNulty, Jane Zeiser, Dick Mershon and Alan Lowell, all of whom formerly won recognition with the "Ice Follies," also are appearing with "Ice-Cycles."

A NEW NOTE is introduced into the story of "Black Beauty" by Richard Denning and Mona Freeman—as it unfolds itself in the Twentieth Century-Fox picturization of the famous, old equine biography, that is

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT receives a shock in the Warner Brothers Technicolor production of "The Time, the Place and the Girl," continuing another week on the screen at the Earle Theater. Donald Woods, S. Z. Sakall and Martha Vickers, around the clock, here are ministering to the wounded feelings of Florence Bates, a little out of tune with night club dissonances

Pity the Poor Suitors!

Glamor Gals Just Like Others In Dreaming of 'Ideal Man'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 11.—The glamour queens of Hollywood (single ones, that is) invent their own "dream men," just like other girls.

Here's a perfect husband-to-be, as dreamed up recently by Martha Vickers and Janis Paige, two youthful lovelies at Warner Brothers.

VICKERS

Neither girl, so far as is known, ever has been engaged.

Janis wants her guy to be big, tall and blond—somewhat like Wayne Morris—and demands, of all things, that he have goodlooking legs, although she didn't say why.

Martha likes brunets with gray eyes and bushy eyebrows.

"Nothing quite so fierce as John L. Lewis, Jack Garner or Justice Murphy, but good heavy brows in the masculine fashion."

Must Look Slick

Both girls insist on men who look slick whether in a dinner jacket or slacks. Janis wants her dreamboy to be able to discuss the theater, music and painting. Martha prefers a heavy reader who is interested in good books so that she will have to read them, too.

Only he-man outdoor types can measure up to the girls' demands. Martha doesn't require that her one-and-only be a great athlete (although that wouldn't bar him) but does insist that he like football and hockey and be qualified to explain the finer points of both.

To satisfy Miss Paige, her Apollo has to like the sea and be able to teach her all about sailboats. Janis, like Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall and Ida Lupino, has developed a great fondness for sailing.

The girls agreed that a man with the physique of Dennis Morgan, the dash of Errol Flynn, the worldliness of Humphrey Bogart, the charm of Bob Hutton, the confidence of Jack Carson, the sincerity of Dane Clark, the mannerisms of Robert Alda and the athletic skill of Bruce Bennett would just about total up to their ideal.

"We may have missed a bet here and there," the girls agree, "but we would be willing to settle for almost anybody with those qualifications."

Almost anybody would.

Rio to Bombay They All Like. The Hardys

Hollywood, Jan. 11 (NYHT).—Not only throughout the United States but in widely separated parts of the world the Hardy family series have proved the most steadily popular, year in and out, of any Hollywood series.

MICKEY

In Rio de Janeiro three Hardy stories were once running simultaneously in three leading theaters and setting records. A "Mickey Rooney Week" as a result was celebrated there.

At London's Empire three consecutive Hardy releases each topped the previous house record.

Cairo, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Stockholm and even Johannesberg have all reported the Hardy stories to be tops in word-of-mouth publicity among picture patrons, with frequent return engagements of the same films.

"Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," latest in this Metro-Goldwyn Mayer series and first since Mickey Rooney left the Army, was directed by Willis Goldbeck. Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Sara Haden and Bonita Granville are leading members of the cast.

Big Musical Wrapping Up Nice Record

Michael Todd's big musical comedy, "Up in Central Park," will give its last performance on Saturday night, January 18, at the National Theater and move on to Philadelphia for a three-week run.

Abe Currand, property master, will wrap up his big bundle of artificial snow—he estimates that over a ton of the stuff has fallen gently to the National stage.

Master Carpenter Roy Thompson will roll up his 20 scene changes.

Company Manager Bill Norton will wrap up his little bundle of dough—he estimates $136,000 will leave town with him.

CHAMBER MUSIC GUILD
Shoreham Hotel—8:30 P.M.
GUIOMAR NOVAES
Brazilian Pianist
Full Length Recital
January 22
ANDRES SEGOVIA
Spanish Guitarist
February 19
RUDOLF FIRKUSNY
Czech Pianist
March 5
Tickets $1.20 to $3.60—Talbert Ticket Bur. Willard Hotel—NA. 5575

3rd WEEK RKO KEITH'S 15th at G
OPEN 10:45 A. M. SUN. 12 NOON
WALT DISNEY'S GREATEST AND HAPPIEST PRODUCTION
SONG OF THE SOUTH IN TECHNICOLOR
BASED ON FAMOUS TALES OF UNCLE REMUS
6 HIT SONGS TO HUM and WHISTLE
NEXT—GINGER ROGERS "Magnificent Doll"

Three Performances—8:30 P.M.
Tues. Feb. 4—Wed. Feb. 5—Thurs. Feb. 6
THE ONE AND ONLY
BALLET RUSSE de MONTE CARLO
WITH THE
National Symphony Orchestra
Constitution Hall
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3, $3.60 (tax incl.) Symphony Box Office, Kitt's, 1330 G N.W. No telephone reservations.

Constitution Hall, Jan. 25, 8:30
C. C. Cappel Presents
Alec TEMPLETON
"Music's Most Unique Personality"
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2 Fabulous BURLESQUE Playing
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MATS 1:10 5:30 MARIE CORD EVE. 8:30 RES. SEATS
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NATIONAL SYMPHONY
HANS KINDLER
Conductor
TODAY, JAN. 12—4 P. M.
ALL-WAGNER
ALEXANDER SVED, Baritone
Met. Opera Co.
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (tax incl.)
On the Hit Parade
THURS., JAN. 16—8:30 P. M.
KOSTELANETZ
Guest Conductor
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3 (tax incl)
Constitution Hall
SAT., JAN. 18—11 A. M.
CHILDREN'S CONCERT
HOWARD MITCHELL, Conductor
at Gonzaga H. S. Aud., 39 Eye N.W.
Instead of Constitution Hall
All Seats 60c (tax incl.)
SYMPHONY BOX OFFICE, Kitt's, 1330 G St. N.W. NA. 7332

14th ST. at H N.W.
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CONGRESS OPENS —HEARS TRUMAN
BILBO FACES SERIOUS CHARGES
NEW YEAR'S BOWL FOOTBALL GAMES
WMAL—Hourly Newscast

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THE HEATS ON
PIX 13TH & H N.W. DOORS OPEN AT 12:30
2 BIG HITS
MAE WEST
VICTOR MOORE • WILLIAM GAXTON
HAZEL SCOTT • XAVIER CUGAT
Oh, WHAT A NIGHT!
with EDMUND LOWE • MARJORIE RAMBEAU • JEAN PARKER
A MONOGRAM PICTURE

Warner Bros. EARLE 13th St. Near F
2ND WEEK
Doors Open 12:30 P.M. First Show 1 P.M.
"The TIME The PLACE And The GIRL"
Warner Bros. Hit in TECHNICOLOR
DENNIS JACK MORGAN CARSON
BUGS BUNNY CARTOON - "RHAPSODY RABBIT"
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Also Now Showing at Ambassador

Warner Bros. METROPOLITAN F Near 10th
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"Mr. DISTRICT ATTORNEY"
A Columbia Picture Based on Radio Program of Same Name
Doors Open 12:30 p.m. First Show 1 p.m.

STARTING TUESDAY!
PIX 13TH AT "H" N.W.
JOAN CRAWFORD in "RAIN"
2 BIG HITS
CLAUDETTE COLBERT in I COVER THE WATERFRONT

DOROTHY HODGKIN DORSEY ANNOUNCES
Constitution Hall, NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th, at 8:30 o'clock
HEIFETZ The World-Famous Violinist In His LAST Washn. Recital Until Season 1948-'49!
Seats: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3, $3.60—Dorsey's, 1108 G St. (Campbell's) NA. 7151
Constitution Hall, NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 19th, at 4 o'clock
The Tap Dancer Supreme DRAPER & ADLER Famous Harmonica Virtuoso
IN JOINT RECITAL—$1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3—Mrs. Dorsey's, 1108 G St. (Campbell's)
Constitution Hall, Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 2, at 4 P. M.
The Sensation of the 1947 Music Season! MARYLA JONAS The New Polish Genius of the Pianoforte!
Seats: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3—Mrs. Dorsey's, 1108 G St. (Campbell's) NA. 7151

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ONLY WASHINGTON ENGAGEMENT
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The THEATRE GUILD presents
LAURENCE OLIVIER
in William Shakespeare's
"HENRY V"
In Technicolor
PRICES: Eves., $2.40, $1.80 (1st 4 rows). Mats., $1.80, $1.20 (1st 4 rows), tax incl. Seats at Box Office for advance performances. Box Office open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. All seats Reserved. Mail Orders Accepted.
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Variety O'Hair says: "The finest picture I have ever seen."

THIRD WEEK
Rex HARRISON Lilli PALMER
Notorious Gentleman
"HAPPY-GO-LUCKY DEVILTRY!" N. Y. Times
"CURTAIN CALLS!" Walter Winchell
SIDNEY LUST'S HIPPODROME
N.Y. AVE. at 9th NE. 9694
OPEN 1:45

NATIONAL • LAST 8 TIMES!
Evgs. 8:30. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Araminta (Washington Times-Herald) said of:
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
DRUNK with color and music . . . giddy with dancing and gaiety . . . lost to cares and worries . . . riffles of laughter rising as lightly and easily as the bubbles in a glass of champagne . . . forgetful of self and surroundings . . . eyes and ears entranced by the joyous spectacle unfolding on the stage . . . that's your friend Araminta at the National last week, floating along on the merry waves of "Up in Central Park."
It was such a lovely experience, it seems strange to think that it's been going on every week-night since, plus a matinee or two . . . at the time I had the feeling that it was all being put on just for my benefit! By hook or by crook, I'm going to squeeze in for a "Standing Room Only" peep . . . if necessary . . . just to recapture a glimpse of all that joyous abandon again . . . for it's playing all next week, you know.
No need for me to go into details about plot, settings, dances, singers and actors . . . they were all beautifully described in Don Craig's scintillating review the day before Christmas. Anyway, I'm no good at dissecting performances . . . all I know is the effect they have on me . . .
"Up in Central Park" belongs with that whole wonderful group of musicals and musical comedies . . . the words and music written by Americans . . . built on themes which may or may not be indigenous to our soil and our times . . . which I believe are to Americans what "Grand Opera" was originally to the Italians, French, Austrians and Germans.

2 WEEKS BEG. MONDAY, JAN. 20. MATS. WEDS. and SATS.
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THE MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER SET TO MUSIC!
BLOSSOM TIME
FRANZ SCHUBERT'S IMMORTAL MELODIES
SIGMUND ROMBERG'S GREATEST TUNES Hear "AVE MARIA" "Song of Love"
"The Schubert Serenade"—"Tell Me, Daisy"—"Lonely Heart"
Evgs.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 (tax included) Mats.: 2nd Bale. $1.20; 1st Bale. $1.80; Entire Orch. $2.40
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Tickets sold by this Theatre are not transferable and are sold subject to compliance with the known policy of the Theatre as to persons entitled to admission. If presented by any person not conforming to that policy admission will be refused and no refund made.

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In Person
The No. 1 Hit Band of America
STAN KENTON
On Screen Anna Sewell's
'BLACK BEAUTY'
Thursday
WALLACE BEERY
"THE MIGHTY McGURK"
On Stage SMITH and DALE CARDINI

PALACE F-AT 13th
TODAY . . Doors Open 12:15
TYRONE POWER • GENE TIERNEY
JOHN PAYNE • ANNE BAXTER
"THE RAZOR'S EDGE"
Coming
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • WALTER PIDGEON
"THE SECRET HEART"

COLUMBIA F-AT 12th
TODAY . . . Doors open 12:30
HENRY FONDA
LINDA DARNELL
VICTOR MATURE
"My Darling Clementine"

In PERSON
Sigmund ROMBERG FAMOUS COMPOSER of "THE STUDENT PRINCE" "THE DESERT SONG" "BLOSSOM TIME" "NEW MOON" "DUBARRY" "MY MARYLAND" and his latest hit "IT'S IN CENTRAL PARK"
AN EVENING WITH Sigmund ROMBERG AND HIS CONCERT ORCHESTRA
(60 • ARTISTS • 60)
soloists GENE MARVEY
LEONNE HALL • ESTHER BORJA
NITA CAROL • GAIL MANNERS
Monday, February 10, 8:30 P. M.
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ALL GEORGE GERSHWIN CONCERT PROGRAM
Featuring the sensational young pianist
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MATINEES ALL THEATRES

AMBASSADOR 19th & Col. Rd. CO. 5595 1 P.M.
"The Time, the Place and the Girl" (in Tech.) with Dennis Morgan, Jack Carson, at 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30.

APOLLO 624 H St. N.E. FR. 5300 Mat. 1 P.M.
Errol Flynn, Eleanor Parker in "Never Say Goodbye" at 1:30, 3:10, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30.

AVALON 5612 Conn. Ave. N.W. WO. 2600 Mat. 1 P.M.
Alan Ladd, Brian Donlevy in "Two Years Before the Mast" at 1:20, 3:30, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Cartoon.

AVE. GRAND 645 Pa. Ave. S.E. LI. 2406 Mat. 1 P.M.
Tom Conway, Martha O'Driscoll in "Criminal Court" at 1:20, 3:05, 4:45, 6:30, 8:15, 10:00. Cartoon.

BEVERLY 15th and H Sts. N.E. LI. 3300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons
Rosalind Russell, Alexander Knox in "Sister Kenny" at 1:00, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

CALVERT 2324 Wisc. Ave. N.W. WO. 2345. Mat 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons
Rosalind Russell, Alexander Knox in "Sister Kenny" at 1:00, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. ME. 2841 MAT 1 P.M.
Barbara Stanwyck, Van Heflin in "Strange Love of Martha Ivers" at 1:00, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. Eddie Dean, Shirley Patterson in "Drifting River" at 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

COLONY 4935 Ga. Ave. N.W. GE. 6500 Mat. 1 P.M.
John Garfield, Geraldine Fitzgerald in "Nobody Lives Forever" at 1:25, 3:25, 7:25, 9:30. Cartoon.

HOME 1230 O St. N.E. TR. 6188 Mat. 1 P.M.
Vivian Blaine, Perry Como in "If I'm Lucky" at 1:10, 4:30, 7:45. Robert Young, Sylvia Sidney in "Searching Wind" at 2:30, 5:45, 9:05.

KENNEDY Kennedy, near 4th N.W. RA. 6600. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons
Errol Flynn, Eleanor Parker in "Never Say Goodbye" at 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35.

MacARTHUR 4859 MacArthur Blvd. OR. 4600 Mat. 1 P.M.
Van Johnson, Keenan Wynn in "No Leave, No Love" at 1:40, 4:20, 7:00, 9:40. Cartoon.

PENN 7th & Pa. Ave. at 7th S.E. FR. 5200. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons
Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman in "Rage in Heaven" (reissue) in 1:35, 3:35, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35. Cartoon.

SAVOY 3030 14th St. N.W. COl. 4968 Mat. 1 P.M.
Edward Norris, Jean Gillis in "Decoy" at 1:00, 2:40, 4:20, 6:00, 7:50, 9:40.

SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring SH. 2540 Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons
Tom Neal, Jane Adams in "Bruis Man" at 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50. Joe Yule in "Bringing Up Father" at 2:15, 4:45, 7:20, 9:50.

SHERIDAN Ga. and Sheridan N.W. RA 2400. Mat 1 P. M.
Alan Ladd, Brian Donlevy in "Two Years Before the Mast" at 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35. Cartoon.

SILVER Ga. Ave. and Colesville Pike SH. 5500. Mat. 1 P. M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons
Van Johnson, Keenan Wynn in "No Leave, No Love" at 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40.

TAKOMA 4th and Butternut Sts. GE. 4312 Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons
Philip Dorn, Catherine McLeod in "I've Always Loved You" (in Tech.) at 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:30. Cartoon.

TIVOLI 14th and Park Rd. N.W. COl 1800. Mat. 1 P. M.
Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergmen in "Rage in Heaven" (reissue) at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:55, 9:40. Cartoon.

UPTOWN Conn. and Newark N.W. WO. 6400. Mat. 1 P. M.
Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman in "Rage in Heaven" (reissue) at 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Cartoon.

YORK Ga. Ave. and Quebec Pl. N.W. RA. 4400 Mat. 1 P. M.
George Raft, Sylvia Sidney in "Mr. Ace" at 1:00, 2:35, 4:15, 6:00, 7:50, 9:35. Cartoon.

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Gary Cooper
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Mat. at 1 P. M.

NEWTON 12th & Newton Sts. N.E.
Phone Mich. 1839
"NO LEAVE, NO LOVE"
Van Johnson, Keenan Wynn
Mat. at 1 P. M.

JESSE 18th nr. Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E.
Phone DUpont 9861
Double Feature
"COME AND GET IT"
Edward Arnold, Frances Farmer
"RETURN OF RUSTY"
Ted Donaldson
Mat. at 1 P. M.

SYLVAN First & R. I. Ave. N.W.
Phone NOrth 9689
Double Feature
"GALLANT JOURNEY"
Glenn Ford, Janet Blair
"TRIGGER FINGERS"
Johnny Mack Brown
Mat. at 1 P. M.

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LI. 9616
Double Feature
"BREAKFAST IN HOLLYWOOD"
Tom Breneman, Bonita Granville
"COWBOY BLUES"
Ken Curtis, Jeff Donnell
Mat. at 1 P. M.

STANTON 513 C St. N.E.
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"THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING"
Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas
"HOW DO YOU DO"
Bert Gordon, Harry Von Zell
Mat. at 1 P. M.

VERNON 4707 Mount Vernon Ave.
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FAIRLAWN 1342 Good Hope Rd. LI. 9193
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"NOBODY LIVES FOREVER"
At 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15

HIGHLAND 2333 Pa. Ave. SE. AT. 7311
George Raft, Lynn Bari
"NOCTURNE"
At 1:00, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8:00, 9:45
Also Donald Duck

GREENBELT — Greenbelt, Md.
J. Haver, V. Blaine
"THREE LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE"
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Jeanne Crain
"MARGIE"
In Technicolor
Shown at 1:00, 3:30, 6:23, 7:40, 9:45

ATLAS 1331 H St. N.E. ATlantic 8300.
Cont. 1-11 P. M.
Dan Duryea, Peter Lorre
"BLACK ANGEL"
George Raft, Sylvia Sidney
"MR. ACE"

SENATOR Minn. Ave. at Benning Rd. N.E. TR. 2800
Van Johnson
"NO LEAVE, NO LOVE"
Shown at 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35
Plus Cartoon, News

NAYLOR 28th & Alabama Ave. S.E. ATlantic 7270
C-2 Bus to Door
Jeanne Crain
"MARGIE"
In Technicolor
Shown at 1:00, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10:00

Sigmund Romberg Coming

Ballet and Big Names Brighten Music Year

APPEARANCE of both a renowned pianist and conductor this week and the promise of still more ballet in February make interesting musical news from the National Symphony Orchestra.

Rudolf Serkin, considered by many as one of the greatest pianists of the day, will appear with the orchestra Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. in Constitution Hall. He will play the Beethoven Concerto No. 5 in E flat, more widely known as the "Emperor Concerto." Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor, has also programmed the Boyce Symphony No. 1 in G minor; Prokofieff's "Lieutenant Kije," and waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier."

SERKIN

The following night Andre Kostelanetz will conduct the third in the Symphony's Hit Parade series. Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique Symphony" (No. 6); Kostelanetz's own arrangement of Debussy's "Claire de Lune"; "Symphonic Story of Jerome Kern," by Russell Bennett; "Overture, Russlan and Ludmilla," by Glinka, and Ravel's "Bolero" have been selected by popular vote.

Alexandra Danilova, one of the finest ballerinas of our time, heads the star-studded list of dancers to appear with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in three performances with the National Symphony February 4, 5 and 6 in Constitution Hall. Frederic Franklin, maitre de ballet, as well as one of the stars, will appear, as will Nathalie Krassovska, Leon Danielian, Ruthanna Boris, Maria Tallchief, Gertrude Tyven and many others. Choreography has been done by George Balanchine, Leonide Massine and Agnes de Mille.

This Week Busy

Gonzaga College High School Auditorium, 39 Eye st. nw., will be the locale for second in the series of three Saturday morning Students' Concerts to be held this Saturday at 11 a. m. Howard Mitchell, first cellist and assistant symphony conductor, will conduct the program, to include instrument demonstration and two movements of the "Pathetique," Handel's "Concerto Grosso in B Flat," "Introduction to Act III, Khovanstchina" by Moussorgsky and Grieg's "In the Hall of the Mountain King."

Today the National Symphony will present an All-Wagner program with the great Wagnerian baritone, Alexander Sved of the Metropolitan as guest soloist.

Tonight Helen McGraw, pianist, will be heard at the National Gallery of Art. Included will be the first Washington performance of Introduction and Two-Part Invention by Lukas Foss, the Second Hindemith Sonata, the Beethoven Sonata, opus 110, and the Ross Lee Finney Sonata No. 4 (Christmas, 1945).

Tomorrow night at 8:30 Phillips Memorial Gallery will present Gilles Guilbert, French pianist, a student of Vincent d'Indy and Ricardo Vines, who has received wide acclaim in Europe and the Orient.

Heifetz Plays Tuesday

Josef Heifetz will make his only recital appearance in Washington until season after next in Constitution Hall at 8:30 p. m., Tuesday, under the auspices of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey. With Emanuel Bay at the piano, he will play "The Lark," Castelnuovo-Tedesco's poem in the form of a rondo; Conus' Concerto, Kreisler's Recitativo and Scherzo for violin alone and Catoire's "Poeme" (Sonata No. 2). He also will play old favorites: Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in E minor, Beethoven's Chorus of Dervishes, Joseph Achron's Stimmung, Tor Aulin's Humoresk and Suk's Burleska.

Next Sunday, January 19, at 4 p. m., Paul Draper, tap dancer supreme, and Larry Adler, world's greatest harmonica virtuoso, will be heard in joint recital at Constitution Hall under Mrs. Dorsey's management.

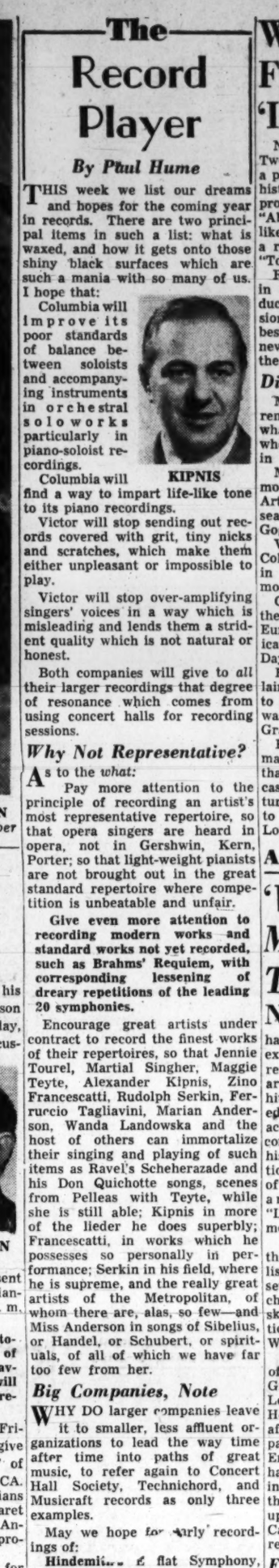
"An Evening With Sigmund Romberg" is scheduled for Constitution Hall Monday, February 10, when the popular composer will appear with his 60-piece orchestra and accompanying artists.

Band concerts scheduled this week:

United States Marine Band Symphony Orchestra, Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. at band auditorium, Marine Barracks. The band will be heard at the same place Wednesday at 12:30 p. m., and Thursday at 1 p. m.

The United States Navy Band, with soloist Harry Houdeshel, flutist, will give a concert at the Departmental Auditorium, Friday at 8:30 p. m.

ALEXANDRA DANILOVA WILL DANCE HERE FEBRUARY 5
. . . she's prima ballerina of Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo



BALLET'S GERTRUDE TYVEN
. . . in gay Parisienne number

Date Is Set For Pianist; Clubs to Meet

Alec Templeton will make his only local appearance this season at Constitution Hall Thursday, January 23. As has been his custom, his program will not only be devoted to the classics, but to "Templetonia." His parodies, musical mimicry and improvisations always popular, have two additions this year, "Zampa's No Grampa" and "Humoresque" (Reharmonized).

TEMPLETON

Felicia Rybier Club will present Betty Kowalski, 17-year-old pianist from Detroit, today at 8:30 p. m. at No. 2 Dupont Circle.

Mu Phi Epsilon will meet tomorrow evening at the home of Mrs. William Torrey, 3045 Davenport st. nw. The program will include original songs by Berenice Wiers.

Friday at 11:30 a. m. the Friday Morning Music Club will give its first "reciprocity program" of the season in Barker Hall, YWCA.

Two artists from the Musicians Club of Richmond, Va., Margaret Conrad, violinist, and Wilson Angel, baritone, will present the program.

The midwinter luncheon for members only will follow.

Swing Sessions: Hear Kenton at Capitol

Stan Beats the Band at Selling

By Bill Gottlieb

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Band of the year is the Stan Kenton Orchestra, currently at the Capitol Theater in Washington. The group came from nowhere in 1946 to cop first or second place in most of the major band polls. Even more distinguishing was the group's role as prime artistic innovator in a year that found old "names" floundering.

Arithmetic Counts

To everyone's surprise, the radical musicians' music played by Kenton has panned out commercially, even while established names like Goodman, Dorsey, James and Herman have literally gone out of business. The reasons? For one thing, simple arithmetic. The Kenton Orchestra, only recently in the "struggling" stage, didn't have time during the war boom to get into the untenable position of requiring $3000 or $4000 nightly minimums. Stan's price is about $1500, practically a prewar figure.

Kenton, almost alone among leaders, has been able to retain all his men and salary levels for the simple reason that such stars as Singer June Christy, Bassist Ed Safranski, Drummer Shelly Manne, Trombonist Kai Winding and Arranger Pete Rugolo haven't been getting the 300 to 500 bucks a week that comparable musicians have been getting with old, established orchestras.

When you get right down to it, though, low payrolls are only incidental to a band's success (or there'd be a lot more successful bands). More critical is the band's music and the leader's personality. With Kenton, the latter is the key. There's no question that his deliberately "dischordant" music is, in itself, hard for untrained ears to take. But Stan, thorugh a prodigious, personal educational job, has seen that the public ears became trained.

Sells Himself

While other leaders developed their air of disdain toward cultivating friendships among newspapermen, disc jockeys and record retailers, Stan knocked himself out making five and six daily guest shots, interviews and store appearances. He built up a sympathetic audience. More important, he made fans out of the radio, newspaper and businessmen themselves. Each took on his own campaign of selling Kenton's music.

He supplemented his own efforts with a staff of unbelievably tenacious publicity men. Stan, feeling a good press agent is even a greater asset than a good singer, converted Gene Howard from vocalist to advance man and photographer (the only one with a band) when he discovered his potentialities.

SINGER JUNE CHRISTY
. . . far from a liability

The public is generally under the illusion that band leaders, if they know enough to come in out of the rain, know enough to seek publicity. But band leaders, proving there's no correlation between artistry and intelligence, seldom have the sense even to be civil to anyone but the big syndicated columnists.

Master at Goodwill

Kenton, on the other hand, would be a model of wisdom in any league. Opposition press agents have repeatedly told me, after cross-country tours, that they found Stan the master ambassador of goodwill.

Some illustrations of Stan's manner: the other day I had dinner with him and a vice president of Capitol, for whom he records. Stan proved to know personally twice as many Capitol distributors as the executive. Another time, with horror on his face, he told me of the time Spike Jones rudely failed to show up at a scheduled record show in some Ohio city that he also was playing. "The jockey promptly broke up every Spike Jones record, packed the pieces in a case and shipped them to Spike!"

British Film Fans Vote

'To Each His Own'

HEART-THROBBER MASON
U. S. just finding it out

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—British films are now firmly established as the most popular pictures in Britain, according to the yearly survey, based on boxoffice reactions of the Kinematograph Weekly.

James Mason, who is fast becoming a heartthrob in the United States, too, remained the most popular British film star and his picture, "The Wicked Lady," was the biggest boxoffice attraction of 1946.

Second boxoffice success was "The Bells of St. Mary's with another British film, "Piccadilly Incident," third.

Mason is followed in popularity by Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Alan Ladd, Ray Milland, Bette Davis, Anna Neagle and Stewart Granger.

The sudden decline of American Technicolor musicals was one of the surprises of the survey.

The Record Player

By Paul Hume

THIS week we list our dreams and hopes for the coming year in records. There are two principal items in such a list: what is waxed, and how it gets onto those shiny black surfaces which are such a mania with so many of us. I hope that:

KIPNIS

Columbia will improve its poor standards of balance between soloists and accompanying instruments in orchestral soloworks particularly in piano-soloist recordings.

Columbia will find a way to impart life-like tone to its piano recordings.

Victor will stop sending out records covered with grit, tiny nicks and scratches, which make them either unpleasant or impossible to play.

Victor will stop over-amplifying singers' voices in a way which is misleading and lends them a strident quality which is not natural or honest.

Both companies will give to all their larger recordings that degree of resonance which comes from using concert halls for recording sessions.

Why Not Representative?

As to the *what:*

Pay more attention to the principle of recording an artist's most representative repertoire, so that opera singers are heard in opera, not in Gershwin, Kern, Porter; so that light-weight pianists are not brought out in the great standard repertoire where competition is unbeatable and unfair.

Give even more attention to recording modern works and standard works not yet recorded, such as Brahms' Requiem, with corresponding lessening of dreary repetitions of the leading 20 symphonies.

Encourage great artists under contract to record the finest works of their repertoires, so that Jennie Tourel, Martial Singher, Maggie Teyte, Alexander Kipnis, Zino Francescatti, Rudolph Serkin, Ferruccio Tagliavini, Marian Anderson, Wanda Landowska and the host of others can immortalize their singing and playing of such items as Ravel's Scheherazade and his Don Quichotte songs, scenes from Pelleas with Teyte, while she is still able; Kipnis in more of the lieder he does superbly; Francescatti, in works which he possesses so personally in performance; Serkin in his field, where he is supreme, and the really great artists of the Metropolitan, of whom there are, alas, so few—and Miss Anderson in songs of Sibelius, or Handel, or Schubert, or spirituals, of all of which we have far too few from her.

Big Companies, Note

WHY DO larger companies leave it to smaller, less affluent organizations to lead the way time after time into paths of great music, to refer again to Concert Hall Society, Technichord, and Musicraft records as only three examples.

May we hope for early recordings of:

Hindemith's E flat Symphony, and his St. Francis.

Stravinsky's C major Symphony, Symphony of Psalms, and Les noces.

Britten's Peter Grimes.

Sowerby's Symphony for Orchestra, and for Organ and Orchestra.

Copland's Third Symphony, and Quiet City.

Bloch's Sacred Service.

The works of Charles Ives, Bernard Rogers and Samuel Barber.

The larger works of Gabriel Faure.

Strauss' Salome and Elektra (complete).

Montemezzi's L'Amore dei Tre Re (complete).

Verdi's Falstaff (under Toscanini) (complete).

Bach's Cantatas, say not less than a dozen, with Victor Chorale, or Technichord's group.

Byrd, Vittoria, Palestrina, Lassus and other giants of their times in Victor Chorale recordings.

Haydn's Creation.

Now that's not so much, is it? One thing more: to make available those sets listed in their catalogs, which if purchasable would satisfy many buyers for quite a while. And, finally, a new Victor catalog which makes sense!

Record Review

BEETHOVEN: Sonata in C minor (Pathetique.) Rudolf Serkin, pianist. Columbia 648. $3.85. There has not been a domestic recording of this favorite popular sonata in shops for years. Therefore, by popular demand, musical excellence and artistic piano playing, this set should sell out as fast as dealers can stock it. Serkin keeps work in proper setting—end of the eighteenth century. The sonata predates any of the symphonies and is the first well-known work in the Beethoven catalogue. Therefore pianism of the detached, Mozartian style is quite in keeping. More than that, it fully realizes the importance of the piece as a beginning in the long line which was to culminate in the great Opus III in the same key. Columbia has recorded Serkin's tone and playing well, on relatively quiet surfaces.

MILHAUD: Le bal martiniquais. Robert and Gaby Casadesus, pianists. Columbia 71831-D. $1. This music was first played by Vronsky and Babin at the Library of Congress last spring. It is witty, brilliantly conceived for two pianos, at all times well worth hearing. Consisting of a Creole Song and a Beguine, the score contrasts two moods, each familiar to Milhaud admirers. In their first recording for too many years, Mr. and Mrs. Casadesus play in stunning ensemble.

Whole Careers Fit Patly Into 'Irish Rose'

New York, Jan. 11 (NYHT).—Twenty-five years ago on Broadway a play opened that made theatrical history. Anne Nichols wrote and produced, with her own money, "Abie's Irish Rose." Critics didn't like it, but it ran for seven years, a record that wasn't topped until "Tobacco Road."

Recently on the Hal Roach lot in Culver City, Bing Crosby Producers finished making a film version with some of the screen's best-known players, plus a pair of newcomers who seem likely to hit the heights.

Different Then

Members of the cast fell to reminiscing one day, and here's what they were doing 25 years ago when "Abie's Irish Rose" opened in New York:

Michael Chekhov, cast as Solomon Levy, was with the Moscow Art Theater. His top plays that season were "Twelfth Night" and Gogol's "Inspector General."

Vera Gordon, playing Mrs. Isaac Cohen, had just scored a triumph in her first motion picture, "Humoresque," and was in vaudeville.

George E. Stone, Mr. Cohen of the picture, had recently come from Europe and was in his first American stage play, "Follies of the Day," in San Francisco.

Bruce Merritt, the Army chaplain who uses his picture money to pay his way through law school, was a student at the Hamilton Grade School in St. Louis.

Richard Norris, newcomer, who makes his bow as Abie, was less than a year old. And Joanne Dru, cast as Rosemary in her first picture, wasn't even born. That was to happen six months later in Logan, W. Va.

Acting Architect

'Windermere' More Beaton Than Wilde

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYHT).—Many a theatrical production has hailed a designer as its deus ex machina, but no recent records reveal a scenic artist whose hitherto untested talents as an actor so well complement his stage creation as do those of Cecil Beaton, architect of "Lady Windermere's Fan."

BEATON

Not only has this gifted Englishman been lauded as hero of the setting, costumes, lighting and choice period whatnots, but the skill with which as a green-carnation dandy, he delivers Oscar Wilde's best epigrams.

The production is a recreation of the job Beaton did for John Gielgud a year and a half ago in London. It's still running there. He finished the sketches 10 days after he got the assignment and passed six weeks supervising the English production. This would have made the American opening in Santa Barbara last summer all the easier, had he not been "tied up in knots" working in a broiling California sun and simultaneously rehearsing.

First in '35

Beaton's initial stage design was in "The First Shoot," a ballet in 1935. Since then, the Sadler's Wells dancers in London and Colonel de Basil's Russian troupe all over the world have used his sets. This season, New York saw his "Camille" and "Les Patineurs" by the Ballet Theater.

Linklater's "Crisis in Heaven" was Beaton's first theater job in 1944. He couldn't see the job through, because the British Ministry of Information required his services as a photographer, a war assignment that he began in 1939 with the RAF.

As a student at Cambridge, Beaton acted in Marlowe Society plays and later in London went in heavily for photography. He began by taking pictures of friends in imitation of bygone theatrical photographs and paintings of old masters.

Beaton gave his first photographic exhibition in Cooling's Gallery, Bond Street, in 1929.

Can't Be Swayed

"To use a vulgar expression," he says, "it just caught on."

Soon he became swamped with photographic work. He gave his last show the day England entered the war.

In designing "Lady Windermere's Fan," Beaton read the play twice. Then, after a conference with the director, he took a quick look at documents of the period and old magazines and was ready to start.

"A color scheme is like a musical score," he says. "It must blend. Once you've decided on your plan, it's disastrous to allow anybody to change it. Actresses like to repeat colors in which they've had their greatest successes, but the designer must resist any attempt to sway him."

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She Kibitzed a Part

Kate Hepburn's Stare Was Her First Step Up

By Edwin H. Knopf

MGM producer settles argument: Who discovered Katherine Hepburn?

ONE SPRING morning when I was operating a repertory company in Baltimore, my secretary came in with a letter from a friend of mine in Philadelphia. It served to introduce a Miss Hepburn, "who wants to go on the stage."

"All right," I said, "you show her in and I'll get rid of her."

My secretary performed her half of the bargain beautifully, but "getting rid" of Katharine Hepburn wasn't so easy.

I looked at her and smiled politely. "But, my dear Miss Hepburn, you aren't even out of school yet."

She assured me she would be graduated from Bryn Mawr in a few weeks. I tried to explain that the theater was a dreadful place, that she'd be miserably unhappy. She didn't seem to think so; was sure, in fact, that she was born to be an actress.

First Round Hers

I tried not to smile. I suggested that she return to her family, for the summer at least. But my every argument crashed helplessly against the wall of her determination. Rising in the hope that this would indicate the interview was over, I explained my plans for the season were already made and there was no place for her.

Nevertheless, her parting shot from the door was, "Thanks, Mr. Knopf, I'll be back as soon as school is finished."

One morning several weeks later during rehearsal of "The Czarina," I turned from the stage to discover a small figure huddled in the empty auditorium.

"You see," Miss Hepburn said, "I've kept my promise."

"What promise?" I asked.

"To come back here when school was finished."

"There is nothing for you," I said, exasperated. "I never use amateurs."

"Oh, that's all right." She was very calm. "I'll just stay here and watch."

"But you can't watch! No one is allowed to watch!"

The girl didn't move. "I won't bother any one," she said.

'I'll Be Back'

I couldn't eject her forcibly. I conceded the round to her.

Have you ever tried to read a book with some one looking over your shoulder? If you have, you'll understand how I felt for two long days with that Hepburn girl forever behind me. The third day, I got her into a costume and put her on the stage where I could watch her. Anything to stop her lurking in the background eternally watching me!

I think the role consisted of two lines and three curtsies. But they were all she needed.

A fine actress has an indefinable something which makes the mere fact of her presence upon the stage a thing of importance.

Duse had it; Bernhardt had it and, so help me, Hepburn had it the very first moment she appeared before an audience!

Two lines and three curtsies, and all of us knew that something important had happened in the theater.

The rest of the story you know. Katharine Hepburn became one of Broadway's brightest stars, then duplicated the feat in Hollywood. Since then I've heard many stories about "who discovered Katharine Hepburn." Doubtless, many people have played an important part in her career. In various interviews she has been kind enough to give me credit and I have solemnly bowed and permitted people to believe it.

But, take it from one who was there and who knows, Katharine Hepburn discovered herself!

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DETERMINED KATE HEPBURN
. . . the credit is her own

Lionel Does Scrooge Role In Movie, Too

Hollywood, Jan. 11 (NYHT).—Veteran of show business that he is, one finds it hard, none the less, to credit Lionel Barrymore with a screen career of 38 years.

Of those primitive days, few remember the actors who left the stage for a passing flirtation with the new medium.

BARRYMORE

Some records do remain of the plays and players. Pathe, for instance, in one of its current "Flicker Flashback" series, shows clips of Lionel Barrymore as star of a film called "The Wanderer," which was made in 1908 by Biograph. That picture served as his motion picture debut.

And here is this same actor, Lionel Barrymore, now in the full tide of his talents, playing "the most hated man in town," in the Liberty Films-Frank Capra production, "It's a Wonderful Life."

About half-way in his film career, after a brief excursion into direction, Barrymore won the Academy Award in 1931 for his performance in "A Free Soul." For many years he had appeared concurrently on stage and screen. When he looks back to his stage debut he really casts a retrospective glance, for it was in 1893 that he first faced an audience in "The Rivals."

His role in "It's a Wonderful Life" is something like the Ebenezer Scrooge characterization which he has given on 10 occasions for radio audiences.

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Models Pick Band Leader As 'Pin-up'

WRC-NBC's "Contented Hour" began its fifteenth year on the air this week by moving from Chicago to New York. With it went Percy Faith, who conducts the orchestra for the Monday night shows. Percy—an expert boxer incidentally — was recently voted "Favorite Pin-Up Conductor" by a group of New York models.

FAITH

Charles Coburn will re-create his screen role of great-grandfather Gow in "The Green Years" tomorrow night at 9 over WTOP-CBS.

Stanley Field, War Department employe, is author of "What's the Matter With People" to be presented Tuesday evening at 7:30 over WINX and WINX-FM on the "Bright Tomorrow" series.

Post Authors Slated

"America's Town Meeting of the Air," which has amassed 33 awards, including two nods from the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards committee, which customarily nods once only, will now be sponsored by cooperating local industries and service organizations all over the country. WMAL-ABC will continue to broadcast it Thursday nights at 8:30 p. m.

Roger Pryor, who used to appear in motion pictures, and Shirley Mitchell play "McGarry and His Mouse" Monday's at 8 over WOL-Mutual. McGarry is a befuddled policeman—his "mouse" tries to keep him out of trouble.

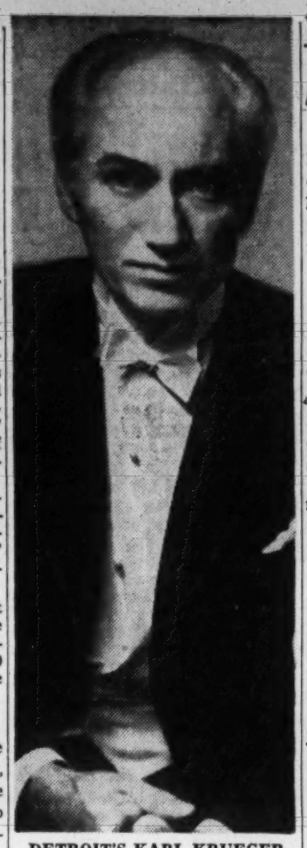
"Hollywood Players," heard Wednesday nights over WTOP-CBS, are planning a dazzling production in the spring in which all eight members of the company will appear.

Speakers at The Post Book and Author Luncheon will speak into the WINX microphone Tuesday at 1:45 p. m.

Fan Mail High

Sets of World War II combat photographs were awarded to Al Warner, head of the WOL News Bureau, and Capt. Hugh Curry, director of the Army Band, this week. Gen. Jacob Devers made the presentation to them for services rendered by "Division Diary," a WOL-Mutual program which presented the band and saluted outstanding divisions during the war.

"Labor Arbitration," WWDC's Saturday evening hour of actual arbitration sessions between labor and management, gets as much fan mail as any of its programs. It is the only program on the air today which has received five awards from Ohio State University for Adult Education by Radio.



DETROIT'S KARL KRUEGER
... *invited to Italy*

Krueger Gets Bid to Conduct In Rome Soon

Dr. Karl Krueger. Sounds like a German prototype in a bad movie. But all those K's come from Kansas. This conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, which will inaugurate a program over WMAL-ABC next Sunday at 8 p. m., was sent abroad by the State Department last year as a touch of Americana. Serving as a cultural ambassador, Krueger felt his mission had some success. "It is finally dawning on Europeans that America has a tremendous intellectual and esthetic life," he says.

One of the few native Americans to conduct a major orchestra, he also has conducted more European symphony groups than any other American and is scheduled to go to Rome to conduct the Augusteo Orchestra April 12 on the 50th anniversary of Marconi's discovery of radio.

Following a policy of presenting a major work, uncut, on each broadcast, Krueger has chosen Sibelius' Second Symphony for the first program next week. Krueger has probably conducted more of the Finnish composer's works than any other American conductor.

Wallace To Discuss 'State Of the Union'

Selected Listening for Today—

Henry Wallace, editor of the New Republic, discusses the State of the Union with Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, and Cartoonist Milton Caniff gives a preview of his new comic strip, "Steve Canyon."

Discussions

Drucie Snyder, Joe Just, child infantile paralysis victim; **John Boles** and **Arthur Godfrey** on "Mile of Dimes" program. **WTOP—9:30 a. m.**

Robert deMasi, president of Four Corners P-T A, and his family interviewed on their shark-tooth collection. **WGAY — 10:15 a. m.**

Modern Manners and social notes—Mrs. Carolyn Hagner Shaw. **WMAL—12:30 p. m.**

Henry Wallace and Senator Hickenlooper discuss "State of the Union." **WTOP—1 p. m.**

Universal Military Training — Lieut. Col. Huntley, Representative Claude I. Bakewell, Norman Kuhne of Army-Navy bulletin meet with Georgetown undergraduates. **WARL—3 p. m.**

Ductless Glands and their Effect on the Body—Dr. James Gannon. **WOL—3:20 p. m.**

Music

Mozart's Symphony No. 26 played by Boston Symphony. Handel's Organ Concerto played by E. Power Biggs. **WINX—6:15 p. m.**

Eugene List, soloist with New York Philharmonic, plays Shostakovich's Piano Concerto. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Eugene Szenkar, Hungarian conductor, makes American debut with NBC Symphony in Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony. **WRC—5 p. m.**

"The Great Elopement" — Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic. **WINX—9:05 p. m.**

Drama

"Special Delivery" — musical fantasy about a retiring mailman. **WTOP—2:30 p. m.**

"Is Your Child Normal?"—Influence of parents on children dramatized on "Exploring the Unknown." **WOL—9 p. m.**

"The Male Animal, with Eliott Nugent and Peggy Conklin. **WMAL—10 p. m.**

Variety

Gracie Allen and **George Burns** visit Jack Benny. **WRC—7 p. m.**

Gracie Fields is Fred Allen's guest. **WRC—8:30 p. m.**

Cartoonist Milton Caniff discusses his new comic strip, "Steve Canyon," and De Marco sisters visit "We, the People." **WTOP—10:30 p. m.**

Guide Real Aide

No more fumbling and stumbling over Heitor Villa-Lobos. WINX's good music schedule—now in booklet form—has a pronunciation guide to composers and compositions.

JOAN TIGHE, FORMER SPAR, IS BACK ON CHICAGO RADIO IN DRAMATIC PROGRAMS
... *you can hear her in "Curtain Time," Saturday, 7:30 p. m., WRC*

Ask Capital's Ellery Queen

One Answer Better Than Two For Success as a Detective

By Sonia Stein

NEVER save the cherry till the end! Mrs. George Tullis of 2424 South 26th st., Arlington, learned the danger of that last Wednesday night when she was guest armchair detective on the CBS Ellery Queen Mystery show.

Chosen as "Ellery Queen for a Day" by Tom Crozier of Brentano's, Nancy Ely of the Daily News and your reporter because her entry blank showed "imagination, intelligence, specificity, analytical reasoning and attention to detail," Mrs. Tullis came through with not one answer to the mystery, but two—and that was her undoing.

TULLIS

As she chatted with Ellery over the phone from the WTOP studios, she offered her less likely solution first and saved her best for last. But Ellery, with an eye on the clock, had to get back to the script without waiting for the second, and correct alternate answer.

Lots of Listening

All is forgiven, however, and Mrs. Tullis will continue to listen to Queen's show and probably continue to solve 50 to 75 per cent of the mysteries, as she has been doing for the past few years.

Queen is by no means her only radio enthusiasm. "Rogue's Gallery" was a favorite when it was on the air. "Suspense", "Gregory Hood", "Inner Sanctum", "Sam Spade", "The Fat Man", and "Hercule Poirot", whom she likes for his humor, are mandatory listening in the Tullis household.

There's another kind of listening in that home you don't find many other places. Mrs. Tullis subscribes to "talking books", since she is almost totally blind and has to track down emergency reading material like recipes with a magnifying glass.

Interested in all kinds of literature (her college major was speech), she admits to sprinkling her record library with whodunits.

And then, too, she has mystery stories read to her by her husband, a chief yeoman in the Coast Guard.

Which brings us to the fascinating tale of how she came to be a detective story fan and Mrs. Tullis.

He Made Her Fan

When she was taking advance studies at Columbia University in 1942, she needed a reader. Coast Guardsman Tullis was looking for something to do with his spare time. Somebody at the univeristy put them in touch with each other and remarked at the time, "That would be a nice boy for Hellen!" (The two l's are "just for the hell of it" according to Mrs. Tullis. She thought the Hellens in her Ancient History book had it all over Helen and got stubborn about it.)

When the study material was finished for the day, Mr. Tullis, who loves to read aloud and used to inflict his hobby on his sisters and girl friends, read some lighter books to Hellen. He started her on Thorne Smith and progressed rapidly to the bloody volumes, which are his favorites.

Mrs. Tullis was slightly nervous Wednesday night, even with her attractive husband for moral support, but she didn't mind her coast-to-coast adventure as much as one memorable trip to the zoo in New York where she was teaching at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. Taking a class to feel such animals as they safely could, Hellen was confronted with the one animal that terrifies her the most—a monkey. She didn't recognize him until he was practically on top of her and then it was too late to run. Speaking words of praise and endearment to reassure the children, Hellen won the orangoutang's love and he wrapped his legs around her and hugged her. The broadcast was nothing compared to that!

Don't Give Out Phone Number —It's Murder

A broadcasting company rule drove Ted Hediger, "I Deal in Crime" scriptwriter, temporarily out of his home—and almost out of his wits.

The rule provides that "blind" telephone numbers cannot be used in radio plays and Hediger, to his regret, wrote his own home number into a recent episode in the Saturday night WMAL-ABC thriller, passing it off as the telephone number of Ross Dolan, the series hard-hitting private detective, played by Bill Gargan.

Within 10 seconds after the number was aired, Hediger's telephone began to ring. It rang steadily for hours, until shortly before midnight, when Hediger and his wife fled the house in self-defense. Calls came from as far as Fresno, almost 200 miles away. The Fresno communicant, incidentally, had his own version of the program's villain and he wanted to warn Dolan.

Jean Sablon's 'Parley-Vous' Packs Wallop

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Jean Sablon's feminine admirers, always plentiful, have multiplied since the Gallic troubadour has been doubling as a French tutor on his Saturday night CBS show (WTOP, 7:15 p. m.).

SABLON

Grateful bobby-soxers are mailing in their report cards to show "Professor" Sablon that, thanks to his coaching, their school teachers have been giving them extra credits in the "language of love."

The French course started very simply. "I have an idea, ladies," said Sablon, one day. "Each week I teach you a French expression." Now, every Saturday night he drills his listeners in gems of the language of diplomacy.

The "thank you" letters come all the way from the rock-bound coast of Maine and the sunny shores of California.

These weekly lessons make the singing star a two-fold boon to the youth brigade. Besides putting the girls in solid with their instructors, the Parisian minstrel sings soft ballads of "amour."

Talent 'Finds' Are Doing OK On Stage, Air

Ever wonder what some of "Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts" winners are doing now? Bessie Mack, who handles all auditions for the CBS show (WTOP, Tuesday, 10 p. m.) keeps tab on activities of the program's winners and participants.

Here are some of her findings:

Vic Damone (July 23 winner) is appearing at the La Martinique in New York. In addition, he is "stand-by" for Andy Russell on the CBS "Your Hit Parade" and star of his own program on a local station.

Remember Gloria Bensen, 16-year-old vocalist, whose golden-voiced rendition of "If I Loved You" won her the top award on Godfrey's August 6 show? She has appeared on the "Perry Como" and other programs. November 18 she began an engagement as soloist with Phil Spitalny and his All-Girl Orchestra for stage appearances.

Pianist Jose Melis (winner October 1) performed with the De Marcos and has filled several theater engagements. Bill Dillard, vocalist-trumpeter (winner October 22) now is appearing at a New York night spot and is slated in new stage offering, "Beggar's Opera."

How about the runners-up? Vicky Lynn (July 9 program) is touring the country in the leading role in "The Merry Widow."

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Listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

Boulton and Company

If you're one of the many avid comic fans who breathlessly follows the travels and adventures of "Terry and the Pirates," seven days a week, then tonight's "We, the People," broadcast which will be heard over WTOP at 10:30 is a "must" on your list of preferred listening. Cartoonist Milton Caniff, the former pen-father of the tremendously popular comic strip, will be on hand to talk about his soon-to-appear new comic strip—how he chose his characters, the background they will act against, and the type of predicaments which will beset them.

Emcee Milo Boulton will also interview the DeMarco sisters—Jean, Gloria, Anne, Arlene and Marie, who range in age from 13 to 20 years. The five talented sisters will describe their long struggle to success, which began in 1936 with a side-walk audition, staged by their father.

★ ★ ★

He Knows News

What Godfrey is to humor—and Hoagy Carmichael is to music—that's what Claude Mahoney is to newscasting!

Claude Mahoney

Washingtonwise Claude Mahoney—with 16 years of newspaper experience behind him—is a master at the job of interpreting the Washington scene for Washingtonians, and how he does it, in his own informal, homespun manner, makes for pleasant listening six days a week at the top of your dial. You're already familiar with his ten minute newscast at 7 a. m., and his five minute summary at 9:10—now add to these a colorful, five-minute report, which, if you're a careful morning listener, you've already heard at 7:40.

Mahoney is more than a newscaster. He's an astute radio showman with a keen awareness of what makes the news. And it's this rare combination of showmanship plus authoritative news sense, that keeps listeners coming back, day after day, for more Mahoney and the news.

★ ★ ★

Return Engagement

A long-standing favorite of radio listeners everywhere returns to the air tomorrow morning at 10:45 a. m. when "David Harum," one of radio's oldest and most popular serials, bows onto CBS-WTOP, just four days ahead of the anniversary of its twelfth consecutive year on the air.

The story of a shrewd, kindly, small-town philospher whose compassionate interest in the problems of his friends makes his a life of excitement and adventure, "David Harum" was first made famous in the late 19th century novel of the same name by Edward Noyes Wescott, who wrote the book practically on his death bed. Following Noyes' death, "David Harum" became one of America's best sellers, rivalling the works of Balzac and Dickens. The radio dramatizations bring to listeners the same rich humor which marked the novel—a humor so well-portrayed on the screen by the well-loved American humorist, Will Rogers.

Cameron Prud'homme plays the title role. Charme Allen is loveable Aunt Polly, David's sister and housekeeper, and Joan Tompkins portrays Susan Price Wells, a young lady whom David has watched grow up.

★ ★ ★

Eddie Eyes Sports

Eddie Gallaher has done it again! The affable young Irishman long-known to Washingtonians as the nimble-witted emcee of "Meet the Missus," the five-a-week quiz show, and Disc-Jockey Par Excellence of the late-evening "Moondial," is serving up a brand-new show, devoted exclusively to sports news and tidbits weeknightly at 11:25.

Eddie Gallaher

Listed simply as "Sports With Gallaher," the new five-minute show contains Gallaher's views of the sports world, delivered in a brief, intimate style, backed by his own experience as a sportscaster and pro golf instructor of former years. Well-liked and well-known in Washington, Gallaher's friendly, easy-going style of delivery is perfectly suited to late evening listening.

The "Moondial," which hitherto included sports news as well as music, continues as a straight musical platter show, heard Monday through Saturday at 11:30 p. m.

By Natalie Rogers

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, January 12, 1947 — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6-8. News, 7, 8. Lothrop Stoddard, 8:15; Coffee Concert, 8:30.	News, 7, 8. Symphony Hall, 7:01. Organ, 8:05. Air Castles, 8:30. Garden with Beattie, 8:45.	Serenade, 7:30. Sermons in Song, 8:30. Christian Science, 8:15 News, 8, 8:45.	News, 7, 8 Tune Up Time, 7:15 Family Album, 8:05 " " "	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Voice of Army, 6:45. Pentecostal Church, 7. Bibleway Church,	Elder, Michaux, 7:30 Country Journal, 8:30
9	:00 Coast to Coast :15 On a Bus :30 (Milton Cross) :45 "	News Story to Order Child Craft Waltzes of the World	Young People's Church of the Air Fr. Boniface Reidman Tone Tapestries	News; Songs of Faith "Stabat Mater" Vienna Boys' Choir " " "	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; JBC Presents " "	CBS World News Let's Listen D. C. Dateline Labor News Review
10	:00 Hour of Power :15 Organ Reveries :30 Southernaires :45 "	National Radio Pulpit " " " Circle Arrow Show " " "	Bible Class " " " Voice of Prophecy " " "	News; Smoke Rings " " " Crown Capers " " "	Mike Hunnicutt " " Spotlight Revue " " "	Church of the Air " " " Invitation to Learning " " "
11	:00 Fine Arts Quartet :15 " " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Isles in News Design for Living Here's to Veteran's Solitaire Time	Bible Institute " " " Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Church Service Mt. Pleasant Congregational	News and Music Do You Remember News; Centennial Baptist Church	News, Sweeney Wings Over Jordan Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
12	:00 This Week Around :15 the World :30 Modern Manners :45 Sunday Interlude	News Singtime Our Foreign Policy " " "	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns " " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1947 " " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody Yours Sincerely " "
1	:00 Johnny Thompson :15 Sports Question Box :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " ": Fact	America United " " Chicago Round Table " " "	Warden Lawes Cases Drama of Medicine Juvenile Jury " " "	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites " "	" " " " " " News; Super Express Super Express	People's Platform " " Lyman Bryson Howard Smith
2	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 " " " :30 National Vespers :45 " "	Robert Merrill Show " " " Harvest of Stars (James Melton)	Show Tune Time " " " News, Cunningham Vet. Wants to Know	News; Symphony Haydn's Symphony No. 88 NBC Symphony	Meet the Composer " " " News; Musical Quiz " " "	News Review " " Once Upon a Tune " "
3	:00 Danger, Dr. Danfield :15 " " " :30 Bits O' Hits :45 America's Future	Carmen Cavallero " " " One Man's Family " " "	Navy Band News; Your Health Crimes of Carelessness " " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	New Scores and Encores " " " "	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " " " "
4	:00 Are These :15 Our Children :30 Valley of Shadow :45 "	Quiz Kids " " World's Most Honored Music	House of Mystery " " True Detective " " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	Music Hall of Hits " " " News; Burl Ives Friendly Melodies	" " " " Hour of Charm " "
5	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " " :30 Counterspy :45 "	NBC Symphony " " " " " "	The Shadow " " Quick as a Flash " " "	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " " " "	Confidentially Yours School of Rhyihm News; Music Music of Manhattan	Family Hour " " Hoagy Carmichael News, Wm. Shirer
6	:00 Sunday Eve. Party :15 " " " :30 Wayne King :45 "	Catholic Hour " " Bob Burns " "	Those Websters " " Nick Carter " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert by Wanda Landowska Victor Chorale	Gospel Tabernacle " " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett " " Kate Smith " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 Monday Headlines :30 Stump the Author :45 "	Jack Benny Show " " " Phil Harris, Alice Faye " " "	Mysterious Traveler " " Strange As It Seems District News	News; The Philharmonic Hour Bruckner's Mass In E Minor	Ave Maria Hour " " D. C. Catholic Hour " "	Gene Autry Show " " Blondie " "
8	:00 Ralph Norman :15 " " :30 The Clock :45 "	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy Fred Allen Show " " "	Mediation Board " " ; News Special Investigator Sumner Welles	News; Music of the Americas Nights at the Ballet " " "	Rev. J. Herrick Hall " " " " " " "	Sam Spade " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album " " "	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing " " "	News; Symphony Handel's Great Elopement London Philharmonic	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " "	Hildegarde " " Eddie Bracken Show " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 "The Male Animal" :30 Eliott Nugent :45 "	Don Ameche Show " " " Meet Me at Parky's " " "	Brighter Tomorrow " " Art Brown " "	News; Music " " Fireside Melodies " "	My Prayer Answered Washington Hit Parade News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It (Phil Baker) We, The People " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lou Sutton :45 Ray Michael	News, Sports Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	Music Hall " " Eddie Stones Orch. Sports; News	NEWS ROUNDUP Popular Classics " " " "	" " Americans All Dr. Mordecai Johnson Washington Hit Parade	Headlines, Bylines Report from U. N. Here's to Veterans Proudly We Hail

Fine music for Sunday evening—"CONCERTS BY CELEBRITIES—6:15 p.m.

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Leaders of Rome's Art Revival Exhibit Here

Paintings New Proof Of Old Italian Skill

By Jane Watson Crane

RECENT American visitors to Italy have been much interested in the work of a group of young painters who are struggling to bring about a revival of the creative arts in Rome. Some of these men are represented in a group show which opened at the Whyte Gallery here yesterday.

PICASSO

Their work interrupted by the war, these artists have been handicapped by lack of materials. To make a living, several have linked themselves to firms which produce the craft work for which their country is famous. Some were active in the anti-Fascist movement before liberation, when their object was to keep as much out of the public eye as possible. Several produced political cartoons.

As an art center, Rome has traditionally been conservative; pre-war progressive painting in Italy in fact stemmed mainly from Milan, industrial city of the north.

The current show offers nothing particularly new or startling; it derives in part from academic training and in part from the contemporary master, Picasso, whose influence is reflected almost universally today among younger painters.

Within these limits, however, there is evidence of fresh talent and the drawings are proof once more of Italian skill in this field.

Talent Vigorous

ONE of the most vigorous talents is that of Omiccioli, son of a cabinet-maker and picture framer. Until he was almost 40 he lived by helping his father observing other people's work before he began to paint on his own, without benefit of any formal training. One of his works is a "Crucifixion," smoothly painted in clear colors, with slightly elongated figures reminiscent of Byzantine art. He also contributes a good portrait and a landscape and figure composition.

When his work was shown recently in London an English critic hailed Guttuso as "possibly the most talented new painter in Europe." This artist, born in Sicily a little over 30 years ago, produced a book of satirical wash drawings of the German occupation, "God Is With Us." Like Omiccioli, without formal training, he paints in a bold, firm style, using vivid colors. His debt to Picasso is most marked.

More subtle in approach is the work of Gentilini, in some ways the most interesting of the group. Gentilini has a "Portrait of the Artist" and a group composition with Goyalike figures—a work that grows on acquaintance.

Scordia, born in Argentina, but a resident of Rome during most of his 20-odd years, contributes a religious painting, "Christ Derided," a work with considerable sting to it. As a draftsman, he has made a number of sketches of his fellow artists.

Valentino, art critic and political cartoonist, as well as painter, also is represented. He was largely instrumental in organizing the show, but modestly refrained from supplying any data about himself.

Popular in Rome is the work of Tamubri, painter and etcher of the Roman landscape in tranquil, traditional style.

Purificato, just turned 30, in the "Destroyed Bridge" combines a bucolic foreground with a reminder of what the war did to the peaceful Italian countryside. Color is sombre and there is an underlying note of sadness, present also in the work of a number of the other artists. Purificato also is an illustrator of children's books. He was one of the contributors to the exhibit, "Art Against Barbarism" held in Rome shortly after liberation.

War Still Evident

OTHERS represented are Cavalli, who teaches painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome; Savelli, who hails from Calabria and was 1935 winner of the national fresco competition, and Afro, a modernist.

A number of these men have work in Rome's Museum of Modern Art. Most of them exhibited and had won some measure of recognition before the war. The group as a whole merely offers a sample of what is being produced in Rome today and, of course, does not touch on the rest of Italy. One of the best known Italians, for example, Carlo Levi, is not represented at all in this show. There is no hint of the strident prewar Futurismo movement, which may perhaps have blown itself out of the picture. It is a war show, not because of the subject matter, but because the artists are still suffering from the effects of war. The title of the postliberation show in Rome, "Art Against Barbarism" still holds good for this one.

GENTILINI COMPOSITION
. . . in Whyte exhibition

Papal Palace Soon to Boast Old Splendor

Rome, Italy, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—The restoration of the famous thirteenth century Palace of Popes in Orvieto is rapidly nearing completion after six months of labor to repair wartime bomb damage.

Under the supervision of Monsignor Francisco Pieri of Orvieto the historic building is being restored to its old spendor.

Its priceless art treasures and museum, inaugurated by Pope Boniface VIII when he began construction of the building, were not damaged in the war.

Hit by Allies

Allied bombings of the Orvieto area caused the collapse of the central part of the eastern wing of the Palace in December, 1945. Extensive damage was done to the roof and many walls were so seriously weakened that chains were stretched to guard against further collapse.

The great palace is directly opposite the even more famous Cathedral of Orvieto, one of the most perfect examples of Italian Gothic architecture, which also suffered greatly from a concussion that shattered the ancient stained glass windows, damaged the roof and weakened the walls.

"CRISTO DERISO" WAS PAINTED BY ITALY'S SCORDIA
. . . his work and others represent work in Rome

The Washington Philatelist

Any New U. S. Stamp Issues Are Likely to Stress Peace

By William M. Stuart

POSTAL officials declare there is no truth in the report that a stamp is to be issued in honor of the USS Constitution of Revolutionary fame. While the war is officially nearing its end it would be rather inconsistent to issue a stamp portraying a warship when a peace stamp seems called for. Stamp designs should be dedicated to peace and it is unlikely the country would approve a stamp even remotely suggestive of war. This seems to be the attitude of Post-office Department officials.

While no stamp program has been announced, those in authority have in mind a series dedicated to peaceful pursuits of the Nation, such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation. Also under consideration is a scenic series and another of famous Americans, the first of which will be the Edison stamp.

Details of design, color, and first day plans for the new 3-cent Edison commemorative soon will be issued. It will go on sale February 11 at his birthplace, Milan, Ohio.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler announces that certain varieties of embossed stamped envelopes that were discontinued are once again available and may be obtained at any first class office. The varieties: Sizes No. 7 and 9, 3-cent, both standard and extra, printed and unprinted, white only. Sizes No. 5, 8 and 13, 1-cent precanceled, standard and window, printed and unprinted, white only, and size No. 8, 5-cent air mail, printed and unprinted, white only.

Austria Uses Cathedral

A special series of stamps was issued by the Austrian government to help finance restoration of the famous St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna, badly damaged in the war. The stamps appeared December 12. They were designed by Prof. Hans Strohofer and are engraved. A million copies of lower values were printed and 800,000 of higher denominations issued.

Denominations, colors and designs: 3-groschen plus 12-g., deep brown, statue of Duke Rudolf, who founded the cathedral in 1359; 5-g., plus 20-g., brown violet, tomb of Emperor Friedrich III (1513), who is buried in the cathedral; 6-g., plus 24-g., dark blue, maun pulpit (1515), a famous late-Gothic sculpture by Anton Pilgram; 8-g., plus 32-g., deep green, statue of the patron saint, St. Stephen (1500); 10-g., plus 40-g., bright blue, statue of the "Madonna of the Servants," one of the finest examples of Viennese Gothic (1325); 12-g., plus 48-g., deep violet, the high altar, built in 1647 by Jacob and Tobias Pock; 30-g., plus 1-schilling 20-g., deep red, the great organ, built in 1720 by Georg Neuhauser, destroyed in the 1945 fire; 50-g., plus 1-s. 80-g., greenish blue, Anton Pilgram, self-portrait, below stairs of main pulpit he built; 1-s., plus 5-s., purple, northeast view of cathedral, with the unfinished North Tower, and 2-s., plus 10-s., black brown, south, west view, with the famous South Tower, Vienna's landmark.

TWO NEW AUSTRIAN STAMPS
. . . help rebuild cathedral

Exhibit Room Popular

The exhibition room of the Philatelic Agency in the Postoffice Department, Pennsylvania ave. and 12th st. nw., is attracting more attention than for some time, since 1947 is the 100th anniversary of the first adhesive stamps used by the United States, the 5-cent Franklin and 10-cent Washington.

On view is a century-old volume with a complete record of the two first stamps and how they were distributed. This volume is well worth seeing. On file, too, are frames of both United States and foreign stamps and files of current philatelic literature.

Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, held its first 1947 auction Tuesday, with about 100 lots sold. More material is still needed. Manager Galloway of the club's circuit distributed a new consignment of books. The bourse was well patronized, new foreign issues taking the lead. The death of Henry Henricksen, member for many years and one of the most prominent members, who had a most excellent collection of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Christmas seals, was announced. He leaves his widow, also a member. At the meeting this Tuesday at Pythian Temple, 1012 9th st. nw., the speaker will be Harry L. Lindquist, New York, editor of the magazine, Stamps, and chairman of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in May in New York in honor of the first adhesive stamps of the United States issued in 1847. The public is invited.

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. at 6th st. Prints from the Addie Burr Clarke collection. Sixteenth and seventeenth century Dutch paintings, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 10.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. National collection of fine arts. Annual exhibit by Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters. Division of Graphic Arts; Dahlgren prints. Open daily, 3 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th and New York ave. Artists of Washington and vicinity.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of art from Far East, Near East and Indies. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Paintings by Mary Watkins. Open weekdays, 11 to 6; Monday, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Water colors by Mary Allen Flood. Open Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 6.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 K st. nw. Exhibition by Landscape Club of Washington.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. Paintings by Djanira.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, Massachusetts and Nebraska aves. Paintings by Washington artists.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1530 Connecticut ave. nw. Contemporary Italian paintings.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION GALLERY, 938 G pl. nw. Children's Art.

BARNETT ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Paintings by 25 Americans. Weekdays, 6 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 6.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY. Modern sculpture.

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Art Notes

Shows, Talks On Calendar This Month

THIS week Howard University Art Gallery opens an exhibition of modern sculpture assembled by James V. Herring, head of the art department. Brought together from various sources, the group includes work in a variety of materials. The French sculptor, Bourdelle, is included, as is Gaston Lachaise. Women sculptors include Malvina Hoffman and Dorothea Greenbaum, until recently a resident of Washington. Works range from the bronze figures of Mahonri Young to the metal abstractions of David Smith and Peter Grippe, a newcomer recently given a one-man show at the Willard Gallery in New York.

HOFFMAN

THE Corcoran is continuing gallery discussions Tuesdays and Saturdays at 12:30. General topic this month is "The Transformation of Natural Objects in Art," with Franklin Watkins' "Summer Fragrance" featured January 14 and 18 and landscape paintings from the collection the following week. Talks are led by Amy Briggs of the Corcoran staff.

DURING January and February Barnett-Aden Gallery will show a group of 25 American painters. These include several Washington artists, among them Frank Alston, Paul Arlt, Ralston Crawford, Jack Perlmutter, John Gernand and Herman Maril. Charles Davis, David Burliuk, Hale Woodruff and I. Rice Pereira are others in an exhibit to present a variety of approaches.

DJANIRA, a self-taught Brazilian artist of unusual interest, is being presented in a one-man show at Pan American Union during January. She came to this country for the first time in the fall. Present at the opening of the show here, she has been studying in New York.

WASHINGTON Workshop has opened an exhibit of work by students in various branches of creative work, painting, sculpture and photography, as well as the dance and theater. Samples of writing by poetry and other groups are also shown. Most contributors are full-time workers who attend evening classes at this creative workshop, which is filling a real need in the community.

THERE is a new small print exhibit at the National Gallery, consisting of work by Alphonse Legros from the collection of George Matthew Adams. The Christmas Story print show closes on the fifteenth. This afternoon at 5 o'clock James W. Lane of the Gallery staff will speak on "The Return of Raphael."

The Gallery also announces four new color prints of works from the collection—"Landscape, Estaque," by Cezanne; "Wivenhoe Park, Essex," by Constable; "The "Forest of Coubron" by Corot, "The Dancer" by Renoir. The series of color plates in smaller size now includes Vermeer's famous "Woman Weighing Gold" from the Widener collection.

PAINTINGS by the late American artist, Arthur Dove, are familiar to visitors to the Phillips Memorial Gallery, where they are on permanent exhibition. Planned before the death of the artist last November, the Downtown Gallery in New York has opened its 1947 season with a large retrospective show of Dove's work.

Since the Gallery here and the exhibition rooms of the late Alfred Stieglitz in New York were about the only places where Dove's work could be seen, the Downtown Gallery show, it is hoped, will make it available to a wider audience. Stieglitz gave Dove his first one-man show in 1912, when his intensely personal abstractions created something of a furor. Amid all the offensives and counteroffensives in this field since that time, Dove's work has held up well. He stuck to his last, creating to please himself and a small, but gradually increasing special public. Dove's work has an integrity and depth lacking in many who embarked on the same difficult and uncertain path long after he did.—BY J. W. C.

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Shakespeare's Will: Taming of a Shrew?

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—"Item I gyve vnto my wief my second best bed with the furniture," the aging Shakespeare—"gent in perfect health and memorie"—wrote in his last will and testament now on view to the public in historic Somerset House, Strand, for the first time since 1939.

Written less than a month before the poet's death, April 23, 1616, the 330-year-old will, cracked and faded with age, is the most valuable of the millions of proved wills dating from the fifteenth century now back in the literary department of the Principal Probate Registry from their wartime home in Bodmin, Cornwall.

Some Words Obscure

The writing, in an English hand, covers one side of each of three sheets. The second alone is numbered.

When found, the sheets were fastened together with a narrow strip of parchment along the top margins.

Now each sheet has been mended with transparent material and placed in a separate locked oaken frame between two sheets of glass, to which it is fixed.

The first signature has become illegible, and a few other words are very obscure. There is practically no punctuation.

In the first draft of the poet's will, drawn up before January, 1615-16, there was no mention of Anne, his wife.

But when the executed deed, with many interlineations and erasures, was signed the following March, he had apparently relented.

Unusual to Last

According to historians, it was a common practice of the times to leave the widow the "second-best" bed, with the best bed, as an important chattel, going with the house.

But Shakespeare's, they claim, is the only recorded case where this was the sole bequest.

Added to this is the fact that the bard also took legal steps to convey his Blackfriars estate to trustees to bar the right of his widow to the lawful one third dower.

Presumably, however, she retained her common-law life interest in the bulk of his real estate.

Sculptor Likes France's Diet—And Reception

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Alexander Calder, sculptor, is off to France again after a visit hardly two months ago.

One reason may be that the restricted French diet is good, he says, for his waistline. The principal reason is a couple of large exhibitions, in Paris and Amsterdam, of his mobiles, stabiles and constellations, the sculpture made of sticks and stone, plus wire and wood. Some 50 to 70 objects already are abroad, but Calder isn't sure of the exact country. The smallest weighs 2 or 3 ounces and the largest, which used to stand in the garden of the Museum of Modern Art, about 300 pounds.

Painters have a hard time shipping flat canvases, but sculptors have a harder time and Calder the hardest of all, for his work won't fit any crate or box made for any other purpose.

OPENING this afternoon at Phillips Gallery is an exhibit of recent paintings by Mary Watkins, former student at the Phillips and a frequent contributor to Washington group shows.

Buys Paintings

Minneapolis' Walker Art Gallery has bought, from its exhibition of contemporary American art, paintings by Ozenfant, Pereira, Burchfield, Rattner, Balcombe Green, Marjorie Bishop, Joe Jones and Stuart Davis.

North Virginia Bridge Games End Today

By Marian H. Barre

The last day's session of the Northern Virginia championships, comprising the team-of-four event, will be held today at 1 p. m. at the George Mason Hotel, Alexandria. The defending foursome includes Mrs. William M. McIntyre, Eugene F. Smith, Col. H. J. Vandersluis and Commander J. J. Parish.

Leading the field at Washington Bridge League's game at Hotel Burlington New Year's Day, in the north-south position, were Mrs. K. Moorman and Capt. J. R. McGhee, with Mrs. L. L. Gibson and Dr. A. Simson second. East-west awards went to Mrs. Frederick Eberson-J. G. Stone, first; David Murray-Larry Reynolds, second.

Agriculturists Play

First master point game of 1947 was held by Agriculture Bridge Club January 4. Winners were Mrs. Edna Evans and Mrs. Mary Cross, north-south; Lieut. Cols. Paul Neff and John Geddes, east-west. This was the third successive win for the Army officers. Second place awards went to Mrs. John Coffee-James Sourelas; Commander J. J. Parish-David Murray.

With five games of eight completed, leaders in the first Wednesday series at Washington Bridge League include Dr. M. M. Flood, 58.75 per cent; Dr. H. L. Saxon, 58.09 per cent, and R. C. Kiser, 56.72 per cent. This series is open only to players with less than 30 master points.

Also Winners

In the third Wednesday series, when there are two prizes, Miller Roberts, 64.20 per cent; J. G. Stone, 60.61 per cent, and Mrs. Edward Cotter, 59.47 per cent, are leading the field of national masters holding 30 or more master points. Mrs. Marian Barre, 63.09 per cent; Mrs. Mabel Hackett, 61.69 per cent, and Dr. J. L. Vanderslice, 59.92 per cent, head the list of those with a lesser number. Players must compete in six out of eight games to be eligible for series awards.

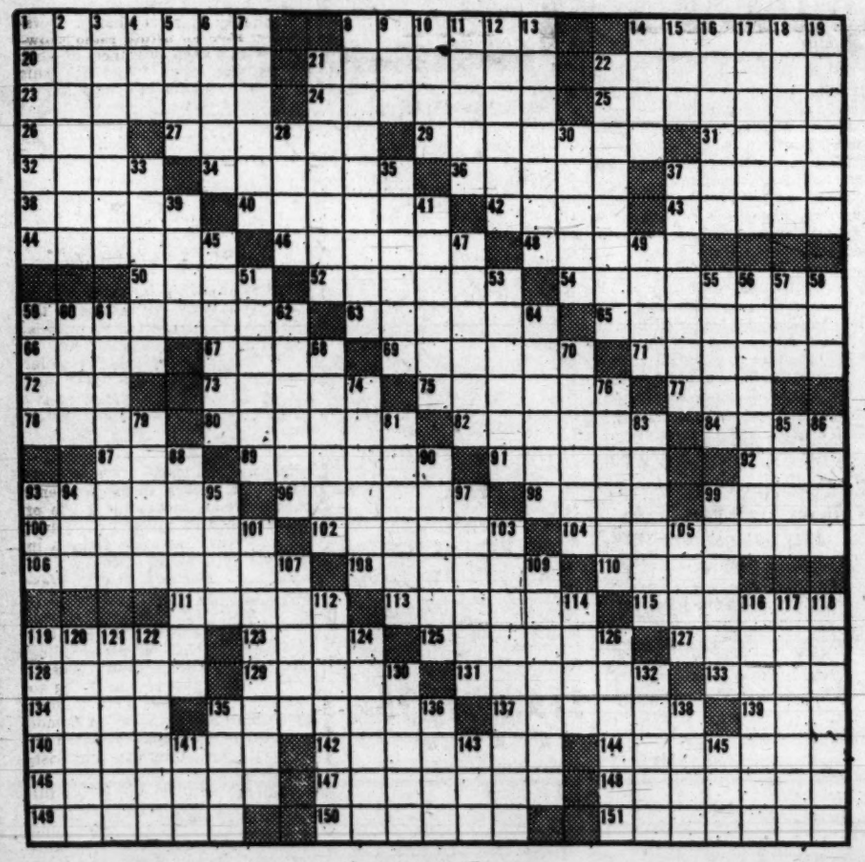
American Contract Bridge League has issued a revised schedule for master and rating point awards at local tournaments. In master point games, winners will receive 100 rating points (one master point); second place, 50; third, 25.

In nonmaster point Howell games, where there is only one set of winners, they will receive rating points equal to four times the number of tables. In larger Mitchell games, with two sets of winners, each pair receives rating points equalling twice the number of tables. Second and third place winners will receive one-half and one-quarter of winners' awards.

Here's New Worry Started in Balkans

The Balkan area has created another situation which will have to be settled by an international agreement before 2800 A. D. When Greece and Romania adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1924 they modified the rule for centenary leap years. Instead of making leap years the years divisible by 400 only those are selected which are divisible by 900 with a remainder of 2 or 6. Under this plan the length of the year is made more accurate. It will average 365.242222 days. The true length is 365.242199, two seconds less, or a difference of one day in 43,000 years.

Under the Gregorian plan the difference is one day in 3300 years.



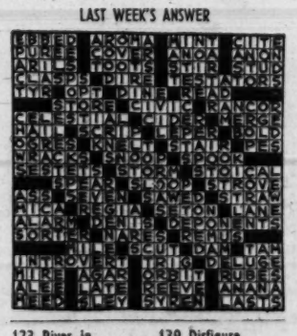
ACROSS

1 Rhaeto-Romanic Swiss dialect
8 Fen
14 Mental image
20 Peak
21 Benediction
22 Wife of Oberon
23 Extending over great period
24 Sister of Orestes
25 Unyielding
26 Anger
27 Mexican octaroon
29 Those who evade issues
31 Give forth
32 Hindu garment
34 Stormy outburst
36 First-magnitude star
37 Rugged mountain crest
38 Individual listings
40 Covered with sticky substance
42 Obliterate
43 More insipid
44 Stated
46 Closer
48 Shop by force
50 Russian mountains
52 Expresses pleasure
54 Spreads
59 Caused confusion
63 Star
65 Large old-world bat
66 Conforming to fact
67 Den
69 Strong-scented herb
71 Colored spot
72 Islet
73 Prohibit
75 Fisherman
77 Marble game
78 Partitioned space
80 Gun dog
82 Tobacco pipe
84 Cuts of meat
87 Fairy queen
89 Rose
91 Cyperdaceous plant
92 Edge of a vessel
93 Gladdens
96 Things of small worth
98 Meadows
99 Network
100 Gratify to repletion
102 Departed precipitately
104 Bothered
106 Boatsalls
108 Captive trader
110 Want
111 Moon's age
113 Single efforts
115 Depart unceremoniously
119 Seeder
123 River in France
125 Indian abode
127 Mother of Perseus
128 Golf sticks
129 Further inland
131 Exercises power
133 Languish
134 Prepare
135 Cupboard
137 Manservants
139 Disfigure
140 Candidate
142 Embroidery frame
144 Oozing
146 Odd numbers
147 Evaders
148 Lawmaking bodies
149 Tapering with circular cross section
150 Replants
151 Salute

DOWN

1 Refura
2 Control
3 Joint maker
4 Goddess of discord
5 Ibsen character
6 Deep-blue pigment
7 Mint
8 Romantic play
9 United
10 Abundant
11 Flower
12 Mean
13 Tore raggedly
14 Disencumbers
15 Greek letter
16 Photographic device
17 Smooth paint
18 Amorphous mineral
19 Rag
21 City on Ganges
22 Dress material
28 Eastern country
30 Fisherman
33 Incarcerate
35 Weirdly
37 Fruit
39 Spanish artist
41 Alluvial deposits
45 Walls of a canyon
47 Brought up
49 Ancient country near Palestine
51 Lets
53 Star of Canis Major
55 Essence
56 Town in Mississippi
57 Measure of length
58 Perceive
59 Principal
60 Three
61 Things capable of spontaneous motion
62 Aforesaid things
64 Lyric form
68 Turn of a wheel
70 Freed of noxious plants
74 Dangers
76 Recover
79 Morning service
81 Cast off allegiance
83 Made home
85 Clamp down
86 Hurried
88 Drinking vessels
90 Leave
93 A letter
94 Ford
95 Tread
97 Re-examine
99 European goldfinch
101 Obliterates
103 Cheaters
105 Take warning
107 Shaft of a column
109 Reiterates
112 Liquor drawer
114 Betray
116 Enliven
117 Contrives
118 Wife of a nobleman
119 Seal
120 Oscine bird
121 Rope winder
122 Salad greens
124 Vending at second hand
126 Old Urfa, in Mesopotamia
130 Riddle
132 Spirited horse
135 Sandy tract
136 Domineered over
138 Dispatch
141 Hair contrivance
143 Dry
145 Common level

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER



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Waugh: Self-Portrait of a Snob

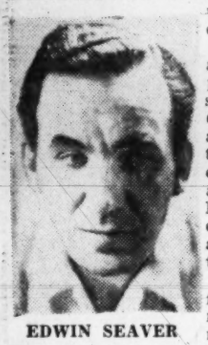
Seaver 'Cross Section' Only a Narrow Ribbon Of Embittered Realism

By Sterling North

CROSS SECTION, 1947: a Collection of New American Writing. Edited by Edwin Seaver. Simon & Schuster. 516 pp. $3.50

EDWIN SEAVER has just issued his annual blast against American critics bolstered by his annual "cross section" of new American writing. It is comforting to know we are all "A League of Frightened Philistines" pandering to a greedy capitalistic society and that we have created a great vacuum in American culture which Seaver is divinely appointed to fill.

The selections are a shade better than last year, including half-a-dozen fragments which show real promise. But Seaver's idea of a "cross section" is still a narrow ribbon of violent protest from battered, bruised and bitter "realists" who seem to think that life in America is very little better than in Hitler's concentration camps.



EDWIN SEAVER

Typical stories reveal the startling fact that a "cross section" of our world consists of: complete senility, last stages of acute alcoholism, schizophrenia, happy imbecility, money-mad Catholicism, a curious relation between mother and daughter, lust among bank robbers, vultures awaiting the death of a benefactor while eyeing the inheritance, justifiable (?) rioting and window smashing by Harlem Negroes, Mexican prostitutes plying their trade in an old church, shotgun murders, incest between aunt and nephew creating frigidity cured by taking dope—well, you get the general idea.

We "Frightened Philistines" are not looking for sweetness and light. We are looking for a normal, balanced, honest, complete view of modern humanity. We do not deny the existence of poverty, perversion, drug addiction, bitter frustration, evil racial relations. But we do insist that in the richest, best educated and most victorious of nations at a moment of peak employment, peak birth rate and peak literacy there must be some happy, ethical, forward looking people.

There are several excellent stories in this collection: "Refugee," by Ellen Nielson; "Blue Aerial," by James Turner Jackson; "Eat Dusty Bread," by Teo Savory. In fact, several authors show a grasp of high esthetic values, of how to develop a theme and a sensitive use of words.

But ethically and philosophically these bitter perennial ingenues are peculiarly unfitted to direct literate America toward the fuller life. Granting Seaver's charge that America is weak in criticism, we cannot refrain from adding that neither Seaver's angry prefaces nor his selections will produce it.

Maybe young writers should do less screaming and more hard work, less emoting and more studying, more craftsmanlike fashioning of material and less brooding and gushing. I can think of no better prelude to the sort of chaos Germany experienced than the complete negation of all values to be found in many of these stories.

You asked for criticism, Mr. Seaver!

WHEN THE GOING WAS GOOD. By Evelyn Waugh. Little, Brown. 314 pp. $3

A REVIEWER sometimes wonders if he could possibly have written the blurbs, lifted from context, which appear on the jackets of books. I discover that I called "Brideshead Revisited" "one of the half dozen really great novels written this century by an English writer"—and undoubtedly I wrote precisely those words, because it is an excellent book.

WAUGH

But how could the peripatetic panderer to popularity who here resurrects parts of his first five travel volumes have written "Brideshead Revisited?" It is a miracle which doubtless can be explained only in the light of Waugh's later-day excursions in mysticism.

Waugh's adolescent British Provincialism makes the late Rudyard Kipling sound like an internationalist. His willingness to shake down hotel proprietors in return for shameless promises to praise their hostelries in his next book (see pp. 43, 44, 45) is a disgrace to his profession. His continual slurs at Americans and other "foreigners" vividly underline the paradox which is insuring the decline and fall of the British Empire—that is, utterly selfish insularity in the face of the far-flung global commitments.

To the young Waugh, his first Mediterranean cruise was a chance to tour red light districts, scoff at pyramids and beat off filthy beggars. His two excursions to Abyssinia (one during Mussolini's rape of that country) are slumming tours during which Waugh almost literally holds his offended olfactory protuberance while sneering at anti-Fascists. Nor is there any observation in those chapters entitled "Globe Trotting in 1930—1931" and "A Journey to Brazil in 1932" which could not have been made by a dizzy debutante doing the Grand Tour. How like Noel Coward at his frequent Nadir!

That Waugh's novels, satirize his own silly set in England only proves that Waugh was always ready to turn an easy dollar at anyone's expense. It does not prove that he would really mature into the author of "Brideshead Revisited"—a bit of legerdemain of which the church must be almost as proud as it is of transubstantiation.

A TREASURY OF LAUGHTER, Edited by Louis Untermeyer. Simon & Schuster. 712 pp. $3.95

ONE man's wit is another man's anthology. As Wilde never said to Whistler, "I wish I'd reprinted that story."

"You will, Oscar, you will," Whistler denies having said to Anthologist Wilde.

Untermeyer, who made more than any 10 living poets out of his poetry anthologies, will now make more than any three living humorists. The book proves by horrible example that there were no humorists in America before Mark Twain, including Bill Nye, Josh Billings, Artemus Ward and Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln used to carry Joe Miller's Joke Book around with him. But Carl Sandburg must certainly realize that the poorest chapter in his multivolume Lincoln is the one on Lincoln as an (alleged) humorist.

Finley Peter Dunne wears beautifully. George Ade seems as dull and dated as the contemporary puns and topical allusions of Shakespeare.

Belloc begins to seem brittle. Bemelmans is still brilliant. Benchley here, as always, a trifle weary. Bishop's verse is too obvious to be more than passingly amusing. Roark Bradford has tapped a vein of rich folk humor. Ellis Parker Butler's "Pigs Is Pigs" is slap-happy juvenilia. Lewis Carroll deserves his laurels. Good poets like Robert Frost and A. E. Housman are very much sharper than self-admitted comic poets such as Oliver Wendell Holmes.

I am beginning to wonder about the art of Ring Lardner. You can have Abbott and Costello. Edward Lear's rollicking verse doesn't seem as funny as when I started memorizing him at four.

Tops in this volume are Perelman, Wolcott Gibbs, Ogden Nash, Mencken, Parker, Runyon, Sullivan, Thurber and Saki. A treasury for the reader—a gold mine for publisher and editor. Who could ask for anything more?

THE ANGELIC AVENGERS. By Pierre Andrezel. Random House. 402 pp. $3.00

ANY astute reader who has read and marveled at "Seven Gothic Tales" and "Winter's Tales," by Isak Dinesen, will immediately recognize the unadmitted fact that this diabolical and angelic parable is by the same author.

"Pierre Andrezel" Dinesen wrote this oblique attack upon the Nazis during the German occupation of Denmark. It had immense and immediate success (since the highly literate Danes could see in the villain a consummate portrait of scholarly, sadistic, utterly immoral Germans. The two ultra-sweet, innocent and lovable heroines were easily identifiable as Scandinavian victims.

It should be admitted immediately that this is not Dinesen at her best. But Dinesen at her second best is so much better than any other living writer in fashioning a Gothic tale that you will be held spellbound for hours by her dark and beautiful thriller.

The scene is England. The time, 1840. The style, early Victorian. The orphaned Lucan, fleeing an ardent and elderly employer, seeks refuge with fabulously wealthy Zosine, a schoolgirl friend. Zosine's father (non-Germanic Europe) becomes temporarily bankrupt. The two beautiful innocents, now bereft of protection, find refuge through a London employment agency, with a benign (?) former theologian in France.

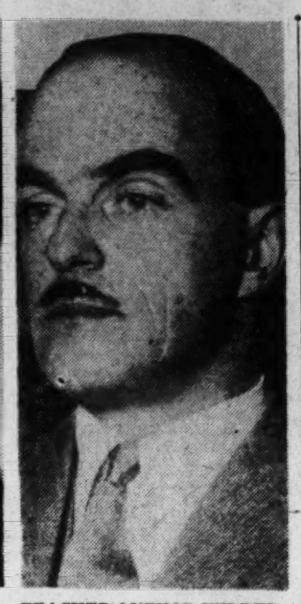
From a charmingly gentle romance the story imperceptibly becomes a tale of Gothic horror, with overtones of Bronte naivete and violence. Before the two girls achieve their happy reward with rich, titled and loving mates they go through Poe-like scenes of hair-raising intensity.

Brief Notes About Forthcoming Titles

2 New Pyle Books Are on the Fire

By Clip Boutell

NOVELIST LILLIAN SMITH
. . . "Julia" coming soon



TEACHER-AUTHOR WILDER
. . . will prize bring another?

Lee G. Miller, author of "An Ernie Pyle Album," has two more Pyle books on the fire: A collection of the correspondent's prewar American pieces, scheduled for May, and a full-scale biography on which he is still at work... Ruth Gruber (member of the foreign staff of the New York Post and formerly Harold Ickes' special assistant) is at work on a novel for Viking based on her observation of the European DP problem.

MILLER

Reynal & Hitchcock is expecting the completed manuscript of Lillian Smith's new novel, "Julia," any day. It has, I hear, a Southern background but does not deal primarily with the race question.

Title of the new novel by Frank Yerby, author of "The Foxes of Harrow," has been changed to "The Vixens"... February selection of the Book Find Club will be Nancy Wilson Ross' new novel, "The Left Hand Is the Dreamer," published the same month by Sloane Associates.

May selection of the Literary Guild will be "Bonheur d'Occasion," by Gabrielle Roy, the novel which won the Governor General's Prize in Canada in 1945 when it was published there in French. A French-Canadian story of Montreal, it has still not been given an English title.

Dan Henderson of Good Housekeeping reminds me that the magazine's $10,000 prize short-story contest for teachers, full-time or part-time, who are members of the faculty of colleges and universities in the United States, closes on February 1. Any subject is permissible and submissions may run from 2000 to 20,000 words. Teachers have often been outstanding writers, from Sam Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith down to Thornton Wilder and Gladys Schmitt.

New Writers Promising

"Cross Section—1947," third annual collection of new American writing edited by Edwin Seaver, strikes, I think, a hopeful note. While the book has not perhaps any single high point, like Richard Wright's story, "The Man Who Lived Underground" in the first volume, its general level is remarkably sound. I am glad to see the serious short story again acquiring some direction and form.

When I talked with Seaver about his book he mentioned several of the young writers in whom he places great faith:

Robert Lowry, whose story, "The Church," is included and who has a novel, "The Big Cage," being published by Appleton.

J. F. Powers, author of "The Lord's Day," who has a volume of short stories coming from Doubleday.

Marjorie Stengel, his assistant at Book-of-the-Month Club, who appeared in the first "Cross Section" as well as in this.

Why Be Shocked?

"Twelve of the 52 writers in this volume have books now scheduled for publication," Ed Seaver said. "And I feel all the stories have a more professional tone."

You may be shocked, as Sterling North seems to be, at the assorted criminality and abnormality in the book, but I have always felt that the material of crisis lent itself better to artistic use. One story about a psychopath does not necessarily mean its author is dashing headlong to personal destruction.

Incidentally, Seaver told me that he expects to received some 10,000 manuscripts from which to select next year's "Cross Section." Unpublished manuscripts of stories, poems, novelettes, essays of not more than 20,000 words should be addressed to the editor of "Cross Section" in care of Simon & Schuster.

Like Statue—Something Lacking

Blunden Is More Discreet Than Shelley on Life, Love

Shelley: A Life Story, by Edmund Blunden (Viking; $3.75).

HOWEVER little we reread, out of school, "Prometheus Unbound" and "Lines Written in Dejection," we always pick up avidly a biography of the poet and, no doubt more, of the lover.

Shelley never sneaked into a bedroom in his short and crowded life, but he walked into a lot of them so that the neighbors could see.

Even marriage couldn't make him respectable, and the two into which he reluctantly entered turned quickly into menages a trois, and up, and of course his elopement with Mary Wollstonecraft was also an elopement with Jane, or Claire, Clairmont, sometimes the third party in the household, sometimes the second.

Death Foreshadowed

Shelley was born in 1792, went to Eton in 1804, to Oxford in 1810 and, six months later, was expelled for his part in the authorship of "The Necessity of Atheism."

In 1811 he was married to Harriet Westbrook; in 1814 he deserted her to choose Mary, or Mary and Jane, from among the three girls under Godwin's wing. The third, Fanny Imlay, committed suicide, and Harriet is believed to have thrown herself into the Serpentine.

That foreshadowed his own death, with Jane Williams' husband or companion, by drowning in the Gulf of Spezzia in 1822. The intervening years were spent in and out of England.

Could Be More

A statue in England depicts Mary leaning over his body. Sculpturally, it's commonplace; biographically, it would have served the truth better to show half a dozen more women there on their knees . . . and the honest Shelley would have preferred such a record.

In this book, a conventional biography of an unconventional man, Blunden comes somewhere between the two images. He puts Shelley's best foot forward.

He could have been less discreet, especially in the light of the revelatory "The Shelley Legend," published here last year and unavailable to him in England. But on the whole he performs creditably the important part of his task in fitting the man Shelley's excesses and irregularities to the uneven mold of the genius—**By the AP.**

This Week's Best Sellers

FICTION

1. "B. F.'s Daughter," by John P. Marquand (Little Brown).
2. "East River," by Sholem Asch (Putnam).
3. "The Miracle of the Bells," by Russell Janney (Prentice-Hall).
4. "Pavilion of Women," by Pearl S. Buck (John Day).
5. "Thieves in the Night," by Arthur Koestler (Macmillan).
6. "Salem Frigate," by John Jennings (Doubleday).

NON-FICTION

1. "The Roosevelt I Knew," by Frances Perkins (Viking).
2. "Peace of Mind," by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster).
3. "The Egg and I," by Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).
4. "The Plotters," by John Roy Carlson (Dutton).
5. "As He Saw It," by Elliott Roosevelt (Duell, Sloan & Pearce).
6. "Balzac," by Stefan Zweig (Viking).

Deane Advises How to Deal With Russians

The Strange Alliance, By John R. Deane (Viking; $3.75).

For day in and day out experience in trying to work with Russian officialdom, few Americans have had the opportunity of Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, retired, who was head of the United States Military Mission in Moscow from October, 1943, to October, 1945.

DEANE

Consequently, his book is far from being the ordinary post-war diary. It tells the story, to be sure, of two fateful years of constant military negotiations. Many of his stories throw added historical light on events of world importance, and some of them are entirely new.

But the book's greatest interest lies in Deane's experiences and conclusions on how to do business, such business as can be done, with the Soviet Union.

Sign of Weakness

Referring to the handling of lend-lease, he found "American generosity was taken as a sign of weakness, and Soviet leaders became increasingly overbearing and demanding . . . I believe it can be said with some degree of certainty that Soviet officials are much happier, more amenable and less suspicious when an adversary drives a hard bargain

Soviet leaders, he adds, pride themselves on living up to agreements.

"I really believe that they think they do. However, they are past masters at rationalizing and dissembling and they have no difficulty whatsoever in concluding that the other party to an agreement has done something which relieves them from their obligations. In addition, their suspicion of foreigners is so inbred that it is inconceivable to them that a foreigner can enter into an agreement in good faith."

Deane's conclusion is that the Soviet war against capitalism is unrelenting, but that Soviet leaders can temporize, compromise and wait a day, a year or a generation for soft spots in the enemy's armor.

We can get along with the present Russian leaders if we recognize them for what they are.

Smith 'Desert Island' Tales New Reprint

"Desert Island Decameron," H. Allen Smith's unconventional anthology of the kind of writing the Crusoe would really have liked, has just been published as a Blakiston Special at $1.49.

SMITH

Smith, author of the current best seller, "Rhubarb," and such other amenities as "Low Man On A Totem Pole" and "Life in A Putty Knife Factory," pays his respects to his contemporaries and elders in this treasury of pieces by masters of humor such as Benchley, Woollcott, Mencken, Thurber, Leacock, Dorothy Parker and many others.

Besides selecting some of the best stories by the most famous humorists of our time, Smith has provided a series of unorthodox running commentaries.

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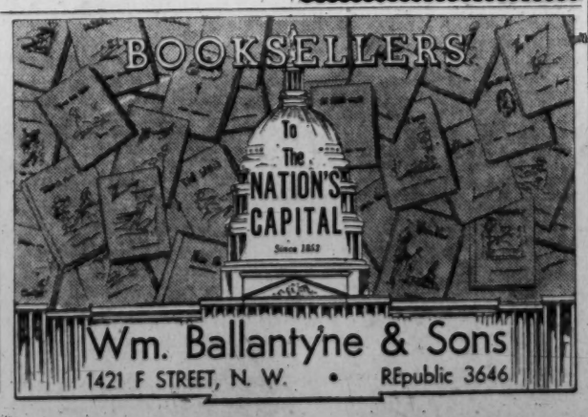

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Orchids Due Peggy Bennett In 'Varmints'

The Varmints, by Peggy Bennett (Knopf; $2.50).

Ezra, 50, his wife Nora, and their three young children, Ethel, Mutt and Hilliard, are living happily in a Florida coast town when Nora, Ezra's "mother, father, wife, prompter, provider, conscience and deadliest enemy," dies.

What's a man to do when he suffers a tremendous loss? It calls for a tremendous consolation, and he takes Ruby from her aunt's house, where she had learned obscure erotic tricks at her job of consoling other men.

No Forgetting

But she wasn't what the children needed, definitely, and they go to live with their mother's parents, the Old Man and the Old Woman. Ethel dreams wretchedly of love and clothes.

Mutt works in a drugstore, buys a bike, grows up an honest extrovert. Hillard, the brains of the trio, is the lonely type.

These people are "infinitesimal against the backdrop of America," but they are American, and, at least as we read about them, it is not true to say, in Miss Bennett's eloquent, tragic apostrophe: "We have grown cold, like a museum, and static at home. We have forgotten the brotherhood, without which we are doomed, and our nation will surely die."

But the author has not forgotten; she blows the brotherhood up to full size, pulsing, flavorsome, fertile, magnificently alive.

Youth Is Vivid

The Old Man with his hands tenderly resting on the young heads, "an apology and a pledge to them and the voice of his heart"; teen-age Eddie telling Mutt "the most vulgar joke ever has been told"; Mutt making calf love by twisting a girl's arm or clamping a stranglehold around her neck. "O who could resist him?" . . . you gasp at such pungent, earthy material.

Here is our unwashed, uncombed, ragged, sweaty, smelly, nose-picking youth, from depression to wartime; and here are the mysterious shaping and molding forces which drive them, God knows why, in such strangely contrary directions.

The prologue is most unpromising, and Ethel's conversion from brat to angel highly improbable. Most of the rest of it is marvelously done, the writing dramatic and extravagant, the characters dynamically rounded. This ranks easily with the very best first novels the last 15 years.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Woman Sings Herself Dead In This One!

The Swan Sang Once, by Marjorie Carleton (Morrow; $2.50).

They looked like any couple strolling along a New England street, chatting amiably, enjoying the clear weather, but though they were husband and wife, each wanted to see the other dead, and each suspected as much.

They are introduced to us in the first pages of this novel as Taynor Harrison, soldier, bringing home his bride, Iris, whose voice he feared he had known, horribly, in Asia, though he had met her only recently in Lisbon and married her because he hated her.

There are some ingenious twists, such as the central idea of a woman singing herself to death, but dull ones predominate.

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'29 Crisis Was Nothing

'Hard Times Coming,' Capitalists Warned

The Coming Crisis, by Fritz Sternberg (John Day; $3.50).

THE capitalist world has been sailing along merrily in the belief that the 1929 depression was just another of those things, and that we could again, as in the past, pull ourselves out of it by our own bootstraps.

It isn't so, Sternberg claims; even the war didn't make possible a full recovery, and hard, or maybe much harder, times are coming again.

People That Time

The 1929 crisis was unprecedented, says this German-born economist, in the extent of the drop in production and foreign trade, the increased unemployment and the duration.

The trouble was lack of markets; in previous depressions there hadn't been enough goods to sell, but in this one there weren't enough people to buy.

Next time, he warns, it can be much, much worse, for "lasting capitalist progress has ended."

"Everything" at Stake

While Sternberg praises Sir William Beveridge's proposals for Britain, he doubts whether they go far enough, and notes with alarm that this country apparently does not intend to go even that far.

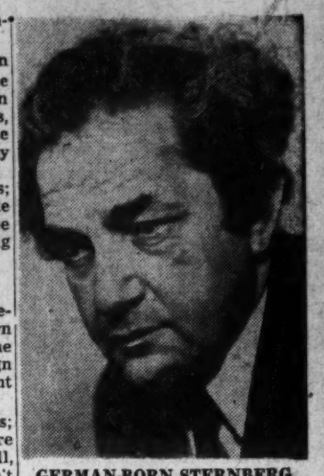
The program he favors calls for State guarantee of full employment, a military outlay big enough to insure our safety but not so big as to lead to militarism, and a foreign policy that supports democratic elements.

"Everything is at stake," he declares.

Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy, by Joseph A. Schumpeter (Harper; $3.50).

First printed in 1942, this book, foreseeing the emergence of a socialist society from a capitalism "being killed by its achievements," is expanded by one chapter.

Schumpeter expects boom instead of bust. He thinks a 200 billion dollar "gross national product" is possible in 1950 and will not necessarily retard socialist development. Russia is the great foe, apparently even greater than Nazi Germany ever was, of his new world.



GERMAN-BORN STERNBERG
". . . next time to be worse"

Heard's Ahead In Time, Money

The first prize of $3000 in the Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine and Little Brown & Co. short story contest has been awarded to H. H. Heard for "The President of the United States, Detective."

Heard is the author of "Doppelgangers," a new novel, too.

The action of the short story, by the way, takes place in 1977; the action of the new novel in 1997.

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Camera Fans Will Like '46 News Review

U. S. Camera Annual—1947 (U. S. Camera Publishing Corp.; $5.75).

A dramatic 392-page pictorial record of the great news events of 1946 is compiled here, reawakening significant memories of the first year of peace. The transition from war, however, is of necessity gradual so we find many war reminders. Chief among these is a magnificent record of the atomic upheaval at Bikini taken by an a[illegible] shoreline, with an analysis by Science Writer William L. Laurence of the New York Times.

LAURENCE

Trials Included

Then there are the Nuernburg war trials, postwar Europe and the Orient, international and foreign events such as the U. N., peace conference, trouble in Palestine and India, and events and problems in the United States: shortages, demobilization, housing, rationing, OPA, reconversion and industrial unrest.

This year finds the Annual treading the path of reconversion itself. To get away from the past five years of documenting the United States at war, it is once again incorporating a separate section of fine, salon-type photographs selected by famed photographer Edward Steichen and editor Tom Maloney.

Final Result Good

This has been a tremendous research job and some inevitable differences of opinion will crop up in the matter of photo selections.

Some errors have slipped by in photographer credits, and extra effort could have determined the identity of most of the unnamed photographers. In one or two instances the photos have been harmed by spreading them across the center fold. But the final result is an engrossing review of a tempestuous year in dramatic pictures.

An Art Critic's View Focused By Hollywood

Twilight of Painting, by R. H. Ives Gammell (Putnam's; $5).

Who would have thought he'd live to see a serious art book which seriously recommends as models for tomorrow's painters such works as Gerome's "L'Eminence Grise," Laurens' "The Excommunication of Robert the Good," Bargue's "The Turkish Sentinel," Leighton's insipid "The Bath of Psyche," Bouguereau's lascivious "Nymphs and Satyr" and, probably the most cluttered piece done in the last 150 years, Bastien-Lepage's "Joan of Arc"?

Maybe it is the effect of the movies, which make a business of absolutely exact reproduction, which specialize in the melodramatic and which cater to a mass public with the most obvious, elementary fare.

Blames Impressionism

Whatever the effect, the occasion is twofold: Gammell's despairing conviction that the art of fine painting is lost: "There is nobody living in the world today capable of teaching a student all he needs to know to become a thoroughly competent painter;" and his certainty that posterity will dismiss "modern" painting as "worthless rubbish . . . inept . . . grotesque . . . clumsy."

He blames it on impressionism, which he says led the guileless ninteenth century artist off on a track he followed too far, and on badly conducted art schools.

He believes in painting which "includes representation as one of its essential elements," favors "severe training in drawing" and claims that only technically perfect painting is great painting, without recalling that Daumier, among others, is great though often technically inadequate.

Mourns Lost Skills

We have "completely lost," he mourns, the skills displayed in a Stevens painting which he reproduces . . . and of course that's true, as we have lost much or all of the skill needed to drive a pair of oxen, make papyrus or send messages by signal fires.

Among Gammell's other misconceptions, it is incorrect to describe "Europe following 1830 and 1848" as "revolutionary and antiauthoritarian." He has a perfect right not to like modern art, but when he seems to misunderstand it so far as to print Picasso's "Guitarist" number 2 in plate 66, wrong side up, he does not increase our confidence.

By A. P.

Hits Jackpot at 61

'Miracle' Rings Bell

"THE MIRACLE OF THE BELLS" is ringing up a neat bit of change for all concerned—for Russell Janney, press agent-turned-author-at-61; for Prentice-Hall, publishers, who jockeyed the book into the best-seller class, and finally, to RKO, who, in acquiring the film rights and the services of Ben Hecht for a movie adaptation, are looking forward to a box-office hit.

Janney, who will appear as a guest author-speaker at The Post Book and Author Luncheon Tuesday in the Statler, also has produced such stage successes as "The Vagabond King" and "June Lovely." "The Miracle" is his first novel.

Other authors to appear Tuesday are Carl Van Doren, Margaret Bourke-White and E. M. Zacharias, retired rear admiral.

AUTHOR RUSSELL JANNEY
. . . hits Hollywood first try

Bawdy But Different

'The Border Lord' Romps Through Battles and Boudoirs

The Border Lord. By Jan Wescott. Crown, 461 pp. $3.

ENGINEER BILL FURR
. . . novel shows theories

Marry-go-up, sir! Those were the days of derring-do, when extroverts in tin suits were romping through boudoirs and battlefields with a hey-nonny nonny!

Francis Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell (who must have been an ancestor of the dashing Katherine) could have any woman in Scotland with one skirl of his pipes, and one swish of his tartan.

Bothwell was the uncrowned King of Scotland, and Mary Stuart's son James went in fear of his life. God's foot, the Wisest Fool in Christendom wasn't wise enough to out-trick the bonny Border Lord.

It's Long Journey

But mind your manners, rogue, if you think that such a stirring tale can be put to bed in less than a quarter of a million words. And though the hero was singular, the beds were plural until he met Anne of the golden hair, "the sauciest wench who ever entertained an outlaw in her palace boudoir."

Not even the seductive Mata Hari sent out by the pious James could gain more than Bothwell's usual and casual favors. In the end he pushed her from the tower—what less could he do?

From Bothwell's dashing escape from Edinburgh Castle to his reconciliation with James is a long journey rife with plot and counterplot. But the author writes like a lady and a historian—two curious virtues for any contemporary "historical" novelist.

Despite the fact that this bra' bricht tale of highroad and lowroad is hypoed with enough action to satisfy any Laird or Lady, it is obviously the product of enormous research and conscientious writing and rewriting.

Former D. C. Engineer Wins $10,000 Prize

William R. Furr, a former Washingtonian, has won the $10,000 Chapman Literary Award for his first novel, "Tomorrow Achieved." Furr is a retired consulting engineer now living in Tampa, Fla., who has written several technical and nonfiction books on engineering and business.

With the coal-mining industry as background, "Tomorrow Achieved" is the love story of two boys and a girl who live near the West Virginia-Kentucky border. The author is concerned with the causes, results and solution of coal strikes from the point of view of the miners.

Furr did engineering work in the District during the war and became familiar with existing coal-working agreements. His novel sets forth his own solution to industrial problems arising during the transition from war to peace. Proof copies of the work will be sent to John L. Lewis and Government officials.

Meet Founder Of Theosophy —What a Girl!

Priestess of the Occult (Madame Blavatsky). By Gertrude Marvyn Williams. Knopf. 340 pages. $3.50.

In conferring his name upon his bride, Gen. Nicephore Blavatsky of the Imperial Russian Army gave her his all. The name Blavatsky resounds excitingly in history, but the general remains unsung by the world and was indeed quickly forsaken by the then little woman herself.

She "stowed away aboard an English craft with an obliging skipper." And she was 17.

Skipping her skipper, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (1831-1891) embarked upon yeasty seas of intrigue and high enterprise, of traffic in spirit messages cleared through astral postoffices, of branding as charlatan and bigamist and breaker-up of homes and unwed mamma—and of adulation as comforter of the yearning.

Her pinnacle was the founding of Theosophy (the word means wisdom of the divine).

It is today a going concern with 100,000 devotees, and with none of the white-hot publicity that beat upon it when its Founding Mother insisted upon rolling her own cigarettes in public and chain-smoking them unabashed.

Looks No Factor

"She is enormously stout," read an early account, "and her bulk is emphasized by the shapeless wrapper she wears, discolored by droppings of greasy food."

Getting all of her up and down gangplanks and in and out of railway compartments was an awesome spectacle; yet she roamed the world. Whether she did penetrate into Tibet and personally commune with the magical Mahatmas is warmly debated, but there is no doubt about the "spooky goings-on" in the West 47th Street Lamasery.

The heavily documented book blasts Blavatsky on virtually all counts. To many it will give offense. For there has been a Back-to-Blavatsky movement in the cult, following her flit-gunning to exterminate her influence and even her memory.

To her following she is a "vivid, living force in the hearts of thousands of earnest men and women" . . . nevertheless and notwithstanding, what a girl!—By C. L. M.

'General' Now Joins $1 List On Bookstand

Daphne du Maurier's best-selling novel of seventeenth century romance and adventure, "The King's General," has just been issued under the Sun Dial imprint at $1.

DUMAURIER

Miss du Maurier's earlier novel, "Rebecca," published in 1939, made publishing history when it ran up a total of more than a million and a half copies sold, including those distributed by the Literary Guild.

Month for month, however, "The King's General" has far outstripped the record of the earlier book. Within 60 days of its publication, more than a million copies were in print and it seems certain the new book will shortly surpass the total five-year sales of "Rebecca."

Congo Yields to Art

In the Forests of the Night, by James Riddell (Barnes; $3).

ARMED not with brush and canvas but with 20 Leica cameras, two young Englishmen explore another distant land in this book, and illustrate it with about 100 photographs.

Riddell and Kenneth Gandar Dower, who was killed later in the war, followed the trail of Martin Johnson and Akely into the Belgian Congo. Their object, to photograph gorillas in their habitat, was dropped at the very last minute because of the German attack on Poland, but they took many other pictures, among them what are believed to be the first bongo and the first giant water hog ever caught with a camera.

They climbed 14,000-foot Mikeno, had a powwow with pygmies, ducked flying foxes, looked safely down on elephants from a treetop hideaway, and brought back some amazing photographs.

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You Can Get There Faster and Cheaper

The World Is Bidding For Winter Travelers

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The coming year will see new and increased facilities, more vacations in Latin republics, the West Indies and will set an all-time high in de luxe transit communication, predicts Ralph T. Reed, president of the American Express.

New and impressive are innovations and facilities already under way. This month will see new de luxe speed trains of revolutionary design inaugurating long distance runs. Better resort and recreational facilities are in progress, according to reports from 16 State committees and the National Parks and Increasing planes, with faster schedules and reductions in fares, are already initiating a coming aerial era.

MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS
. . . many to see it February 18

The number of passenger ships already in operation on the North Atlantic shows an increase of five-fold against January, 1946. By late spring, 17 new cargo and passenger ships will be voyaging from New York and New Orleans between the East and West Coasts of South America, the West Indies and Caribbean.

Florida and California are preparing to extend their seasons, as are the Latin Americas and Mexico. Canada, in out-of-season advertising, is featuring the advantages of winter, spring and fall.

Big Spenders Missing

Reported from Southern resorts, too, is the pronounced aspect of a more conservative clientele. While big spenders have so far avoided the Florida scene, the gloom forecast two weeks ago is being contradicted by tourist crowds. Typical of the trend, popular resorts which feature gaiety with the usual winter amenities are not receiving top drawer prodigals. But although visitors are flocking to both Florida and California, hotel accommodations are still available.

The eight major highways to Florida are reported in good condition by 14 auto clubs. On them are hundreds of trailers to add to the estimated 36,000 trailer park residents now in Florida.

Below the border, in the Caribbean and West Indies, newly formed tourist organizations are seeking the elimination of passport requirements. Many are announcing "no passports" beginning this year.

Mexico reports 60 new hotels will be in readiness by midsummer and is appealing to motorists by a newly established system of gas stations from the border to Mexico City.

Cuba Expects Rush

Figuring a March resumption of steamship service between Florida and Havana, the Cuban Tourist Commission is announcing free car entry and a full program.

Hotels and dude ranches in New Mexico and Arizona are having good January bookings.

Gulf Coast resorts, although not back to prewar attendance, are preparing for a good season. Mardi Gras in New Orleans is scheduled February 18.

Motorized Bermuda is coming into its first postwar season with high hopes. Nassau also awaits a tourist boom. Weekly sailings from New York are being announced.

Winter sports are becoming big businesses, with special snow trains, snow planes and the adding of 26 new winter sports centers. This month will see over 1600 miles of trails in over 220 localities in the East, more than 1000 of which are in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Winter sports in National Parks will surpass all prewar years. New Hampshire is opening 400 hotels and inns and Quebec, Ontario and the Canadian Rockies also are featuring ski events. Facilities also are being groomed at Sun Valley, Mount Hood, Yosemite, Lake Tahoe, Arrowhead and Mount Rainier.

Ships Resume Sailings

Among newly announced steamship operations for early spring are three new Delta Line ships, to sail from New Orleans to Rio and Buenos Aires. New Santa ships of the Grace Line are scheduled between New York and Valparaiso with 12-day cruises to the Caribbean. Canadian National steamships of the "Lady Fleet" will be back on the West Indies run in March. The Seaway Line is announcing three January cruises to Nassau, Haiti and Havana from Jacksonville. The Cunard White Star Mauretania soon will resume commercial service.

New ships—the Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina—of the Moore-McCormack Line will resume operation to South America in early spring.

The Canadian Pacific's newly converted Empress of Canada will resume operations in April. Two Matson vessels will start runs in May from San Francisco to Honolulu and Australia. The reconditioned liner Borinquen will be ready for service in May.

The growing expectancy of airline travel is graphically revealed by newly released figures of the Air Transport Association. Air lines of the United States exceeded six million passenger miles, an increase of 72 per cent. Paying passengers totaled more than 12 million, or 78 per cent more than in 1945.

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'All-American' Air Show Tops In Exhibitions

Miami, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP).—Dramatic glimpses into the future of aviation and aeronautical design have been a high spot for spectators at Miami's three-day all-American air maneuvers, which wind up tomorrow. An "Aviation of Tomorrow" exhibit has been staged in the big hangar at the Navy Master Airport, scene of the maneuvers, since January 6.

This "largest exhibit of planes and aeronautical accessories ever held in the South" has included regular demonstrations of radar and the first public appearance of "the flying showroom," a converted C-54 plane equipped as a miniature movie theater. After the Miami exhibit the plane will be flown on a tour of the United States.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Jacksonville, Florida

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Florida

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The luxurious Fort Montague Beach Hotel at Nassau in the Bahamas has been reopened. Used by armed forces during the war, the Fort Montague has been purchased by Hotel Holdings (Nassau), Ltd., whose president, Gordon D. Fairley, also operates the Royal Muskoka Hotel on Lake Roseau, Canada, and the Muskoka Lakes Navigation Co. More than $400,000 has been spent in extensive alterations and renovations, including complete redecorating inside and out and entirely new buildings.

The Fort Montague Beach faces the sea and has its own private beach. Within the 50 acres of ground and gardens there are three luxurious cottages which can be reserved by guests for the entire season. Swimming, fishing, sailing, riding, badminton and tennis are available

The gayest night club in the Bahamas, the world-famous Jungle Club, also is situated right on the grounds.

Ocala, Fla.

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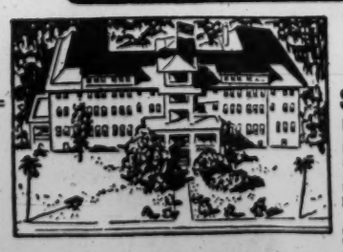

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BOCA RATON FLORIDA—BETWEEN MIAMI AND PALM BEACH

Speaking of Resolutions

Canada Guides Have Own Ideas

Fredericton, New Brunswick., Jan. 11.—Since New Year's resolutions are the order of the day the guides of New Brunswick, Canada, added a few of their own at a recent annual conclave here.

Among those adopted was one asking for more stringent punishment of "jacklighters," that type of anti-conservationist who has been responsible for illegally killing an increasing number of New Brunswick's whitetails. A two-months' jail term with no alternative is advised.

Others: that the bounty on bobcat (wildcat) be raised from $5 to $10; that guides be permitted to carry a non-resident hunters' gun provided the sportsman holds both a big game and bird license and that one of the guns is a shotgun; that snaring a bear be prohibited; that trapping of bear and bobcat be permitted in all game refuges in the province; that the department of lands and mines consider the issuing of special permits to allow for hunting of bear and bobcat with trained dogs; that an open season for otter trapping be declared; that the current deer license (two bucks, or one buck, one doe) remain unchanged.

Most striking resolution of all was that calling for a re-registration of all guides—a progressive step toward modernization of New Brunswick guides and outfitters in preparation for an anticipated postwar rush of sportsmen.

At present there are 5000 registered guides, but only 2720 took out licenses in 1946. Such a re-registration provides a $10 fee for outfitters and $5 for guides over a 10-year period. Annual license fee for the former would be $5 and for guides, $2.

Edison Week Is High Spot At Fort Myers

Fort Myers, Fla., Jan. 11.—The greatest celebration in the history of this southwest Florida city will take place February 8 to 16 when residents and winter visitors observe the centennial of Thomas A. Edison, winter resident for 50 years, with the sixth annual Edison Pageant of Light, outstanding event of the winter season.

EDISON

Representatives of the Fort Myers Junior Chamber of Commerce and sponsors recently extended a personal invitation to President Truman to attend, and the Chief Executive has indicated that he may be present February 15.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison heads other notables expected.

Sports events, parades, dances, concerts and exhibitions will highlight the program, to be climaxed with a great memorial service February 16.

Fireworks Scheduled

The program will begin February 8 with a "Shrine Day" and evening of fireworks, when the King and Queen of Light crowned during last year's pageant will give a dinner-dance. February 9 churches will hold memorial services and that afternoon a golf tournament will begin. February 10, at night, a street dance will be held.

A luncheon by all civic organizations will open the program February 11, followed by tennis and shuffleboard tournaments. The evening program includes a choral concert.

Features Aplenty

An invitation exhibition is scheduled February 12, and that night a "pageant within a pageant," depicting events of Edison's life.

First st., the city's main thoroughfare, will be roped off February 13 for the "gopher sweepstakes," speed contests among native Florida turtles gaily decorated for the occasion. A flower fashion show is scheduled for the evening.

A baby parade is scheduled February 14. That night Mrs. Edison will crown the new king and queen at the annual coronation ball. Boat races and a mammoth parade representing most Florida cities will be staged February 15, followed by a dance.

All events, with exception of the invitation dance given by the King and Queen of Light, are open to the public.

Cash and Good Will Invited

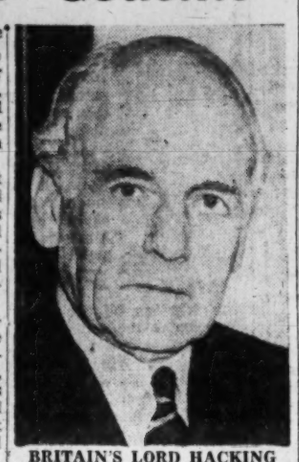
Britain Is Preparing For 70,000 'Cousins'

"GREAT BRITAIN can handle all the tourists that steamship companies and air lines can deliver to her shores," Lord Hacking, president of the British Travel Association, told officials at the office of the Cunard Line during a visit to Washington last week.

"We realize the value of tourist traffic as a medium of international good will and understanding as well as a vital economic force, and our organization is doing everything possible to encourage and develop the prewar volume of tourist traffic," he added.

According to Lord Hacking, 250,000 tourists are expected in the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland, next summer. About 70,000 of this number will be from the United States, he forecasts, if passport restrictions are lifted so that travel is permitted.

The British Travel Association is made up of transportation companies, hotels and others in the United Kingdom interested in the promotion of the industry.



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Spring's Near In Carolina's Old Gardens

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 11.—When spring comes to South Carolina, it comes early and with explosive loveliness over the fabled sea-islands, the Piedmont uplands and into the quiet Blue Ridge valleys.

This is an excellent time to visit the old Palmetto State and her famous gardens and mansions.

All description of Charleston gardens seems inadequate. They are scattered in and around the city, some open free to the public. Others charge a small fee.

Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, an estate dating back to 1700, is located on Highway 61 about 12 miles northwest of Charleston. In late January or early February the ancient camellias begin to bloom, followed in late March or early April by azaleas.

Boats for Sightseers

At Middleton Place dating back to 1741, the formal gardens, laid out in the manner of Georgian England, contain hundreds of very old azaleas and camellias. Not far from Charleston, just off Highway 52, are the popular Cypress Gardens, where the visitor can see a panorama of daffodils, azaleas, camellias and Daphne plants while being rowed in flat-bottomed boats.

Other Low Country gardens include Runnymede Plantation, open in March and April, Mateeba Gardens, Hampton Park in Charleston.

At Summerville, 27 miles northwest of Charleston, azaleas, wisteria and flowering shrubs make the whole town a garden in midspring. Up the Atlantic Coast, old Georgetown also has a strong allure. Brookgreen, parts of four old rice plantations along the Waccamaw, was dedicated in 1932 "for the preservation of the flora and fauna of the Southeast and to exhibit objects of art."

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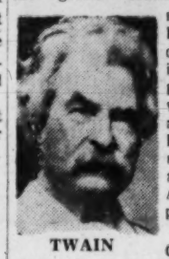

TWAIN

The Gordon C. Greene, last of the fabulous Mississippi River packets and a modernized version of the picturesque paddle wheel "River Queens" will leave Cincinnati March 1, March 22, April 12 and May 3 for four 20-day Ohio and Mississippi Rivers cruises to New Orleans.

Touches Historic Shores

The low-cost voyage passes through battle scarred historic lands and levee ports of the Old South. Foam flecked bends, bordered by cypress, cotton and magnolia, with broad lawns of old plantations recall southern belles, gallant gentlemen and professional adventurers.

Among scenic vistas is the stop at Louisville, where the steamer proceeds through the Portland Canal and around the Falls of the Ohio.

Natchez High Spot

Cruising south from Memphis are the quaint old river towns made famous by Mark Twain. Natchez, famed for its old southern mansions and ante-bellum gardens, is listed as one of the high spots of the cruise. The Arcadian Coast, the once tragic scene depicted in Longfellow's "Evangeline," is to be seen from Baton Rouge. Three days are devoted to New Orleans and vicinity, where the steamer will be used as hotel.

Passing old southern mansions of the Delta County, where cotton is king, a stop of inspection will be made at Oak Allee typifying the gracious period of ante-bellum mansions. Cruising the Ohio River from Paducah, past the mouths of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, the cruise on the homeward voyage will arrive in Cincinnati on the morning of the twentieth day.

THE GORDON C. GREENE
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2-Week Tour Adds Catalina

Out in the Pacific, a 28-mile voyage from Los Angeles, lies Santa Catalina, a romantic island of only 1875 inhabitants where one feels a million miles from care. The island is being listed as an added itinerary feature by the American Express on its two-week grand tours of California and the Southwest, leaving Chicago each Sunday.

Maine Lists Winter Spots In Quarterly

Typical Maine activities, from winter vacations to industrial operations are presented in word and picture in the winter issue of the Pine Cone, quarterly magazine published by the Maine Publicity Bureau at Augusta.

A highlight article, "Maine Winter Vacations," lists the various areas where winter vacation developments are to be found. The publicity bureau has already published a detailed booklet on this subject.

Outstanding Bangor scenes illustrate a community article on the "Queen City of the East."

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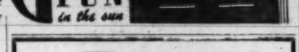

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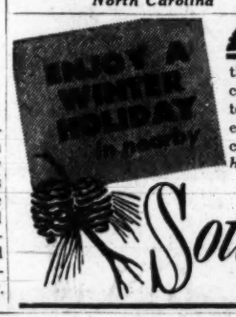

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Under a new schedule calling for two overseas flights to originate and two to terminate each week at the ATC Terminal here, a four-engine AOA flagship will leave each Wednesday at 6:20 a. m.

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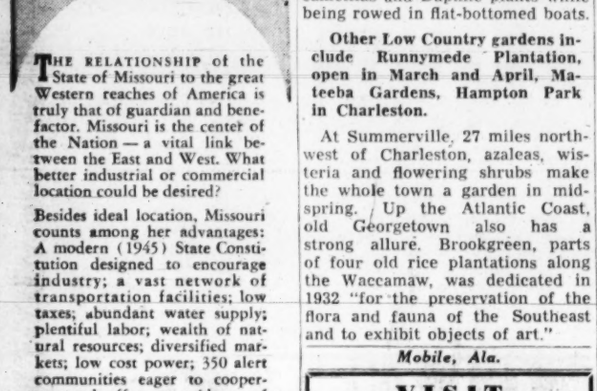

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